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GREECE AS A KINGDOM.

LONDON:
Printed by A. SPOTTISWOODE,
New-Street-Square

GREECE AS A KINGDOM;

OR,

A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THAT COUNTRY,

FROM THE ARRIVAL OF KING OTHO, IN 1833,
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

DRAWN UP
FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

Dedicated by express Permission
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREECE.

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THE NEW PALACE AT ATHENS.

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BY FREDERICK STRONG, ESQ.
CONSUL AT ATHENS FOR THEIR MAJESTIES THE KINGS OF
BAVARIA AND HANOVER.

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LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.
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HIS MAJESTY

THE KING OF GREECE.

SIRE,

YOUR Majesty's invariable condescension towards so humble an individual as myself, during my residence in Greece, the Royal interest expressed in favour of my work during its progress, and the facilities afforded me by Your Majesty's gracious instructions to the different public offices to furnish me with what information I might require, combined to induce me, with feelings of the most profound and respectful gratitude, to solicit the honour of dedicating this little volume to Your Majesty.

This permission having been graciously accorded by Your Majesty, it remains for me but to express the hope that my labours may be of

some use to regenerated Greece, in acquainting the British Public with the real state, valuable resources, and favourable prospects of this young and interesting country, hitherto so little known and appreciated by the rest of Europe.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

SIRE,

With the most profound respect,

Your Majesty's

Most obedient, humble Servant,

FREDERICK STRONG.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the British Public the following work, which is the result of observations made, and information collected, during a residence of eight years in Greece, the Author's sole object is to make known the real state of this interesting country, hitherto so neglected by the rest of Europe.

Many works have, no doubt, been published on Greece within the last few years, but no one has ever attempted to give an account of the actual state of the kingdom. Most of these productions, in fact, either relate to the antiquities of Greece, or form personal narratives, which, however interesting in themselves, are not calculated to give the tourist on the spot, or the general reader at home, any information as to the present state of the laws, public institutions, commerce, and resources of the country.

From the nature of his avocations as banker, and particularly as being the correspondent and agent of the principal London banking-houses, the Author has had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with most of the British travellers who have visited Greece of late years; and it was in consequence of the general regret they expressed at the want of such a book, that he was induced to undertake the work which he now offers to the Public, and for which he was in some

degree qualified, from his long residence in the country, and social position at Athens.

The difficulty, however, of procuring correct and authentic information on so many important and interesting subjects, was exceedingly great. No attempts have hitherto been made in the country itself to collect any statistics; and the author was consequently obliged in many instances, where no documents existed in the public offices, to have recourse to private channels, and gather information from individuals on whose knowledge and veracity he could implicitly rely.

He considers it, however, his duty thus publicly to express his deep sense of gratitude for the great facilities afforded him in the execution of his work, by the condescension of His Majesty King Otho, who was graciously pleased to issue an order to all the public offices to assist him in the prosecution of his object, and allow him to inspect and make copies, notes, or extracts of whatever documents were to be found in the archives, which he considered of interest, or useful for his purpose. The reader may therefore be assured, that all the laws, ordonnances, tables, &c., in this work are taken from official sources.

As a great many statements highly prejudicial to Greece have recently appeared, it is necessary to remark that they have chiefly emanated either from persons not sufficiently acquainted with the country to be competent to form an opinion respecting it, or from mere tourists, ignorant of the language, and seeing only with the eyes of others; and hence all such statements must be received with great caution. Facts are the best arguments; and every wellwisher of Greece will be anxious to investigate its present state, even though he should

labour under an impression that such an investigation would prove inimical to the prospects of the infant kingdom.

Into such a work as the present, the Author conceives that politics ought not to be introduced; and, under this impression, he has avoided, as much as possible, entering on that difficult subject, preferring to confine himself to statistics and historical facts. He has also, in general, omitted to express his own views of measures and things; and where he has deviated from this rule, he has endeavoured to explain his reasons for the opinion he has formed.

During his residence in Greece, he has had an opportunity of seeing the introduction and working of every measure *ab initio;* of watching the improvements that have taken place, the gradual development of the resources, and the advancement of education and social relations; and of comparing the results of one year with those of another. And the conclusion to which he has come is, on the whole, highly favourable to the young kingdom. So far from taking a gloomy view of the state of Greece, like many who believe her to be on the point of a general bankruptcy, it is his opinion that there are few European states in a more prosperous condition; and that the improvement in the revenue, the development of national wealth, the progress of education, the extension of agriculture and commerce, the increase of knowledge, the impartial administration of justice, and the reduction of expenditure, which have hitherto been so rapid, will be carried on in future to a much greater extent even than hitherto, and give Greece, in a few years, an important and conspicuous rank in the scale of nations.

The Author deems it right to inform the Public, that he disclaims in the most unqualified manner any inference that may be drawn from his official situation of his having been actuated by interested motives in publishing this work. His object is simply to give a faithful account of the present state of Greece; and the post that he holds at Athens being purely honorary, he is alike independent of Greek and Bavarian influence.

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GREECE AS A KINGDOM.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

THE kingdom of Greece, as at present constituted, is situated between the 36th and 39th degree of north latitude, and the 21st and 26th of east longitude, and is bounded on the north by Turkey, and on the other three sides by the Mediterranean. Its extreme length, from Mount Bougikaki, on the Turkish frontier, to Cape Matapan in the Morea, is 216 British miles, and the greatest breadth (which is between the western shores of Acarnania and the coast at Marathon) is 186 miles.

Greece is composed of three great divisions; viz. the Peloponnesus or Morea, the Continent, and the Islands.

The Peloponnesus contains the ancient provinces or former kingdoms and republics of Achaïa, Sicyon, Corinth, Argolis, Arcadia, Elis, Messenia, and Laconia. On the Continent are Attica, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Doris, Ætolia, Acarnania, and part of Epirus and Thessaly. The Islands comprise the ancient Eubœa, the Cyclades, the northern and southern Sporades, and the islands of the Ægean.

In the year 1833 a mixed commission was appointed by the three Protecting Powers — Great Britain, France, and Russia, — for the purpose of accurately defining the northern frontiers. It consisted of engineer officers of these countries, together with commissioners on the part of Turkey and Greece; but their operations having been interrupted during the summer of that year by the hordes of lawless bands which then infested the frontier provinces, they were only resumed in the spring of 1834, and finished by the end of the summer.

According to the line of demarcation laid down by these commissioners, the boundary is now definitely settled; and their decision having been formally ratified by all the powers interested, no dispute or misunderstanding can henceforth arise on the subject.

The frontier on the western side begins at the Bay of Arta or Ambracian Gulf, of which the northern coast belongs to Turkey, and the southern to Greece. From the village of Menidi it proceeds up the bed of the river Comboti as far as its source, on Mount Plato-Vouno, on the other side of which it crosses the Aspropotamus, and ascends the course of the river Platanies to Mount Bougikaki. It then crosses the mountains of Itamo and St. Elias, from whence it takes an easterly direction as far as Mount Gerako-Vouno. In this mountain the river Sourbiotico takes its rise, flowing into the Gulf of Volo at Nea Metzeli; and the bed of this stream forms the last part of the boundary-line.

Superficial Contents. The Grecian dominions contain in all $13{\cdot}887\frac{68}{100}$ British geographical square miles, or 47,615,000 stremas, which are equal to about 12,000,000 acres. Of these, only about 5,000,000 stremas are private property, by far the greater part belonging to the state.

The following tables will show the statistics. The figures represent stremas, one of which is 1000 square peeks, or as many French square metres.

No. 1.—*General Division of the Land.*

	Morea.	Continent.	Islands.	Total.
Mountains and rocks -	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,967,226	15,967,226
Rivers and lakes - -	1,500,000	2,000,000	- -	3,500,000
Forests - - -	3,000,000	4,000,000	- -	7,000,000
Arable land - - -	11,436,409	8,171,949	300,000	19,908,358
Gardens - - -	35,000	69,000	115,000	219,000
Vineyards - - -	240,000	186,000	324,000	750,000
Currant plantations -	14,440	2,120	- -	16,560
Olive groves - - -	12,551	21,455	7,604	41,610
Lemon and mulberry groves - - -	260	116	110	486
Towns and villages -	157,340	47,360	7,060	211,760
Total stremas	21,396,000	19,498,000	6,721,000	47,615,000

No. 2.—*Table of the Description of Land available for Cultivation.*

	Morea.	Continent.	Islands.	Total.
Arable land - -	11,436,409	8,171,949	300,000	19,908,358
Gardens, vineyards, &c. - - -	959,591	326,051	453,774	1,739,416
Total stremas	12,396,000	8,498,000	753,774	21,647,774

No. 3.—*Table of the Number of Stremas available for Cultivation.*

	Morea.	Continent.	Islands.	Total.
Cultivated - -	4,960,000	2,917,812	703,774	8,581,586
Not cultivated -	7,436,000	5,580,188	50,000	13,066,188
Total stremas	12,396,000	8,498,000	753,774	21,647,774

No. 4.—*Table of cultivated Lands belonging to Government and Individuals.*

	Morea.	Continent.	Islands.	Total.
Government lands -	4,000,000	2,018,020	50,000	6,068,020
Private property -	960,000	899,792	653,774	2,513,566
* Total stremas	4,960,000	2,917,812	703,774	8,581,586

No. 5.—*Table of uncultivated Lands belonging to Government and Individuals.*

	Morea.	Continent.	Islands.	Total.
Government lands -	6,000,000	4,000,000	40,000	10,040,000
Private property -	1,436,000	1,580,188	10,000	3,026,188
Total stremas	7,436,000	5,580,188	50,000	13,066,188

The following tables give a view of the superficial contents of each province, with the number of inhabitants in each according to the census of 1836, and the proportion of population to the square mile.

* The arable land actually in cultivation is, properly speaking, only one half of the quantity mentioned above, as the peasants generally plough and sow but half the land every alternate year, and what they use in one season remains fallow the next, and not unfrequently even for two years.

The Morea.

Department.	German Geographical Square Miles, 15 to a Degree.	New Greek Miles.	Population in 1836.	Number of Inhabitants to a German Square Mile.
Argolis	28·90	15·87	26,720	931
Hermione	14·22	7·92	8,527	600
Corinth	44·64	24·39	25,960	559
Achaïa	27·75	14·05	16,536	642
Ægialia	7·91	4·25	8,215	1,038
Elis	36·75	20·24	32,513	885
Cyllene	25·33	13·94	34,587	1,365
Mantinea	24·22	13·31	53,169	2,195
Megalopolis	8·92	4·94	9,055	1,018
Gortyne	20·36	11·40	35,118	1,724
Cynouria	25·71	14·14	19,582	761
Triphyllia	14·59	7·97	15,630	1,075
Olympia	15·13	8·30	15,418	1,019
Pylia (Navarin)	11·75	6·48	10,143	863
Messenia	16·42	9·05	28,546	1,738
Lacedæmon	25·74	14·15	26,314	1,022
Epidaurus Limera	24·00	13·25	9,622	400
Laconia	11·80	6·56	22,697	1,924
Gythion	6·79	3·74	8,312	1,224
Total	$390\frac{93}{100}$	$213\frac{96}{100}$	406,664	1,040

The Continent.

Department.	German Geographical Square Miles.	New Greek Square Miles.	Population in 1836.	Number of Inhabitants to a German Square Mile.
Attica	35·49	19·50	23,300	657
Megara	19·51	10·72	7,238	371
Thebes	87·71	20·81	11,869	315
Bœotia	22·38	12·29	16,122	720
Phthiotis	35·62	19·57	19,493	548
Locris	26·23	14·40	8,504	324
Phocis	20·28	11·12	16,616	819
Doris	14·77	8·11	12,582	852
Ætolia	12·58	6·90	8,814	700
Naupactos	14·05	7·71	12,287	874
Acarnania	10·10	5·59	3,044	307
Xeromeros	18·93	10·39	6,923	366
Valtos	26·26	14·51	8,197	312
Trichonia	18·38	10·09	6,057	329
Eurytania	42·42	23·27	18,856	445
Total	354·71	194·98	178,902	414

THE ISLANDS.

Department.		German Geographical Square Miles.	New Greek Square Miles.	Population in 1836.	Number of Inhabitants to a German Square Mile.
Islands of the Ægean.	Ægina	2·04	1·12	3,447	1,690
	Hydra	1·89	1·04	13,744	7,270
	Spetzia	0·41	0·23	7,620	18,565
Sporades.	Eubœa	69·37	38·08	36,779	530
	Skiathos	4·92	2·72	6,642	1,350
Cyclades.	Syra	3·64	2·01	17,572	4,828
	Kythnos	5·54	3·04	7,245	1,312
	Thera	6·28	3·46	17,848	2,842
	Tenos	3·32	1·82	14,146	4,261
	Andros	4·69	2·58	15,113	3,222
	Naxos	12·20	6·70	16,758	1,374
	Melos	8·04	4·41	8,597	1,069
	Total	122·34	67·21	165,511	1,353

RECAPITULATION.

Division of the Country.	British Geographical Square Miles.	Number of Stremas.	German Geographical Square Miles 15 to a Degree.	New Greek Geographical Square Miles.	Number of Inhabitants in 1836.	Number of Inhabitants	
						in a German Square Mile.	in a British Square Mile.
Morea	6,254·88	21,396,000	390·93	213·96	406,664	1040	63
Continent	5,675·36	19,498,000	354·71	194·98	178,902	414	26
Islands	1,957·44	6,721,000	122·34	67·21	165,511	1353	85
Total	13,887$\frac{68}{100}$	47,615,000	867·$\frac{98}{100}$	476·$\frac{15}{100}$	751·077	865	54

From the foregoing tables, it will be seen that the Morea is the largest and most populous division of the country, but that the proportion of inhabitants to the square mile is greater in the Islands than the other parts.

In the Morea the proportion of population is largest in the department of Mantinea, and smallest in the mountainous district of Epidaurus Limera. On the Continent, it is largest in Naupactos (Lepanto), and smallest in Acarnania. Among the islands, the proportion is largest in Spetzia, and smallest in Eubœa. It is true that since the above returns were made, the population of the kingdom has in-

creased about 14 per cent.; but it is fair to infer that the increase has been pretty equal in all the provinces, and that though the number of inhabitants to the square mile has increased generally, their relative proportion remains the same.

Population.—The first census of the new kingdom was taken in 1834, and the returns gave, in round numbers, a population of 650,000. There is reason, however, to presume that these figures are very incorrect, for the Greeks could not readily understand the use of numbering the people, merely for the sake of obtaining statistical information; and being afraid that it was connected with a renovation of the dreaded Karatch (the capitation-tax levied formerly in a most arbitrary manner by the Turks), or some other new impost, they were naturally averse from reporting the real population of their towns and villages. Perceiving, however, that their fears were vain, they came forward more readily each succeeding year; and I am of opinion that the returns for the later years are pretty correct. The great increase in the numbers is to be attributed partly to the above cause, and partly to the natural operation of the law of population. The immigration of foreigners has been remarkably small. According to the official tables, the total number of foreigners, of all nations, resident in Greece in the year 1835, was 2360, and, in 1840, 4071, showing an increase of but 1711 persons.

Appended to this chapter will be found detailed statistical tables of the population of the kingdom for the year 1840. The following is a comparative view of the total number of inhabitants for the last seven years: —

Year.	Population.	Increase over the preceding Year.
1834	651,233	
1835	674,185	22,952 or $3\frac{49}{100}$ per cent.
1836	751,077	76,892 — $11\frac{36}{100}$ —
1837	819,969	68,892 — $9\frac{40}{100}$ —
1838	833,611	13,642 — $1\frac{60}{100}$ —
1839	839,236	5,625 — $0\frac{68}{100}$ —
1840	856,470	17,234 — $2\frac{53}{100}$ —
Annual average for the six years, $4\frac{85}{100}$ per cent., or an increase of 29 per cent., since 1834.		

Climate and Temperature. The climate of Greece generally is one of the finest in the world, and has always been celebrated for its mildness and salubrity. The air is dry and elastic, and the atmosphere so beautifully clear, that space appears to diminish, and objects which are really at a great distance seem close at hand. It is owing to this, that the views are far more extensive in Greece than in most other latitudes, and not from the elevation of the spot on which the spectator stands. From the summit of Hymettus and Pentelicus, for instance, which are not more than 3000 feet above the level of the sea, the whole of Attica, Bœotia, Eubœa, most of the islands of the Ægean, and a great part of the Cyclades, are overlooked as in a map. From the top of the Acro-Corinthus the traveller discerns to the westward the whole of the Gulf of Corinth as far as the mountains beyond Missolonghi, whilst the view to the east embraces at one glance the islands of the Ægean, the background being formed by the noble chain of Hymettus. Even the Acropolis of Athens is distinctly visible from it, though at a distance of 60 geographical miles, and it is well known that, in former times, night-signals were exchanged between the two cities by means of rockets and other fireworks. From the summit of Mount Ithome in Messenia the eye rests on the whole of the splendid range of Taygetus, (now called Pentedactylon (Πενταδάκτυλον, five fingers), on account of its having five principal summits), from its commencement at Leondari down to Cape Matapan; and in an opposite direction the islands of Zante and Cefalonia are plainly seen, though at a distance of 104 and 112 English miles in a straight line.

The air is more light and elastic in the mountainous districts than in the plains, and has such a sensible effect on the spirits and the whole of the animal system, that when, for instance, the hardy and vigorous mountaineers of Laconia descend into the plains of Messenia and Maïna (which are also perfectly healthy), they always feel the weight of the atmosphere, and frequently fall sick in consequence.

Some of the provinces which, though low, are exposed to the winds, are equally healthy, such as Attica, Ægina, and

Elis, except in a few places where the ground is marshy, as Pyrgos, and part of Bœotia. *Malarias* are engendered in these districts by the exhalations in summer; and the inhabitants, who are subject to ague and fevers, consequently live the greater part of the year in the mountains, from which they only descend at seed-time and harvest, dwelling then in temporary cottages called kalyvias.

The delicious climate of Attica is proverbial, and the winters are probably as mild now as in the time of Herodotus. "During eight months of the year," says Lord Byron, "I was as many hours every day on horseback." Within the last few years several English families have gone to Greece to winter in the mild and genial temperature of Athens; and probably a great many more would migrate thither, were it generally known that furnished houses, as well as all the other comforts and most of the luxuries of European capitals are to be procured: that social intercourse is much cultivated, and society select and animated.

The winds contribute essentially towards the salubrity of Greece. Situated on the northern side of the great inland sea which separates the continents of Europe and Africa, the southerly wind, impregnated with the latent heat of the burning sands of Barbary and Morocco, has time to cool in passing over the Mediterranean before it reaches the shores of Greece, whilst the north winds coming down from higher latitudes diffuse a refreshing coolness throughout the atmosphere, and fill up the vacuum created by the rarification, which is continually being caused by the influence of the solar rays. Hence northerly winds are most generally prevalent in Greece, particularly in summer. They sometimes blow with great violence, and frequently cause much damage to the shipping at the time of the equinoxes.

The extremes of heat and cold are alike tempered by the winds. Whilst the mountainous regions are cooled by the continued currents of air in one direction, the islands and maritime districts are subject to a change of wind, which is regular and periodical. The *inbat* or sea-breeze (Ἰμβάτι), sets in about nine or ten o'clock A. M., and blows gently all the day till sunset, when it dies away, and in an hour or two

is replaced by the land wind, which usually lasts till daybreak. This may be accounted for by the following hypothesis: — The atmosphere on the land becoming rarified by the heat of the sun during the day, the cooler air of the sea rushes in to fill up the vacuum so caused; whereas, at sunset, the equilibrium of the temperature being restored by the removal of the cause of heat, the prevalent winds find no further obstruction, and resume at night their usual course according to the laws prescribed by nature.

One of the leading features in the Grecian climate is, the regularity which characterises the return of the seasons. The spring — which is but the cessation of rain, as the temperature remains equal nearly all the year round except in summer — commences with the month of March, and lasts till the middle or end of June, when the great heat sets in. The summer continues till the end of August, at which period a heavy thunderstorm, sometimes accompanied by earthquakes, cools the air, and announces the arrival of the enchanting season of autumn: the thermometer falls, and the temperature varies between 60° and 80° Fahrenheit, till the following summer.

The rainy season begins about the middle of November or commencement of December, and lasts, as above-mentioned, till the end of February. But the winter in Greece is not one unbroken succession of rain, as in some countries. The chief distinguishing feature of this season are very heavy rains for a few successive days, accompanied sometimes with a comparatively cold atmosphere, and followed by a week or ten days of most delightful spring weather, with a bright warm sun, and pure unclouded blue sky, to which another heavy fall of rain succeeds.*

During the winter months snow frequently falls on the lower ranges of mountains, as Pentelicus, Hymettus, and Parnes, and always on the more elevated chains of Parnassus, Taygetus, Œta, and Olenos. Snow seldom falls in the plains; though in the beginning of 1836 it fell in the streets of Athens, but

* At Athens, during the last rainy season, there were but twenty-one days altogether on which it rained.

melted of course immediately.* On none of the mountains, however, does snow remain the whole year, but generally melts at the end of June, when the sun enters the summer solstice. The thermometer in winter is seldom below "temperate" during the day, but at night it sometimes falls lower than the freezing point; and instances of night frosts have occurred at Athens which completely cut off and destroyed the fruit on the orange and lemon trees, crumpling up their leaves, so as to give them the appearance of having been scorched by fire.

In summer the heat is very oppressive. During the months of July and August of this year, the thermometer at Athens stood for weeks together at 98°—102° Fahrenheit in the house, and in the open air at 108°—112° in the shade, notwithstanding the sea breeze. The islands are in general much cooler: and on the continent, elevated situations and the sides of mountains are chiefly selected for the site of country houses. During the summer months not a single cloud is seen floating in the atmosphere to keep off, if only for a moment, the intense heat of the sun's scorching rays; but the sky presents by day one continued mass of deep cerulean blue, and a blaze of brilliant stars by night.

Although, geographically speaking, Greece lies within the temperate zone, the heat during the summer is much more oppressive than in Bengal, the West Indies, or other countries situated between the tropics. One great reason for this phenomenon may perhaps be found in the fact that the European style of architecture prevails throughout Greece; whereas in tropical climates, the houses are constructed with a view to the free admission of the air, by creating a draught, and keeping off the rays of the sun as much as possible by means of verandahs and jalousies.

But notwithstanding this intense heat, it is seldom found to act deleteriously on the constitution. The Greeks are a

* The king of Bavaria happening to be at Athens at that time, it was generally believed by the Greeks, who are exceedingly superstitious, that he had brought his Bavarian winter with him.

healthy and vigorous race, and fever, which is the prevailing disease, is only brought on either by local causes, as proximity to marshes, or else by irregularities and want of precaution, such as sleeping in the open air, and consequent exposure to the heavy dews which fall during the night, and particularly towards morning.

By proper attention to diet, the adult Franks resident in Greece generally enjoy excellent health; the great heats, however, operate most injuriously on their children, particularly during the period of teething; but this remark is equally applicable to native children.

The mildness of the climate renders Greece a very desirable winter residence for invalids, and more particularly for such as suffer from asthma and other affections of the lungs. Pulmonary complaints are but seldom heard of amongst the Greeks.

Soil and Natural Productions. The above remarks on the climate of Greece are sufficient to indicate the nature of its soil. It is natural to infer that the purity and elasticity of the air, combined with the effects of the sun and the excellent properties of the waters, must unite in communicating a vital force to the soil, equally unknown in cold northern latitudes, and the burning sands of Africa. Hence in Greece every thing teems with life and animation; the very air is impregnated with a rich balmy scent, emitted by the numerous odoriferous shrubs and plants produced spontaneously by the bountiful hand of Nature. The soil is so rich, that it produces in abundance the principal wants of the inhabitants, repaying with ample interest the most trifling labour; whilst the crops follow each other in rapid succession throughout the whole year.

A certain degree of analogy exists between the soil and its inhabitants. The Greeks are a fine muscular race, well made, and full of vigour and activity both of mind and body, realising the idea of perfection entertained by the ancient philosopher, "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*" They still retain a great deal of the antique form, which is alike perceptible in the structure of their bodies, the independence of their carriage, and the animated fire of their eyes, which gives

deep expression to the countenance from childhood to old age. Each æra of life has its peculiar beauty. The children appear perhaps rather too languishing, but this gives way to a vigorous development of the body as they approach the age of manhood, though it is even then mixed with something rather too graceful and feminine, and more appropriate to the other sex. This beauty, which may be termed classical, is more particularly found in the mountains of continental Greece, and especially in the families of the Capitani and Primates. For the rest, the inhabitants of the different provinces vary greatly in appearance. This is more apparent in the Islands, where the natives, diverging from the general type of Hellenic origin, approach, in some instances, the Asiatic stamp, from the breadth of their countenances; whilst in others, the peculiar expression of the eye, the shape of the nose, and the narrowness of the face, combine to remind one forcibly of the Hebrew race.

Female beauty bears no proportion to that of the opposite sex, whether it be that women are more neglected in their youth, or that Nature is more apt to lavish her favours on the men. The females of the Islands, and more especially those of Hydra, Spetzia, Tenos, and Naxos, bear away the palm of Grecian beauty; and some of them might well serve as models to the sculptor, and with justice be considered as antitypes of the Helens and Aspasias of ancient times.

Nature is so extremely precocious in Greece, that females attain the age of puberty at ten or eleven years, and men at fifteen or sixteen. Young lads of sixteen and seventeen are frequently met with in the villages already married and with families. I am acquainted with a lady of one of the first Athenian families, who, though only twenty-five years of age, has already had sixteen children (eight of them twins), of whom seven are still alive. It may scarcely appear credible in England, but there is now at Athens a venerable grandmamma, in the person of a lady not yet twenty-four years old! She was married when eleven years of age, and had a daughter in the course of a year.

That daughter married also when scarcely eleven, and has just become a mother!!

But female beauty, from its being so precocious, fades quickly, and the freshness and bloom of youth vanish almost as rapidly as they are developed. A married woman of twenty has all the appearance of a middle-aged person of a more northern clime; whilst at thirty or thirty-five her face and skin are covered with wrinkles, which would do no discredit to a matron of seventy in England or Germany.

This decay of youthful beauty is much more rapid among females than with the opposite sex. On the contrary, the men, though they display early traces of wrinkles in the forehead and round the eyes, retain their strength and manly appearance for half a century; and even these wrinkles (which are the effect of an habitual contraction of the muscles, arising from the red cap of the country, which affords the eyes no protection from the rays of the sun, rather than of decay), only tend to give a more deep and marked expression to the countenance.

Life is prolonged to a very advanced age, particularly in the mountainous districts, and the people retain their faculties of mind and body to the last. Instances of extreme longevity are not at all uncommon, men of 90 and 100 years of age being often found able to follow the occupations of the field and the chase. In the mountains of Laconia in the year 1834, I saw an old man whose first child was born when he was seventeen, and his last when he was ninety-five. In his hundredth year, he led his countrymen to the assault at Tripolitza, and ten years later he used to go out to shoot partridges! When the king was making his first tour in Greece, a man of *a hundred and thirty-two years* hobbled down from his village on the mountains of Taygetus to pay his respects to his youthful sovereign, who received him with his usual condescension, and dismissed him with a valuable present.

Illnesses, though in general rare, are of a bilious and inflammatory character, and, if not immediately attended to, become fatal in two or three days. The frugal habits of the

Greeks, and their extreme abstemiousness, which is partly natural and partly enforced by their scrupulous attention to the numerous fasts enjoined by their church, tend, in a great measure, to make them healthy and vigorous. Persons labouring under such bodily or mental infirmities, as dumbness, blindness, deformity, deafness, or madness, are very seldom met with.

There can be no doubt that the climate exercises as great an influence on the development of the intellectual as of the physical faculties; and it must be confessed that the Greeks are as sharp, clever, and quick of apprehension, as their bodies are well-made and healthy. It is not my intention to pass an unqualified encomium on the Greek nation, which has its faults like all others; but I feel it right to mention some of its good qualities, a more pleasant task than enumerating its vices and its failings.

The Greeks born in the last, and at the beginning of the present century, are mostly illiterate, and their knowledge of the world is extremely limited. But they make up by natural good sense what they want in education; and, though incapable of discoursing on abstruse subjects, they are able to reason most acutely and correctly on matters of every-day occurrence, and such as come within the sphere of their knowledge, and astonish a stranger by the spirit of their replies, and the justness of their remarks.

Though themselves illiterate, they have sense enough to appreciate the advantages of education, and are most anxious to obtain them for their children. The rising generation evince a laudable ambition to profit by the opportunity of instruction, and have such a thirst for improvement, that the lads beset the doors of the gymnasiums, or high schools, in the morning an hour before the studies commence, and sit down on the steps and explain to each other the dark or difficult passages of the ancient authors; whilst others harangue their comrades, and provoke discussion, as in a debating society.

One of the leading features in the character of the Greeks is their hospitality to strangers. There are no hotels in Greece,

except at Athens and a few other principal places, so that in travelling through the country, the tourist has an opportunity of witnessing this national trait in its full extent. I have seen it carried so far, that a whole family have given up the use of their house to my party, quartering themselves for the night with some of their friends.

The best proof of the natural good disposition of the Greek is his unalterable gaiety and cheerfulness, for a light heart cannot be wicked. This qualification, far from degenerating into carelessness and frivolity, is equally demonstrated by the innocent joy and mirth he evinces on holidays and other festive occasions, in his love of dancing, singing, and gymnastic exercises, as well as by the resignation and fortitude with which he supports adversity, and the elasticity with which he rises from the greatest trials and most afflicting situations.

The general sensibility of the nation is not less remarkable. The momentary emotion of an individual is sufficient to damp the joy and depress the spirits of a whole party.* The Greeks are also remarkable for the respect they entertain for their superiors in rank and education, the deference they show to their parents and aged persons generally, the facility with which they forgive injuries or affronts, and the inviolability of secrets confided to them.

Geological Formation.— The greater part of Greece is mountainous, and somewhat resembles, in its natural features, the Tyrol or Piedmont, being intersected by deep valleys of great beauty. There are, however, considerable plains of rich alluvial soil, such as those of Argos, Messenia, Calamata, Mantinea, Pyrgos, and Livadia. The mountains in central Greece are generally composed of calcareous rock of secondary formation, such as Parnassus, Hymettus, Pentelicus, and Taygetus. To the north-west, especially in Acarnania and Ætolia, the leading feature of the mountains is flint, whilst the Isthmus of Corinth, and the rock on which stands the Acro-Corinthus, consist exclusively of grey tuffa.

The soil of Phocis and Locris is chiefly argillaceous; and this is also the case with that of the mountains of

Messenia and Arcadia. Sandstone and serpentine form the substratum of the island of Eubœa and the northern Sporades.

The Cyclades consist principally of limestone, and the more southern islands of granite, which gives place further eastward to porphyry.

Hitherto but little has been done to explore the interior of the mountains, and their contents are consequently almost totally unknown. There is, however, no doubt that they contain metals and mineral productions of great variety and value. It is well known that the gold mines of Laurium in Attica were formerly worked with great profit, and in the days of Themistocles furnished considerable revenues, with which the Athenians fitted out their fleet by his advice. Large heaps of dross still cover the ground on the road from Athens to Cape Colonna, and bespeak the extent and magnitude of the works.

A wide field is open to native industry, for the metals and mineral productions hitherto worked are but very few, consisting of emery, coal, meerschaum, marble, mill-stones, and porcelain-clay.

Sulphur is found in a pure native state in the islands of Melos, Santorin, and Naxos. These islands are of volcanic origin, and volcanoes are still in active operation under the surface of the ground, though they seldom cause an eruption.

Lithographic stones are found in the island of Eubœa in such quantities that the houses and roofs of whole villages are made exclusively of them. Experiments have been made at the lithographic printing-office of the government at Athens, which are highly satisfactory; and the quality is admitted by all to be very superior.

The following are the principal mineral productions which may be worked for the benefit of the country: —

Eubœa. — Porphyry, serpentine, coal, lithographic stone, anthracite, chalcedony, bituminous marl, slate, iron ore, red and brown ironstone, quartz, jasper, manganese, magnet, and river sand impregnated with gold dust.

Cyclades. — Marble, granite, gneiss, obsidian, ophiolith,

hornblende, sandstone, chalk, hyperoxide of manganese, potter's clay, magnetic ironstone, pipe clay, emery (Naxos), malachite, asbestus (Anaphi), sulphur (Melos), amethysts (do.), obsidian (do.), rocksalt (do.), jasper, porphyry, millstones, lava, carbonate of magnesia, pitchstone (Santorin), pumice-stone, lapis lazuli, and plaster of Paris.

Morea.— Tuffa, sandstone, ochre, nitre, old red sandstone, antimony ore, copper ore, malachite, lignites, sea-coal, marl, mineral pitch, slate, chalcedony, porphyry, iron pyrites, and iron-stone.

Continent.— Flint, chalcedony, jasper, hornstone, serpentine, talk, sea-coal, sandstone, marble, meerschaum, semi-opal, and clay for fire bricks.

The Museum of the Polytechnic School at Athens possesses a very interesting collection of the mineral productions of Greece, which, though only lately formed, contains already 539 specimens, namely :—

From the Continent	- - -	-	89
From the Morea	- - -	-	72
From the Islands, viz.	Sporades -	98	
	Cyclades -	261	
	Ægean -	19	
		—	378
	Total -		539

Natural History.—Beasts of prey are very rare in Greece, being confined to a few wolves in the mountains of the frontier provinces, and jackalls throughout the country; but the latter are generally harmless, except sometimes in the winter when they scour the plains in large troops and occasionally attack the flocks. Wild boars are sometimes found in the forests of Acarnania and Ætolia. Game is very abundant in almost every province. Hares and partridges are very common, as also quails; pheasants are found near Thermopylæ and in Arcadia. Woodcocks, snipes, and wild fowl of every description are plentiful in the autumn and spring, and indeed almost every species of birds of passage, Greece being their halting place before and after crossing the Mediterranean. Pelicans, wild swans, and bustards, or wild turkeys,

are found in many parts. Storks, which used formerly to pass the summer in Greece in great numbers, are now never seen. It is a singular coincidence that they left the country on the breaking out of the revolution in 1821, and the superstitious Greeks call them in consequence "the Turk's friend." Eagles, hawks, vultures, and other birds of prey are very general. Nightingales abound in the forests of Arcadia and Messenia, and the cuckoo is also occasionally heard there. Owls are seldom seen except at Athens, where, as in ancient times, they exist in great quantities, and are considered sacred. The owl is the crest of the Athenian city arms. Since the introduction of carts and the formation of roads, camels have almost wholly disappeared, and they are now only used as beasts of burthen in very mountainous districts. The dogs in Greece are exceedingly ferocious, and annoy travellers much. The other domestic and agricultural animals are the same as in the north of Europe.

The fish of the Mediterranean are not to be compared with those taken on the coasts of England, either for delicacy of flavour or variety of species. The turbot, cod, mackerel, and herring, are unknown in Greece. The lobsters and shrimps are insipid. Oysters with a very thick shell, and the fish of a pale rose colour are taken in the lagunes at Missolonghi. The best fish caught on the Grecian coasts are the thunny, the may-fish, the sword-fish, and the red mullet; the latter, in particular, is very delicate. In consequence of the paucity of rivers in Greece, fresh-water fish are almost unknown.

Mountains. The following is a table of the heights of the principal mountains, and the elevations of other places of interest in Greece.

In the Morea.

	French Metres.	English Feet.
Mount St. Elias (Taygetus)	2409	7829
— Ziria (Cyllene)	2374	7745
— Chelmos	2355	7654
— Olenos	2224	7228
— Malevo (Parnon)	1937	6295
— Voïda	1927	6263

	French Metres.	English Feet.
Mount Malevo (Artemisius)	1772	5757
— Mavron Oros (Chelidoria)	1759	5717
— Apano Krepa (Menale)	1559	5067
— Macri Plagi (Gerania)	1370	4252
— Kheli St. Elias (Arachnæon)	1199	3901
— Ithome (Eva)	1190	3865
Castle of Calavryta	1189	3862
Lake Phonea	752	2444
Citadel of Mistra	634	1961
Hydra (highest part of the Island)	691	2256
Plain of Tripolitza (Mantinea)	630	1948
Acro-Corinthus	575	1869

In Continental Greece.

Mount Guiona	2512	8164
— Likeri (Parnassus)	2456	7982
— Gerondo Varko (Parnassus)	2434	8001
— Veluki	2319	7547
— Katabothron	2158	7013
— Bougi-Kaki	2156	7000
— Arapo-Kephali (the Black Head)	1928	6266
— St. Elias of Salona	1863	6055
— Gerako Vouni	1728	5616
— Helicon	1527	4963
Village of Castri on Parnassus	1519	4937
Mount Ozéa (Parnes)	1413	4592
— Kalidrome	1393	4527
— Elapho Castro, near Delphi	1228	3991
— Pentelicus	1119	3637
Village of Arachova (Parnassus)	1087	3533
Mount Hymettus	1028	3341
— Bodonitza	614	1995
— Argeliki, near Marathon	580	1885
— Koraki, near Marathon	519	1687
— Daphne (Ægelaus)	468	1521
— Lycabettus	278	903
The Parthenon at Athens	178	579

In the Island of Eubœa.

Mount Delphi	1700	5525
— Kandyle	1307	4245
— St. Elias	985	3200
— Xero	923	3000
— Placko	923	3000

The *Rivers* of Greece are neither large nor numerous. The principal are the Alpheïus (now called Trano Potamo, or the long river), the Erymanthus, the Neda, the Pamissus, the Eurotas, and the Erasinus in the Morea; and the Achelous (now called the Aspro Potamo, or the white river), and the Phidaris in Continental Greece. All these were celebrated in ancient times, and each of them can boast its marvellous origin and some wonderful history in connection with Grecian mythology. A singular feature in the rivers of Greece is their tendency to run under ground and re-appear above the surface at some distance off. This is the case with the Alpheïus, the Styx, the Ilyssus, the Stymphalus, the Erasinus, and others.

Lakes.—The principal are the Copaïs, Paralymne, and Likeri, in Bœotia; Lysimachia, and Trichonia, in Ætolia; Ambracia, and Ozeros, in Acarnania; and Stymphalus and Phonea in the Peloponnesus.

Forests.—Although the face of the country has undergone a considerable change since the remote ages of mythological tradition, there are still large tracts of forest in Greece. It is true that the Athenians can no longer hunt bears in the forests on Lycabettus; and the Nemæan lion would have much difficulty in these days to escape observation where he formerly reigned secure in the impervious jungles of Argolis. A modern traveller would be puzzled to cut even a walking-stick in the forest which once furnished the famous club of Hercules, whilst the wooded haunts of the Erymanthian boar are at present reduced to a few Arcadian shrubs of luxuriant growth. The shady groves of Olympia and Epidaurus are now open plains; and Hymettus presents the appearance of but the skeleton of a mountain. But notwithstanding this great alteration, there are still many extensive and beautiful forests in Greece; and though the tourist, on his first arrival at Athens, is disappointed with the naked appearance of the mountains, and the apparent want of verdure and vegetation in the country, yet a visit to Sparta and the lower parts of the Morea soon alters his opinion, and obliges him to confess that he has seldom seen a country more wooded, or so beautifully diversified with forests, groves, and natural shrubberies.

The variety of trees growing wild in Greece is very great; and not only are they of a pleasing form, but they may be turned to useful account.

The following are the most frequently met with in such quantities as to deserve the denomination of forests:

1. *The Italian Pine* (Pinus maritima) forms the principal ingredient of the forests situated in high elevations; as the mountains of Laconia, Elis, Parnassus, Œta, and some parts of Eubœa. It requires but little nourishment, and pushes its roots into crevices of the rocks and other dry places, where there is no perceptible moisture. It bears fruit very young, sometimes even at fifteen years. It thrives best in a deep sandy soil, and at 80 or 90 years shoots up to a height of from 70 to 90 feet, and from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. It has then reached its climacteric, but lives from 200 to 300 years. The wood is of a pale yellow colour, resinous, firm, tough, and easily split, and makes good charcoal. It bears well the change from wet to dry, and can consequently be used with success for bridges, ships, quays, and similar purposes.

2. *The White Fir* (Pinus Abies), a tree common all over Europe, and found even in Siberia up to the 67th degree of north latitude. They grow in large masses together in Greece, which is seldom the case in other countries, where they are generally intermixed with beech and other trees. They only grow in elevated regions, as Parnassus and Taygetus, commencing at about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and covering the tops of the highest mountains. When young, they are rather delicate, requiring moisture and shade. They grow more slowly than the pine, and do not attain their full size under 120 years, when they are 100 and 120 feet high, and 2 and 3 feet in diameter. They seldom bear fruit under 50 or 60 years, and then generally only every fourth or fifth year. They bloom in the month of April, and the pine-apples are ripe in September, when the seeds fall out, though the shells remain on the trees for several years. The timber, which is soft, white, light, and elastic, will last for 100 years, and is well adapted for planks and beams in the interior of houses, and other uses where they are not exposed to damp.

3. *The Pine tree* (Pinus Pinea) is found in many parts of

Greece to a great extent, but rarely at an elevation of more than 1000 feet. Its growth has somewhat the appearance of the palm tree, forming a circular crown. It grows rapidly, particularly between its 15th and 30th year, often producing annual rings of an inch in thickness. It attains its full size at from 60 to 80 years, when its height is from 50 to 60 feet. The timber is of a coarse texture, and cannot be so easily split as the Pinus maritima; hence it is not so valuable. The seeds of this pine form an article of commerce, and are sold in every bazaar under the name of Kokonaria (Κουκουνάρια). They are softer than the almond, equally sweet, and much consumed by the Greek pastry-cooks and confectioners.

4. *The Italian Oak* (Quercus Esculus), which grows only in the south of Europe, and seldom extends higher than the 42d degree of north latitude, is the chief forest tree of Greece. It is found in Messenia, Laconia, Bœotia, Acarnania, Ætolia, and Eubœa, from the lowest plains up to an elevation of 2500 feet. It flourishes best in a soft deep soil, and prefers shade, but grows in places exposed to the extremes of heat, cold, and wind. Its figure is tall and straight, the stem being generally perfectly round and cylindrical. Trees with a trunk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in diameter, and 60 feet high, are found to be of an age of from 150 to 180 years. In the forests on the island of Eubœa they are frequently seen 70 feet high, with the trunk 3 feet thick, and at least from 200 to 250 years old. This oak begins to bear fruit after 70 years, producing large crops of acorns every two or three years. The wood, which is strong, heavy, porous, and of a deep brown colour, is well adapted, by its peculiar hardness, for ship-building, the construction of mills and other machinery, and, above all, for the carriages of guns and mortars. A cubic foot of this timber weighs 70 lbs. The bark, twigs, and leaves, possess great astringent properties, and are valuable for tanning; whilst gall-apples are formed in abundance on its leaves, and the acorns serve to nourish large herds of swine.

5. *Another description of Oak,* called by the Greeks Δρὺς, is also very general in Greece, and may be found besides only in Asia Minor, Spain, and Italy, but never at a greater

elevation than 2000 feet. It grows more rapidly than the *Italian oak*, but not so tall or straight, and has a much larger crown. According to personal observations, it reaches in 40 years a height of 30 feet, with a stem of from 2½ to 3 feet in thickness. It bears fruit in 80 years, and may be cut for timber when from 130 to 150 years old, and, under favourable circumstances, even at 120 years. The wood is of a finer texture and lighter colour than the above, and not so heavy, but may be used for the same purposes, and in addition for pipe-staves and planks. A cubic foot weighs 65 lbs.

6. *The Common Chesnut* (Castanea vesca, sive Fagus Castanea) is said to have come originally from Chili, but has become indigenous in Portugal, Spain, the south of France, and Italy, as well as Greece, where it abounds, and forms large forests, clothing the sides of the mountains with its beautiful foliage, up to a height of 2000 feet. Silicious, argillaceous, and clayey soils appear to agree best with it. When young it is delicate, requiring shade and shelter. Its growth is slow, and it does not reach its full size under from 100 to 120 years, when it is from 60 to 70 feet high, with a trunk of from 1½ to 2 feet thick. It begins to produce fruit at about 30, and bears a crop every 3 or 4 years. The timber, which is of a yellowish brown, is adapted, by its beauty, toughness, and durability, for machinery, models, turnery, and furniture. The fruit is very sweet, and is manufactured into starch, and, in some districts, into bread for the peasantry.

The following trees are found in abundance all over Greece, but either in small groves or groups, and never in such quantities as to merit the appellation of forests: —

1. *The Eastern Plantain* (Platanus orientalis), is one of the most beautiful trees of Greece. It is fond of shade and moisture, and arrives at its greatest perfection when growing in torrent beds, or on the banks of rivers and streams. It grows quickly, and, under favourable circumstances, lives for 500 or 600 years. These trees are sometimes of an extraordinary size. In the bed of the Eurotas, near the source of that classical river, where there are some very large specimens, I measured one with a circumference of six-and-thirty feet,

at a height of five feet from the ground. The wood is white, and of a short close grain, which renders it eminently adapted for furniture and carved work. It also makes a good charcoal. The young twigs are very generally used for basket work.

2. *The Levantine or Valonea Oak* (Quercus Ægilops) grows in large quantities in the forests of Laconia and Messenia, and also in the Continental provinces of Acarnania, Ætolia, and Phocis. It grows generally to a height of fifty or sixty feet, with a trunk of three feet diameter; but I have seen them of much greater dimensions in the south of the Peloponnesus. At the village of Gargaliano, near Navarin, I measured one which at man's height from the ground, had a circumference of forty-one feet. The cups of the acorn, which are of a very large size, form one of the principal articles of Grecian commerce, and are known under the name of Valonea (Βελανίδι). They are much used in France and Italy, and even exported to England for tanning leather.

3. *The Kermes Oak* (Quercus coccifera) sometimes reaches a height of fifty feet, though it is in general not more than thirty or forty. It is seldom found in large masses. An excrescence, resembling a sort of gall-apple on this tree, which is caused by an insect (the Coccus ilicis), produces a brilliant red colour, and, under the name of Prinokokki (Πρινοκόκκι), forms a valuable branch of commerce. A dwarf species of this oak, much resembling the holly in its prickly leaves, is found all over Greece in the form of large bushes.

4. *The Rock Oak* (Quercus Ilex) is very scarce, and reaches a height of about forty feet. It is found in the Morea, and occasionally in Eubœa. The timber of this tree is exceedingly hard and durable, and therefore much sought after.

5. *The rough Elm* (Ulmus suberosa) is also scarce, and only found in Acarnania and Eubœa.

6. *The common Ash* (Fraxinus excelsior) is frequently met with on the banks of rivers, and in other damp situations, particularly on the borders of the Alpheïus, and at Carysto, in Eubœa. The wood is hard and much in request for turnery and furniture.

7. *The Beech* (Carpinus Ostrya) is found in the oak forest of Combi, near Navarin, in several parts of Eubœa, and in Arcadia.

8. *The black Erl* (Ulmus glutinosa).

9. *The winter Linden* (Tilia grandifolia).

10. *The common Cypress* (Cupressus sempervirens).

11. *The Yew* (Taxus baccata).

12. *The Grecian Poplar* (Populus græca).

13. *The white Willow* (Salix alba).

14. *The Ahorn* (Acer monspessulanum).

15. *The Yellow-berry Tree* (Celtis orientalis).

16. *The common Judas Tree* (Cercis Siliquastrum).

17. *The wild Olive* (Olea europea).

18. *The Laurel* (Laurus nobilis).

19. *The Pomegranate* (Punica Granatum).

20. *The Bread-fruit Tree* (Ceratonia Siliqua).

21. *The wild Almond* (Amygdalus communis).

22. *The common Walnut* (Juglans regia).

23—24. *The white and black Mulberry* (Morus alba et nigra).

25. *The common Plum* (Prunus domestica).

26. *The wild evergreen Cherry* (Prunus semperflorens).

27. *The sour Cherry* (Prunus acida).

28. *The wild Pear-tree* (Pyrus Persica).

29. *The Arbutus* (Arbutus Andrachne) grows luxuriantly in many parts of Greece, particularly in Lacedæmon and Arcadia, being frequently found thirty feet high, with a stem eighteen inches in diameter. The fruit is used for preserves, and may be often seen exposed for sale in the bazaars.

Mineral Springs.—Perhaps no country in the world possesses a greater abundance of mineral waters than Greece, nor is there any country in which they are less known. The Ancients were undoubtedly acquainted with the medicinal and healing properties of some of them. At one period Epidaurus was the general resort of invalids, and, judging from the still existing remains of the Theatre, the Stadium, the Peribolus, the Temples, and the tradition of the Sacred Grove, which offered abundance of amusement to the visitors, was probably "the fashionable bathing-place" of ancient

Greece; the care of the invalids being confided to the celebrated Æsculapius.

Strabo, Pliny, Ovid, Xenophon, and Pausanias, mention, and partially describe, some of them, amongst which are Thermia, Methana, Ædypso, Thermopylæ, and the Bath of Helen on the Isthmus of Corinth. But it is only within the last few years that any scientific inquiry has been instituted; and foremost in this field is M. Landerer, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Athens, who has carefully examined and analysed their properties. The waters afford relief to numerous diseases; but as the nature of this work will not admit of my entering into details upon this subject, I beg to refer the reader for full particulars to the able work of Professor Landerer.

The following is a list of the principal Thermal waters of Greece, according to the classification of Professor Landerer: —

1. Acratopegæ: —
   - Kastanitza, in Laconia.
   - Panagia Chelidon, near Cephissia in Attica.
   - Kaisseriani, at the foot of Hymettus, near Athens.
   - Epidaurus, near the temple of Æsculapius.
   - Hieron Alsous, near Epidaurus.
   - Ædypso in Eubœa.
   - Island Melos.
2. Syncratopegæ: —
   - Alikrene, near Gythion, in Maïna.
   - Alitherme, on the Island Melos.
   - Loutraki, on the Isthmus of Corinth.
   - Vonitza, in Acarnania.
   - Laurium, in Bœotia.
   - Loutron, near Katavassora, in Epirus.
   - The Bath of Helen, near Kenchræa.
3. Anthracocrenæ: —
   - Monastery of Zoodochou Peges, at Poros.
4. Natropegæ: —
   - Hermione, in the Peloponnesus.
   - Island Tenos.
   - Island Thera.
5. Natrothermæ: —
   - Ædypso, in Eubœa.
6. Chalicopegæ: —
   - Thermopylæ.

7. Picropegæ : —
   Chalcis, in Eubœa.
   Modon, in Messenia.
   Munychia, near Athens.
   Saint Lucas, in Livadia.
   Saint Theodore, at Methana.
   Naupactus, or Lepanto.
   Islands of Ægina, Kythnos, Paros, Serphos, and Melos.
8. Picrothermæ : —
   Island of Kythnos.
9. Chalybocrenæ : —
   Island of Melos.
   Scutari, near Sparta.
10. Chalybothermæ : —
    Islands of Kythnos, Melos, and Thera.
11. Theïopegæ : —
    Levetzova, in Lacedæmon.
12. Theïothermæ : —
    Patradgik, or Hypati.
    Clemoutzi, near Clarentza, opposite Zante.
    Kaïapha, near Pyrgos, in Elis.
    Methana, near Kalauria.
    Islands of Melos and Thera.

Description of the Sulphureous Springs near Hypati.— In the centre of a wood of plantains, about a mile from Hypati, on the road to Lamia, rises a gentle hill, whose summit is plainly discernible from the latter town, owing to its dazzling calcareous incrustations. From this summit which resembles a large bladder raised by volcanic fire, and hardened by time, there escapes a boiling sulphureous spring, the richness of whose ingredients entitles it to the first rank among the mineral springs of Europe, whilst its medicinal properties will probably, at no very distant period, procure for it great celebrity. The whole of the surface of the hill is covered with incrustations of lime; and a deep hollow sound, which is heard in the neighbourhood of the spring, gives rise to the supposition that a large vacuum exists beneath.

The spring is most beautifully situated. To the south lie the Œta mountains, to the south-west the town of Patradgik; it is bounded on the west by Mount Pindus, and on the north by the lower ranges of that chain; whilst to the east, the eye roves over the blue expanse of water, till it rests on the horizon, which is formed by the picturesque island of

Eubœa. A luxuriant vegetation, the shady grove of noble plantains, its propinquity to the romantically situated town of Patradgik, and the more distant view of Lamia, combine to render it a most lovely spot; and a moderate sum expended in building a few houses might render it an unparalleled bathing-place.

The water is deeply impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen gas, and rushes foaming and bubbling, from the escape of the gas, into a circular basin, in the form of a crater, which is used by the invalids as a public bath. It is about forty feet in diameter, and eight feet deep in the centre; whilst the quantity of water contained in it is sufficient to fill sixty or seventy baths.

The traces of a circular wall in the centre of the stream, which may still be recognised at a depth of five feet, lead to the supposition that a regular bath of solid masonry was formerly constructed here; but exposed as it has been for so many centuries to the finger of time, and the destructive influence of so large a body of boiling water, it has naturally suffered by degrees, and at length, for the most part, disappeared. The manner in which the stones are arranged at one particular spot gives rise to the idea that a staircase once existed, by means of which access was had to the bath.

The heat of the water, which is cooled by its exposure to the air, on its short passage from the spring to the basin, varies according to the depth; at the periphery of the circle, the thermometer stands at 23° Reaumur; whilst, in the centre, it is as high as 40° R., and possesses, on the average, an agreeable bathing temperature of 29° R.

The smell alone is sufficient to indicate the presence of sulphur, which escapes as hydrothionic acid gas. An agreeable and peculiar prickling sensation, combined with a slight red colouring of the skin, and a light beneficial perspiration, are the first symptoms observed by the invalid, after the first bath; and as the exhalation of sulphuric gas continues for several days, a very few baths are sufficient to bring about a great change in the state of the patient.

Professor Landerer's analysis of the water shows it to be composed as follows: —

Muriate of soda - - -	40·000
— lime - - -	2·500
— magnesia - - -	3·600
Sulphate of lime - - -	1·000
— soda - - -	1·200
Carbonate of lime - -	0·800
— soda - -	0·500
Hydrobromiate of magnesia -	0·432
Silicium - - - - -	0·800
Oxyde of manganese.	
Carbonic acid gas - -	3 cubic inches.
Hydrothionic acid gas - -	7 —

The specific gravity is 1·018

Description of the Springs at Thermopylæ.—The mineral waters at Thermopylæ, so called from the warm springs (Θέρμαι), being in a narrow pass (Πύλαι), appear about half way between Budunitza and Lamia. The numerous incrustations of limestone, and the vapours which, in calm weather, exhale with the appearance of little clouds, render them easily discernible from Lamia.

The principal streams flow from two apertures in a limestone rock of Mount Œta, which closely resemble in appearance the craters of volcanoes. In several other adjoining spots, irregular crevices in the rock are observable, filled with stagnant water, which does not show a high degree of temperature, but the organic matter in a state of decomposition contained in it produces several sorts of gas. The hot springs have a temperature of 52° Reaumur, and, in some places, even 68°, and flow in little rivulets towards the sea, which is five miles off.

In the neighbourhood of Thermopylæ are the traces and remains of an Hellenic wall, and of a circular tower, built of small stones; but it is so closely choked up by trees, and almost impervious bushes, that the approach is extremely difficult, and even dangerous. According to Herodotus, this tower was constructed by the ancient Phocians, as a defence against the incursions of the Thessalians. Both the walls and the tower were repaired at the time of the Persian invasion by the Greeks, and subsequently by Antiochus, who defended the tower against the Romans. Lastly, the tower was

repaired by Justinian, who made cisterns to collect the rain water for the use of the garrison. Of these cisterns, a few slight traces are to be found at some distance from the tower, in a low and marshy situation. In the neighbourhood are still to be seen several remains of paved roads, and the ruins of a mill, erected evidently during the Venetian sway.

There is no reason to doubt that baths once existed at these springs, as they are mentioned by more than one ancient historian. They are said to have been built, in the first instance, by Herodes Atticus. At the spot where the waters appear, there is a natural basin of about six feet in depth, which is still much used by invalids as a bath, and mostly visited for that purpose in the month of August. Strabo relates that the springs of Thermopylæ were dedicated to Hercules.

The water has a mean temperature of 55° Reaumur; it is very clear, of a disagreeable, saline, and bitterish taste, with a strong hepatic smell. Its specific gravity is 1·035, and its component parts, according to Professor Landerer, are as follow —

Sulphate of magnesia	9·360
— soda	2·500
— lime	1·600
Muriate of soda	15·000
— magnesia	7·500
Carbonate of lime	3·000
— soda	1·000
Extractive matter.	
Silicium	1·850
Hydrobromiate of magnesia.	
Carbonic acid gas	2 cubic inches.
Hydrothionic acid gas	1 —

Description of the Mineral Springs at Ædipso.—On the right side of the entrance of the port of Ædipso (now called Lypso), in Eubœa, several boiling springs flow from the summit of a hill about 100 feet high, which deserve the particular attention of physicians, as at some future time they may obtain great celebrity from their medicinal virtues.

This hill, which is of primitive limestone, forms the foot

of Mount Straïglia, and contains the great laboratory in which the mineral waters are prepared by the bounteous hand of nature. It is covered with saline efflorescences, and may be considered as the fireplace of the great volcanic works which are still going on in full activity beneath.

On the top of the hill, where, in my opinion, the ancient baths existed, and where the ruins of ancient walls are still visible, are found several mounds like small volcanoes, which must have been formed gradually, by the deposits of lime and flint contained in the water, which has been flowing for so many ages. In support of my hypothesis (see *Strabo*, vol. i. chap. 9.), Demetrius of Calatiano says, "that many changes had taken place in Greece, in consequence of the frequent earthquakes, and also that a part of the valley of Cynæum had sunk considerably*, and the mineral springs of Ædipso† and Thermopylæ ceased to flow for three days, but again made their appearance, and still continue to rise."

About fifty paces from the hill, in the direction of the sea, there appear to have been baths at a later period, the existence of which is proved by a grotto, which even now is in a pretty good state of preservation. In the interior of this grotto, which is built of bricks and hewn stones, are five compartments, each with a separate entrance, and all communicating with a court in the centre. It is not unlikely that, in former times, the water was conducted hither from the springs above, for the walls of the compartments are incrustated with lime and flint; and this supposition is strengthened by the remains of an aqueduct, more or less visible in different places, and a grooved channel in the rock, now, however, completely choked up with the incrustations.

* Cynæum (Κύναιον) is the valley of Eubœa, opposite Thermopylæ, and near Lypso.

† That the thermal waters of Ædipso were used in the remote periods of antiquity the following passage from Plutarch's Life of Sylla abundantly proves: — "During his sojourn at Athens, Sylla was afflicted with a very severe pain in the feet, with heaviness in the limbs, which Strabo calls podagra. He therefore went over to Ædipso in Eubœa, and made use of the warm baths there." (Chap. 10.)

At the present day, the grotto and the separate divisions are used as a vapour bath. On entering it, the difference in the temperature is striking, and in a few seconds the visiter is in a heavy perspiration. The reason of increased heat, which is inexplicable at first, must be sought in the fact of the lower part of the grotto being found, on closer examination, to be much hotter than the sides and roof, occasioned by the proximity of the volcanic fire beneath.

At a little distance from this natural vapour-bath is situated the principal source of the hot springs. The boiling water rushes forth from hundreds of little crevices all about, and its foaming and bubbling, as well as the clouds of vapour which are formed, prove the high state of fusion below. The most beautiful incrustations of calcareous matter, in the form of pearls, corn-sheaves, wreaths, bushes, and other fanciful objects, cover the ground for a couple of miles. Here and there little cataracts are formed; in other places, the water runs in rivulets across the plain, without order, and apparently without outlet, creating diminutive labyrinths; and in others, again, the most diversified efflorescences are formed, through which the mineral waters meander, till they unite in a larger body and take their course to the sea.

One of the most important of these springs deserves particular attention. It rushes like a little fountain from the rock on the southern side of the hill, about forty feet above the level of the sea, and not above as many distant from it. The water which gushes out would fill thirty or forty cisterns. The temperature is 68° Reaumur, and the surface is covered with a white froth, from which such a quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas escapes, that the whole surrounding atmosphere is impregnated with the hot vapour, the inhaling of which, alone, must be of considerable benefit in asthmatic complaints. It rushes over a rock covered with incrustations, into the sea, which it heats in calm weather, to a distance of thirty or forty feet from the shore.

The water has in some places a temperature of 38° Reaumur. In others, the thermometer rises to 54°, and even to 72°. The water is quite clear, leaves no sediment, is saline, and rather bitter; the taste and smell are hepatic, but not

disagreeable. Professor Landerer analysed it, and found it to contain—

	Parts.
Muriate of soda	68·000
— magnesia	3·500
— lime	2·000
Sulphate of magnesia	5·700
— soda	1·500
— lime	0·800
Carbonate of lime	1·500
— soda	2·400
Hydriodate of soda	0·500
Hydrobromiate of magnesia	0·480
Silicum	0·900
Extractive matter.	
Carbonic acid gas	2 cubic inches.
Hydrothionic acid gas	1 —

Specific gravity 1·016

Roads. — Upon the arrival of the King and Regency in 1833, no carriage roads existed in Greece, nor were they indeed much wanted previously, as down to that period not a carriage, waggon, cart, or any other description of vehicle on wheels was to be found in the whole country. The traffic in general was carried on by means of boats, to which the long indented line of the Grecian coast and its numerous islands offered every facility. Between the sea-ports and the interior of the kingdom, the communication was effected by means of beasts of burthen, such as horses, mules, and camels.

Under these circumstances, no attention was paid to the roads, which were nothing more than tracks or paths, deviating from the straight line according to the nature of the surface, and formed by the sagacity or caprice of the animals, which were left to select their own path, and followed, often at a great distance, by the attendants. Hence when a torrent-bed was to be crossed, or a mountain obstructed their progress, they were obliged to make a detour; but their natural sagacity taught them to select the easiest paths, and regain the straight line as soon as possible. Even the

most bulky articles of commerce, such as wine and oil in sheepskin bottles, metals, and even timber, were all transported in this manner between the inland districts and the coast.

There is no reason to doubt that *ancient* Greece was intersected with roads, and that vehicles, how rudely soever they may have been constructed, were in very general use. In many parts of the country the remains of ancient roads are still to be seen; and where they had to pass rocks and crags, they were smoothed by the chisels of the indefatigable inhabitants at an immense cost of labour and time. Deep grooves are perceptible in many places, which are evidently the effect of wheels, and such as could only be formed by great traffic, extending over many ages.

It is equally clear that the present paths follow the direction of the ancient roads as nearly as the change in the surface of the country will admit of; for in many places the remains and vestiges of the ancient roads may be discerned in a more or less perfect state for long distances together.

The importance of constructing roads to serve as a means of communication between the capital and the provinces, for the speedy conveyance of troops, artillery, the mails, and other purposes of the state, as well as greatly facilitating the trade and intercourse between the ports and the interior of the country, was duly appreciated by the king's government; and measures were speedily taken to construct general lines of roads throughout the kingdom.

A royal ordonnance of the $\frac{16}{28}$ August, 1833, ordered the following lines of road to be made at the expense of government: —

1. From Patras to Gythion, passing through Mistra (Sparta).
2. From Navarin to Corinth, passing through Megalopolis and Tripolitza.
3. From Nauplia to join the road No. 2. at Tripolitza.
4. From Athens to Agrinion and Vonitza, passing through Thebes and Livadia.
5. From Thebes to Chalcis.
6. From Amphissa to Lamia, and the Turkish frontier.
7. From Missolonghi to Agrinion.

Besides, these, others of shorter distances have been constructed, to facilitate the increasing commercial intercourse. Such are the roads from Nauplia to Argos, from Athens to the Piræus, and across the Isthmus of Corinth from Loutraki to Calamaki.

Every one acquainted with the nature of the Grecian territory, its mountainous districts, and the deep gullies formed by the winter torrents, will appreciate the difficulties to be surmounted in making roads on such a thankless soil, and will consequently not be surprised to hear that even after the lapse of eight years, the lines of road above specified are not all completed.

Those lines, however, which have been opened for public traffic, are well constructed, and the bridges thrown across the formidable ravines are strongly built; whilst they have fully answered the purpose for which they were made, the former inconvenient mode of transporting goods on beasts of burthen having been almost entirely superseded by the introduction of carts, waggons, and carriages.

Hitherto no tolls have been levied, and the expense of repairing the roads is borne by the state. Last year it was proposed to place a toll on the road between Athens and the Piræus, and a calculation having been made with that view of the number of vehicles passing each day, the average daily traffic between Athens and the Piræus was found to be as follows: —

Waggons with two or more horses	170
Carts with one horse	360
Carriages with two horses	120
Cabriolets and gigs with one horse	200
Riding horses	30
Pack horses	20

Statistics of Athens. — Athens, the capital of Attica, and metropolis of the kingdom of Greece, is built at the foot of the Acropolis, from which it extends in a northerly and north-easterly direction. It is situated in 37° 55′ north latitude, and 21° 22′ longitude east of Paris, or 23° 47′ east of London. Nauplia was the seat of government from

the arrival of the king till the $\frac{1}{13}$ January, 1835, when it was removed to Athens.

Athens was formerly surrounded by a stone wall built by the Turks, which, however, was demolished in 1835, and it is now an open city. The area of the city contained within the above-mentioned wall was 1,046,541 square metres; that of the new part beyond the old wall 883,135 square metres; total 1,929,676 square metres, or nearly 500 English acres.

Climate. — Athens still boasts of its former celebrated climate. The heat is severely felt in the months of July and August, when the thermometer ranges from 100° to 110° Fahrenheit in the shade, but during the rest of the year the climate is delightful, and the winter generally very mild. The rainy season lasts during the months of December and January. Snow falls occasionally on the surrounding mountains, but very seldom in the plain, and never lies for more than an hour or two. In the year 1835, Athens was visited with a severe epidemic disease, which frightened away for a time many of the inhabitants. It assumed the form of malignant fever, which though difficult to cure was seldom fatal, and was ascribed to the noxious exhalations of the marshes formed in the plain from the waters of the Cephissus having overflowed its banks. The marshes were immediately drained by order of government, and the state of health in the capital has ever since been highly satisfactory.

Municipality. — Athens forms a commune of the first class, governed by a demarch (mayor), six aldermen, and a common council composed of twenty-four members. The revenues of the corporation amounted in 1840 to 120,000 drs., raised, 1. from the local impost of two per cent. on all articles of consumption brought into the city; 2. from the share of the commune of 20 per cent. for collecting the taxes on trades and house-rent; 3. from letting stalls in the market-places and bazaars; and 4. from the sale of running water, for which the inhabitants who choose to have it conducted into their houses or gardens, pay 75 drs. per annum for a dram, which is an undefined measure, but presumed to be a continual stream of the size of a goose-quill.

Population, &c.—The total number of inhabitants is as follows:—

Men (citizens)		6,404
Women		4,862
Children (Boys)	6,318	
(Girls)	3,713	
		10,031
Garrison		1,367
Foreigners		3,573
Total		26,237

The classification of trades and professions gives 540 agriculturists, 102 shepherds, 3610 mechanics, 46 merchants, 528 shopkeepers, 83 large landed proprietors, 255 small landed proprietors, 63 schoolmasters and teachers, 44 lawyers, 32 surgeons, 134 priests, 330 bakers, 216 tailors, 376 shoemakers, &c.

The number of births at Athens in the year 1840 was 1319; of marriages 171; and of deaths 863.

Garrison.—The garrison of Athens is composed of the following troops:—

	Men.
A Battalion of Infantry of the Line	630
The Band of Music	36
A Company of Artillery	106
The Train	24
	130
A Company of Pioneers	155
A Division of Cavalry (Lancers)	265
Gendarmerie, 10 Brigades Foot and 1 Brig. mounted	130
Fortress (Commandantschaft)	12
A Detachment of the Company of Invalides	15
Total	1367

Hotels.—The principal are the Hôtel de Londres, Hôtel de l'Europe, Hôtel des Etrangers, and Hôtel de Russie, attached to which is a restaurant. The three first are kept by Frenchmen, the latter by a German.

Schools.—Besides the university and gymnasium (or high school) there are a great many private schools, amongst

which are the American schools, ably conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and described in another part of this work. A private classical boarding-school has lately been opened by Mr. Masson, a Scotch gentleman of great attainments, who has been long resident in Greece.

Hospitals.—The chief of these are the military lazzaretto, a spacious building erected by government at an expense of 250,000 drachmes; and the civil hospital, the cost of which was 140,000 drachmes, raised by voluntary contributions, towards which His Majesty the King of Bavaria subscribed the munificent sum of 65,000 drachmes.

Public Amusements.—These are but few in number. The Italian Opera House was erected in 1839 by a private company at a cost of 140,000 drachmes, and was opened for the first time in February 1840. Italian operas are performed five times a week during the six winter months, and on the other evenings Greek dramas and tragedies. The price of admission is 1·50 dr. to any part of the house. The boxes are mostly private property, as in the Italian theatres; but the proprietors have not the privilege of free entry, but must pay like the public. The only exception is made in favour of the military, who, when in uniform, are admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent., in imitation of a German custom. The house contains three tiers of boxes (20 in each circle), a gallery and pit, part of which is appropriated to stalls for the exclusive use of the officers of the garrison. The boxes are let at from 80 to 100 drs. per month.

The Greek casino (Ἑλληνικὴ Λεσχὴ) established in 1840, numbers upwards of 400 members, who pay annually a subscription of 48 drs., besides 20 drs. on their admission. It has a handsome suite of apartments at the angle formed by the intersection of the two principal streets of Æolus and Mercury, and is well supplied with reading-rooms, billiards, a library, a ball-room, and refreshments. This club enlivens the capital during the carnival by a succession of balls and masquerades. The reading-rooms contain the Greek, French, English, Italian, and German newspapers, reviews, and other periodical publications, and are open from eight in the morning till eleven o'clock at night. Strangers

may be introduced by a member, and may visit the casino gratis during their stay at Athens.

The German casino is composed principally of the military, who have reading-rooms in town, and a garden a little way in the country called "the Green Tree" (Der Grüne Baum), which is much frequented in the summer evenings, on account of the attraction of military music. Strangers may be introduced by a member.

The excellent band of the infantry battalion in garrison at Athens, composed entirely of Germans, plays every day for half an hour on the square opposite the palace, when the guard is relieved; viz. at half past seven in the morning, during the six summer months, and at noon during the winter months. Besides this the band plays for an hour or two on the promenade every Sunday afternoon, and on the principal holidays.

Many festivals are celebrated at Athens; but of these four are kept with peculiar rejoicings. The first is held on the banks of the classical Ilyssus, at the foot of the superb columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, on the first day of Lent; the second at the temple of Theseus, on St. George's day; the third on Ascension-day, when a pilgrimage is made to the convent of Kaiseriani, commonly called Seriani, at the foot of Mount Hymettus; and the fourth is the festival of the Panagia, or Holy Virgin ($\frac{15}{27}$ August), on which day thousands may be seen on the road to the village of Sepolia on the banks of the Cephissus in the olive-grove, about two miles from Athens.

To each of these festivals, the Greeks arrayed in their gala dresses bring their provisions for the day; and the evening is spent in music and dancing.

Prices of Land, Building, &c.—The price of land both in the city, and several miles around it, has undergone a great change during the last six years. Plots situated in the old part of the town, now sell for from 6 to 10 drs. per square peek; in the new part at from 4 to 10 drs.; and in the best situations, as high as 15 drs. has been paid.

Gardens in the neighbourhood of Athens are now worth 800—1000 drs. per strema; vineyards at a little distance from

the town, 400—800 drs.; and uncultivated land 300—600 drs., according to the situation.

Water is generally private property; and all the streams are eagerly used for irrigation. The stream of the Cephissus is sold for 1000 drs. for one hour every fortnight.

The expense of building varies, of course, according to the size, number of stories, &c., of the houses. The price is generally estimated at so much per square peek of area. The following are the cost prices of building some of the principal houses at Athens: —

Name of Proprietor.	Area.	Price per Sq. Peek.	Total Cost.
	Sq. Peeks.	Drs.	Drs.
M. Ralli - - -	800	180	144,000
Domnando - - -	560	90	50,400
Negri - - -	350	85	29,750
Valetta - - -	340	70	23,800
Manousi - - -	350	65	22,750
D. Soutzo - - -	384	52	19,968
Photilas - - -	380	50	19,000
Ralli - - -	360	45	16,200

The number of houses and their approximate value may be stated as follows: —

No. of Houses.	Value of Each.	Total Value.
	Drs.	Drs.
1	150,000	150,000
3	50,000	150,000
6	30,000	180,000
20	25,000	500,000
280	20,000	5,600,000
150	15,000	2,250,000
100	10,000	1,000,000
4000	2,500	10,000,000
Total - 4560	- -	19,830,000

The following table contains the average retail prices of meat, vegetables, fruit, &c., as sold in the Athenian Bazaars during the year 1841, with their equivalents in English money: —

TABLE OF THE PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c. ATHENS, 1841.

Article.		Drs.	L.	Equal in British Money to.	s.	d.
Beef	per oka	0	80	per lb. Brit.	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton	—	0	90	—	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Lamb	—	1	0	—	0	3
Pork	—	1	20	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Veal	—	1	20	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Poultry.						
Fowls	each	1	0	each	0	8
Ducks	—	1	50	—	1	0
Geese	—	3	0	—	2	0
Turkeys	—	2	50	—	1	8
Pigeons	—	0	50	—	0	4
Game.						
Hares	each	3	0	—	2	0
Partridges	—	1	50	—	1	0
Quails	—	0	50	—	0	4
Wild ducks	—	1	0	—	0	8
Snipes	—	1	0	—	0	8
Woodcocks	—	2	0	—	1	4
Vegetables.						
Potatoes	per oka	0	24	per lb.	0	$0\frac{1}{3}$
Cauliflowers	—	0	20	—	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
French beans	—	0	30	—	0	1
Green peas	—	0	30	—	0	1
Broad beans	—	0	40	—	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Tomatas	—	0	10	—	0	$0\frac{1}{3}$
Spinach	—	0	10	—	0	$0\frac{1}{3}$
Sorrel	—	0	20	—	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
Asparagus	per 100	1	0	per 100	0	8
Fruit.						
Grapes	per oka	0	20	per lb.	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
Peaches	—	0	40	—	0	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Plums	—	0	30	—	0	1
Apricots	—	0	30	—	0	1
Figs	—	0	30	—	0	1
Almonds	—	0	90	—	0	3
Apples	—	0	50	—	0	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Pears	—	0	50	—	0	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Melons	—	0	20	—	0	$0\frac{2}{3}$
Quinces	—	0	30	—	0	1
Kokonaria (seeds of the pine tree)	per oka	1	50	—	0	5

Article.		Drs.	L.	Equal in British Money to.	s.	d.
Cherries -	per oka	0	30	per lb.	0	1
Oranges -	per 100	3	0	per 100	2	0
Lemons - -	—	1	0	—	0	8
Sundries.						
Milk -	per oka	0	30	per quart	0	2
Fresh butter -	—	4	0	per lb.	0	10
Lard - -	—	2	50	—	0	7
Smoked tongues -	each	0	95	each	0	8
Bread -	per oka	0	30	per lb.	0	1
Fish - -	—	2	50	—	0	7
Caviar - -	—	5	40	—	1	8
Rice - -	—	0	80	—	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Vermicelli -	—	0	90	—	0	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Olive oil - -	—	1	40	per imp. gal.	2	3
Coffee (Brazil) -	—	2	20	per lb.	0	7
Sugar (in loaves) -	—	2	0	per lb.	0	6
— (crushed)	—	1	70	—	0	5
Candles (tallow) -	—	2	30	—	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
— (wax) -	—	10	0	—	2	8
Honey (fine) -	—	3	0	—	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
— (ordinary) -	—	2	0	—	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Eggs (fresh) -	per doz.	0	48	per dozen	0	4
Soap (common)	per oka	1	40	per lb.	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese - -	—	1	40	—	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Salt - -	—	0	8	—	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Charcoal - -	—	0	8	—	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Firewood - -	—	0	3	—	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$
Wine (good draught)	—	0	40	per bottle	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

Statistical Remarks on the annexed Tables of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, throughout the Kingdom.

The number of marriages that took place in 1839 throughout the kingdom was 6481; so that, on comparing this amount with the number of young men between 18 and 24 years of age, the proportion will be 20 per cent. In the Morea, the province of Mantinea furnished the greatest number (379); Navarin the least (133). On the Continent, Bœotia supplied the greatest number (314); Megara the smallest (111). In the Islands, the largest number occurred in the department of Syra (258), and the least at Melos (73). Of the three grand divisions of the kingdom, the Morea, the Continent, and the Islands, the greatest number took place in the Morea, and the smallest in the Islands.

The number of births, in 1839, in the whole kingdom (30,878), as compared with the population for that year (839,236), shows an increase of nearly 4 per cent. The proportion of the sexes was nearly equal, the male sex having a small majority. In the Morea, the births were most numerous in Mantinea (2211), and fewest in Pylia (506). On the Continent they were most numerous in Bœotia (1656), and fewest in Megara (563). In the Islands the largest number was found in Eubœa (1298), the least at Melos (309). The births in the Morea were more numerous than in the whole of the rest of Greece.

The small number of illegitimate children speaks favourably for the state of morality in Greece. In several entire provinces there are none at all, in others only one or two. The total number of births in the year is 257, being considerably less than 1 per cent. on the whole amount of births.

Of the total deaths in the kingdom (17,423), 8757 took place at a very tender age. This is more than one half, and corroborates what was said in another part of this chapter of the great difficulty of rearing children in Greece, particularly during the period of teething.

The proportion of deaths according to age is as follows:—

Under 10 years	per cent.	51
From 10 to 20		8
20 to 30		7
30 to 40		7
40 to 50		6
50 to 60		6
60 to 70		6
70 to 80		5
above 80		4
		100

In the Morea, the mortality was greatest in the province of Argolis (966), and least in Pylia (145). On the Continent, the deaths were most numerous in Phthiotis (866), and fewest in Trichonia (127); and in the Islands the greatest mortality occurred at Syra (670); the least, in the Sporades (222).

On examining the annexed table of the population of the kingdom, it will be seen that there are upwards of 6000 more adult women than men, which is accounted for by the long warfare in which the country was engaged against the overwhelming force of the combined Turkish monarchy and its dependencies, and the exterminating nature of the war itself, in which on both sides no quarter was given or even asked for. The succeeding columns show that the proportion of the rising generation is considerably in favour of the male sex, and on the aggregate they preponderate by no less than 15,400, as will be seen by the following additions: —

Men	203,622
Youths	34,061
Boys	185,143
Total of males	422,826
Women	209,771
Young women	24,781
Girls	172,897
Total of females	407,449

The total number of families is stated at 180,259, which

makes an average of exactly 4½ persons to each family. This is a very small number for a country where such large families are known to exist; but it must be borne in mind that not above one half of the 203,000 adult males are married. This would give 80,000 families, composed of now childless parents, brothers, sisters, and other grown up relations, and 100,000 married couples with families, consisting of 416,882 young persons, thus showing an average of more than 4 children in each family. This sum is just one half of the total amount of the indigenous inhabitants, belonging to communes, and in fact having a house and home, so that of the whole population, 50 per cent. are under 24 years of age, and it is a well known fact that by far the greatest part of these are under 12 years.

That peace, security, and tranquillity have a greater influence on the multiplication of the human species in any country than war, disturbances, and want, leaving the number of actual victims entirely out of sight, has never been doubted. There can be no doubt, moreover, that it is greatly increased and assisted by education, prosperity, domestic comforts, and general civilisation; hence it may with justice be expected that the population of Greece will increase in the next 10 years more in proportion than that of any other country in Europe.

The column headed "Greeks belonging to other communes," represents those who were absent from their own homes, and are thus included in the lists of the place where they were when the census was taken.

The "Greeks not belonging to any commune" are for the most part foreign Greeks who have emigrated to Grèece partly to settle, and partly to reside temporarily.

They are principally natives of Scio, Samos, Smyrna, and other parts of Turkey, who being Rayahs of the Porte, have not taken the oath of allegiance to the king of Greece, nor become naturalised in the country, and cannot consequently be admitted to the rights and privileges of citizens. These Greeks amounted in all to 6057: and of these 4233 reside in the departments of Athens, Patras, Nauplia, and Syra.

Of the 4071 foreigners residing in Greece, the greater part are subjects of the Ionian Republic, and Germans, the former of whom migrate from the neighbouring islands in search of agricultural employment, which they cannot find at home; the latter, on completing a period of four years' military service, remain in the country, and resume their original profession or occupation.

The number of foreigners at present in Greece may be stated to be as follows: —

Ionians	2000
Maltese	500
Germans (now civilians)	500
Germans (still in the army)	350
Italians	300
French	75
British	50
Russians	50
Danes	30
Other nations	216
Total number of foreigners	4071

TABLE OF MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS IN 1839.

A. The Morea.

Department.	Marriages.	Births.						
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Argolis	221	708	724	6	27	714	751	1,465
Corinth	239	607	583	2	-	609	583	1,192
Achaïa	327	672	593	3	3	675	696	1,271
Elis	265	649	568	1	6	650	574	1,224
Triphyllia	222	630	522	2	-	632	522	1,154
Pylia	133	261	243	2	-	263	243	506
Messenia	282	808	768	7	3	815	771	1,586
Cynethæ	240	588	486	3	3	591	489	1,080
Lacedæmon	301	833	719	1	16	834	735	1,569
Laconia	260	487	412	1	-	488	412	900
Mantinea	379	1148	1036	13	14	1161	1050	2,211
Gortynos	256	710	636	2	5	712	641	1,353
Total	3125	8101	7290	43	77	8144	7367	15,511

B. The Continent.

Department.	Marriages.	Births.						
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Attica -	239	758	601	9	4	767	605	1372
Megara -	111	286	276	1	-	287	276	563
Bœotia -	314	871	781	1	3	872	784	1656
Ætolia -	253	504	510	8	5	512	515	1027
Trichonia -	115	172	126	3	2	175	128	303
Eurytania -	142	366	337	1	2	367	339	706
Acarnania -	196	407	354	-	-	407	354	761
Phocis -	301	607	490	1	5	608	495	1103
Phthiotis -	269	463	429	4	3	467	432	899
Locris -	103	213	176	15	1	228	177	405
Total -	2043	4647	4080	43	25	4690	4105	8795

C. The Islands.

Department.	Marriages.	Births.						
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Hydra -	138	388	368	4	4	392	372	764
Spetzia -	104	246	235	-	-	246	235	481
Eubœa -	247	700	584	12	2	712	586	1298
Scopelos -	80	238	220	-	-	238	220	458
Syra -	258	562	475	9	15	571	490	1061
Melos -	73	160	146	1	2	161	148	309
Thera -	128	330	311	3	7	333	318	651
Tenos -	168	535	463	1	2	536	465	1001
Naxos -	117	273	269	6	1	279	270	549
Total -	1313	3432	3071	36	33	3468	3104	6572

Recapitulation.

Division.	Marriages.	Births.						
		Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Total.		Total of both Sexes.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Morea -	3125	8,101	7,290	43	77	8,144	7,367	15,511
Continent -	2043	4,647	4,080	43	25	4,690	4,105	8,795
Islands -	1313	3,432	3,071	36	33	3,468	3,104	6,572
Total -	6481	16,180	14,441	122	135	16,302	14,576	30,878

TABLE OF DEATHS IN 1839.

A. The Morea.

Department.	Males: Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.	Females: Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.	Total of both Sexes.
Argolis -	317	58	34	31	25	31	17	13	10	536	248	39	31	31	18	16	18	20	9	430	966
Corinth -	207	43	10	13	17	20	15	7	4	336	165	33	20	16	13	17	18	10	11	303	639
Achaïa -	216	28	61	46	40	92	21	21	16	541	177	25	35	36	17	19	29	27	17	382	923
Elis -	223	46	29	30	40	57	27	15	3	470	165	36	34	24	24	42	23	10	5	363	833
Triphyllia -	118	43	16	18	8	31	22	11	8	275	109	13	17	11	11	14	15	12	6	208	483
Pylia -	40	12	12	6	5	2	4	2	3	86	30	10	4	8	3	-	3	1	-	59	145
Messenia -	198	28	29	26	30	28	15	12	21	387	168	26	27	19	16	26	30	25	11	348	735
Cynethæ -	151	30	20	18	27	20	18	22	16	322	118	23	32	22	23	12	31	19	13	293	615
Lacedæmon	203	32	27	32	25	23	26	7	3	378	158	16	28	24	15	22	17	19	12	311	689
Laconia -	136	29	24	15	33	18	20	17	6	298	94	22	20	17	15	26	20	14	3	231	529
Mantinea -	250	44	32	35	31	29	28	20	12	481	201	21	27	26	21	16	26	15	17	370	851
Gortynos -	184	41	27	42	29	31	20	13	6	393	173	29	28	40	26	39	24	21	11	391	784
Total -	2243	434	321	312	310	382	233	160	108	4503	1806	293	303	274	202	249	254	193	115	3689	8192

B. The Continent.

Attica -	271	20	26	21	21	15	19	10	8	411	242	13	26	20	6	9	7	5	11	339	750
Megara -	70	5	6	9	8	6	5	7	3	119	58	9	5	9	4	6	10	6	3	110	229
Bœotia -	247	33	33	44	46	26	17	12	12	470	158	35	33	32	24	17	24	9	15	347	817
Ætolia -	209	26	35	30	31	28	24	18	11	412	173	27	26	41	47	45	42	29	12	442	854
Trichonia -	23	8	10	10	8	2	4	-	1	66	26	7	5	9	4	4	1	1	4	61	127
Eurytania -	55	20	18	28	9	15	5	6	4	160	42	13	10	15	7	14	11	6	4	122	282
Acarnania -	126	27	32	32	38	25	22	9	7	318	95	22	26	25	25	18	18	5	2	236	554
Phocis -	133	30	25	21	26	39	16	12	3	305	133	22	27	23	17	13	22	11	15	278	583
Phthiotis -	210	51	22	56	38	22	29	10	8	446	189	58	35	33	24	33	30	14	4	420	866
Locris -	68	8	18	4	12	6	6	5	-	127	50	7	8	8	9	8	7	4	-	101	228
Total -	1412	228	225	255	237	184	147	89	67	2834	1196	213	196	215	167	167	172	90	70	2456	5290

C. The Islands.

Department.	Males.										Females.										Total of both Sexes.
	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.	
Hydra -	154	31	20	10	14	10	13	13	10	275	157	34	33	9	15	8	9	14	10	289	564
Spetzia -	77	11	2	2	8	14	12	-	-	126	102	14	2	10	2	15	15	-	..	160	286
Eubœa -	167	19	13	31	25	16	19	18	12	320	124	15	23	23	19	21	18	11	11	265	585
Scopelos -	60	5	5	14	10	5	7	4	3	113	56	5	8	3	10	6	11	7	3	109	222
Syra -	209	23	21	21	19	19	20	31	7	370	175	25	25	7	16	8	18	23	3	300	670
Melos -	60	3	6	6	3	7	13	3	-	101	56	6	12	8	2	8	17	8	7	124	225
Thera -	173	13	4	4	8	7	11	9	7	236	182	15	8	10	10	13	17	25	12	292	528
Tenos -	137	42	15	25	24	22	24	19	16	324	99	19	26	21	23	21	30	32	11	282	606
Naxos -	70	4	10	11	10	11	16	7	8	147	42	11	8	14	5	2	11	11	4	108	255
Total -	1107	151	96	124	121	111	135	104	63	2012	993	144	145	105	102	102	146	131	61	1929	3941

Recapitulation.

Division.	Males.										Females.										Total of both Sexes.
	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.	Under 10 Years.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	Above 80.	Total.	
Morea -	2243	434	321	312	310	382	233	160	108	4503	1806	293	303	274	202	249	254	193	115	3689	8192
Continent -	1412	228	225	255	237	184	147	89	67	2834	1196	213	196	215	167	167	172	90	70	2456	5290
Islands -	1107	151	96	124	121	111	135	104	63	2012	993	144	145	105	102	102	146	131	61	1929	3941
Total -	4762	813	642	691	668	677	515	353	238	9349	3995	650	644	594	471	518	572	414	246	8074	17423

GENERAL TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF GREECE IN 1840.

A. The Morea.

Department.	Men.	Women.	Children under 18 Years of Age.		Young Persons between 18 and 24 Years Old.		Number of Families.	Total Number of Persons belonging to Communes.	Greeks belonging to other Communes.	Greeks not belonging to any Commune.	Foreigners not naturalised.	Total Number of Inhabitants.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Argolis -	6,842	6,652	6,630	6,732	948	471	5,816	28,275	1290	960	177	30,702
Achaia -	8,116	8,167	6,407	5,625	1,659	955	6,850	30,929	1085	136	1040	33,190
Corinth -	8,427	8,466	5,102	4,807	1,232	1,134	6,190	29,168	1058	46	20	30,292
Elis - -	10,179	10,282	6,398	5,804	1,508	1,648	7,571	35,819	1148	231	94	37,292
Tryphillia -	8,913	9,129	8,372	7,615	1,282	1,102	6,986	36,413	175	13	6	36,607
Pylia (Navarin) -	2,870	3,008	2,814	2,705	561	337	2,469	12,295	466	24	91	12,876
Messenia -	8,106	8,499	7,807	7,337	917	619	6,282	33,285	834	70	32	34,221
Cynethæ -	9,829	9,740	7,245	6,882	1,549	1,540	6,998	36,785	602	6	1	37,394
Lacedæmon -	9,229	9,884	9,782	8,961	1,672	953	9,029	40,481	424	36	9	40,950
Laconia - -	8,894	9,439	7,066	6,949	1,612	1,388	7,860	35,348	122	58	7	35,535
Mantinea -	12,326	12,651	12,176	11,983	2,464	1,565	11,398	53,165	920	227	- -	54,312
Gortynos -	11,216	11,396	11,629	10,937	1,709	1,214	10,478	48,101	28	4	- -	48,133
Total -	104,947	107,313	91,428	86,337	17,113	12,926	87,927	420,064	8152	1811	1477	431,504

B. The Continent.

Attica -	9,064	7,613	6,285	5,558	3,093	1098	6,147	32,711	3434	1809	763	38,717
Megara -	2,865	3,072	2,960	2,551	326	78	2,846	11,852	22	262	5	12,141
Bœotia -	8,190	8,472	7,164	5,765	941	581	7,236	31,113	304	196	66	31,679
Ætolia -	5,559	6,163	5,650	5,562	897	381	5,672	24,212	391	487	54	25,144
Trichonia -	2,145	2,152	1,970	1,760	391	177	1,873	8,595	283	36	7	8,921
Eurytania -	5,183	5,702	5,277	4,923	635	323	4,508	22,043	69	- -	- -	22,112
Acarnania -	6,182	6,063	5,445	4,845	1,197	1071	5,180	24,803	82	146	52	25,083
Phocis -	7,056	7,470	7,009	6,634	1,258	1079	6,535	30,506	73	44	33	30,656
Phthiotis -	5,877	6,254	5,170	4,540	900	443	5,169	23,184	524	112	207	24,027
Pœcris -	2,513	2,401	2,117	1,801	369	321	2,304	9,522	117	110	10	9,759
Total -	54,634	55,362	49,047	43,939	10,007	5552	47,470	218,541	5299	3202	1197	228,239

C. The Islands.

Department.	Men.	Women.	Children under 18 Years of Age.		Young Persons between 18 and 24 Years Old.		Number of Families.	Total Number of Persons belonging to Communes.	Greeks belonging to other Communes.	Greeks not belonging to any Commune.	Foreigners not naturalised.	Total Number of Inhabitants.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Hydra - -	3,823	4,081	3,846	3,600	911	660	3,979	16,921	80	7	2	17,010
Spetzia - -	2,861	2,863	3,531	2,965	478	345	3,037	13,043	28	45	- -	13,116
Eubœa - -	10,252	10,924	9,920	9,074	1411	772	9,858	42,353	276	77	636	43,342
Sporades -	2,345	2,700	2,470	2,200	290	135	2,581	10,140	10	152	16	10,318
Syra - -	6,350	6,871	5,856	6,041	1199	1188	7,176	27,505	1535	328	604	29,972
Melos - -	2,117	2,431	2,423	2,216	505	383	2,312	10,075	10	177	6	10,268
Thera - -	4,283	4,257	4,524	4,477	762	926	4,563	19,229	31	33	93	19,386
Tenos - -	7,308	8,174	7,719	7,661	1154	1184	6,827	33,200	77	99	27	33,403
Naxos - -	4,708	4,795	4,379	4,387	731	710	4,529	19,704	69	126	13	19,912
Total -	44,041	47,096	44,668	42,621	6941	6303	44,862	192,170	2116	1044	1397	196,727

Recapitulation.

Division of the Country.	Men.	Women.	Children under 18 Years of Age.		Young Persons between 18 and 24 Years Old.		Number of Families.	Total Number of Persons belonging to Communes.	Greeks belonging to other Communes.	Greeks not belonging to any Commune.	Foreigners not naturalised.	Total Number of Inhabitants.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Morea - -	104,947	107,313	91,428	86,337	17,113	12,926	87,927	420,064	8,152	1811	1477	431,504
Continent -	54,634	55,362	49,047	43,939	10,007	5,552	47,470	218,541	5,299	3202	1197	228,239
Islands - -	44,041	47,096	44,668	42,621	6,941	6,303	44,862	192,170	2,116	1044	1397	196,727
Grand Total -	203,622	209,771	185,143	172,897	34,061	24,781	180,259	830,775	15,567	6057	4071	856,470

CHAP. II.

GOVERNMENT.

THE first official document, relative to the affairs of Greece, to be found in the British State Papers, is the protocol of a conference held at St. Petersburg on the $\frac{23 \text{ March,}}{4 \text{ April,}}$ 1826, between the British and Russian plenipotentiaries, concerning their mediation between the Sublime Porte and the Greeks; according to which, the two governments agreed to offer the contending parties their united mediation, and proposed the following preliminary conditions as a basis of further arrangements: —

"That Greece should be a dependency of the Turkish Empire, and the Greeks should pay to the Porte an annual tribute, the amount of which should be permanently fixed by mutual consent. They should be exclusively governed by authorities, chosen and named by themselves; but in the nomination of which authorities, the Porte should have a certain influence.

"In this state, the Greeks should enjoy complete liberty of conscience, entire freedom of commerce, and should exclusively conduct their own internal government.

"In order to effect a complete separation between individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which must be the necessary consequence of a contest of such duration, the Greeks should purchase the property of Turks, whether situated on the Continent of Greece, or in the Islands."

The sixth article of the Protocol states that the high contracting parties, being desirous that their allies should take part in the arrangements, of which the above is an outline, agreed to communicate, confidentially, the contents of the Protocol to the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, and request their co-operation in bringing about so desirable an object as the restoration of peace in the Levant.

France, however, was the only power willing to take an active part in the negociations, Prussia and Austria preferring to remain neutral.

In consequence of this preliminary arrangement, the necessary steps were taken, by the ambassadors of the three powers at Constantinople, to induce the Sultan to cease hostilities, and recognise Greece as a tributary state; but, unfortunately for Turkey, without effect, as she has since been compelled to submit to much less favourable terms, and acknowledge the total independence of Greece, to say nothing of the loss of her fleet at Navarin.

The Porte remained deaf to the friendly intercession of the three ambassadors; great preparations were made by Ibrahim Pacha for the total destruction of the Morea, and the Sultan at length published a manifesto, dated 9th June, 1827, formally declining the pacification with the Greeks, proposed by the mediating powers.

This document is a singular and amusing specimen of Turkish diplomacy. It sets out with a philosophical *exposé* of the manner in which nations were formed, and governments established; going back almost to the Creation, asserting the divine right of princes and potentates to their kingdoms, and maintaining, as a necessary consequence, that rulers and princes have an undoubted right to act towards their subjects as they please, being responsible to the Supreme Being alone; *ergo*, that the Greeks, being the Sultan's absolute property, and subject to his sway by right of conquest, acquired by his forefathers, and having had the presumption to rebel against his lawful authority, and paternal government, he is fully justified in punishing them in any way that he chooses, without any foreign interference. He is then evidently much hurt at the use of such terms as *mediation, armistice,* and *pacification,* &c., which he says ought only to be mentioned when talking of differences between two independent governments, and concludes by replying to the three powers, who interfere in his affairs unasked for, that it is his firm resolution to continue his endeavours to put down, by all the means in his power, the rebellion of his Christian subjects, and to punish them as they deserve.

The three courts were, however, not repulsed by the failure of their philanthropic endeavours. They consulted afresh on the measures to be taken, and the result of their conferences was the treaty of London, signed on the 6th July, 1827, which was based on the former convention of St. Petersburg, but contained, in addition, the following articles:—

"That a demand should be made to the two contending parties for an immediate armistice, as a preliminary and indispensable condition to the opening of any negociation;—

"That the contracting powers engage to pursue the salutary work of the pacification of Greece, upon the basis laid down; and

"That the arrangements for reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitely agreed on between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by those of the signing powers, who may judge it expedient or possible to contract that obligation."

The armistice was immediately accepted by Greece, and a proclamation to that effect was issued by the provisional government, dated Nauplia, the $\frac{9}{21}$ August, 1827. The Porte, however, still remained obstinate, and refused to listen to the voice of the mediating powers, whilst orders were sent to Candia and Alexandria to hasten the departure of the expedition destined to annihilate the Morea.

What followod is well known. The combined fleets of Great Britain, France, and Russia, under the command of Sir Edward Codrington, received orders to watch the movements of the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons, and, if necessary, to compel them, by force of arms, to respect the armistice.*

* That the battle of Navarin was the effect of unforeseen circumstances, and not a premeditated attack, caused by the execution of peremptory orders, is clearly proved by the protocol of the three admirals of the combined fleet, signed only two days before the engagement, and from the well-known fact that the engagement took place in consequence of an English boat having been fired on by an Egyptian frigate.

The following is a translation of the protocol:—

"The admirals commanding the squadrons of the three powers, which signed the treaty of London, having met before Navarin for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said treaty; viz. an armistice, de facto, between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol the result of their conference.

The memorable engagement then took place 20th October, 1827, which destroyed the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, and gave the death-blow to the power of the Porte in Greece. But notwithstanding this severe loss, the Sultan was still not inclined to give way or grant concessions. On the 20th of December, 1827, he issued another proclamation, in which

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" Considering that, after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th September last, with the English and French admirals, acting also in the name of the Russian admiral, the said Pacha did, the very next day, violate his engagement, by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another part of the Morea:

" Considering that since the return of the fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition, addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha had not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country:

" Considering that, with a view to putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish chiefs, and the advice given to Mehemet Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might with one word have suspended the course of so many barbarities:

" Considering that there only remains to the commanders of the allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective courts, that is to say:

" 1. That of continuing throughout the whole of the winter a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the islands:

" 2. The uniting the allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing by this permanent presence the inaction of the Ottoman fleet; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system:

" 3. The proceeding to take up a position in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself:

" After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood, and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

" We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present protocol.

" (Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.
LOUIS, COUNT DE HEYDEN.
H. DE RIGNY."

" Off Navarin, 18th October, 1827."

he vented his bile at Russia, accusing her of having fomented the Greeks to rebellion, and of having inveigled England and France in her machinations.

In the meantime, as Turkey was virtually deprived of her sting, the independence of Greece was de facto established; the French army of occupation under general Schneider took military possession of the Morea, and Capodistria having been appointed previously the President of the new state till a sovereign should be elected by the three protecting powers in virtue of the authority vested in them by the Greek nation, the conferences of London were held, which ended in the independence of Greece being at length recognised by the Sublime Porte, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg being selected as the person best qualified to fill the throne of the new kingdom.

The prince accepted the high nomination, and put himself in correspondence with Capodistria as to the measures to be adopted; but that crafty diplomatist, foreseeing his own downfall on the arrival of the king, or at all events the necessity of his descending from the lofty situation of Dictator which he then filled, — an idea at which his ambitious mind revolted, — under the most obsequious professions of attachment and devotion, insinuated in his despatches the difficulties to which the prince would be exposed on taking possession of his kingdom, and magnified them to such an alarming extent, that it staggered the resolution of His Serene Highness, and ended in inducing him formally to renounce the throne, which he did in his official communication to the London conference, bearing date the 21st May, 1830.

The plenipotentiaries of the three powers then renewed their deliberations, and in the protocol (No. 39.) of the date of 13th February, 1832, agreed to offer the sovereignty of Greece to His Royal Highness Prince Otho of Bavaria, which having been accepted after some negotiation by His Majesty the King of Bavaria, in the name of his son, at that time a minor, the definitive treaty of the 7th May was signed, which is as follows: —

Convention between the Courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia on the one part, and the Court of Bavaria on the other.

(*Official Translation.*)

The courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia, exercising the power conveyed to them by the Greek nation, to make choice of a sovereign for Greece, raised to the rank of an independent state, and being desirous of giving to that country a fresh proof of their friendly disposition, by the election of a prince descended from a royal house, the friendship and alliance of which cannot fail to be of essential service to Greece, and which has already acquired claims to her esteem and gratitude, have resolved to offer the crown of the new Greek state to the Prince Frederick Otho of Bavaria, second son of His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria, on his part, acting in the character of guardian of the said Prince Otho during his minority, participating in the views of the three courts, and duly appreciating the motives which have induced them to fix their choice upon a prince of his house, has determined to accept the crown of Greece for his second son the Prince Frederick Otho of Bavaria.

In consequence of such acceptance, and for the purpose of agreeing upon the arrangements which it has rendered necessary, their Majesties the King of the French, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Bavaria, on the other, have named as their plenipotentiaries, viz.:

His Majesty the King of the French, the Sieur Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince-Duke de Talleyrand, &c. &c.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, &c. &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Sieur Christopher, Prince de Lieven, &c. &c., and the Sieur Adam, Count Matuszewic, &c., &c.

And His Majesty the King of Bavaria, the Sieur Augustus, Baron de Cetto, &c., &c.

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and signed the following articles: —

Art. 1. The courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia, duly authorised for this purpose by the Greek nation, offer the hereditary sovereignty of Greece to the Prince Frederick Otho of Bavaria, second son of his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Art. 2. His Majesty the King of Bavaria, acting in the name of his said son, a minor, accepts on his behalf the hereditary sovereignty of Greece, on the conditions hereinafter settled.

Art. 3. The Prince Otho of Bavaria shall bear the title of King of Greece.

Art. 4. Greece, under the sovereignty of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, and under the guarantee of the three courts, shall form a monarchical and independent state, according to the terms of the protocol signed between the said courts, on the 3d of February, 1830, and accepted both by Greece and by the Ottoman Porte.

Art. 5. The limits of the Greek state shall be such as shall be definitively settled by the negotiations which the courts of France, Great Britain, and Russia, have recently opened with the Ottoman Porte, in execution of the protocol of the 26th September, 1831.

Art. 6. The three courts, having beforehand determined to convert the protocol of the 3d February, 1830, into a definitive treaty, as soon as the negociations relative to the limits of Greece shall have terminated, and to communicate such treaty to all the states with which they have relations, it is hereby agreed that they shall fulfil this engagement, and that his Majesty the King of Greece shall become a contracting party to the treaty in question.

Art. 7. The three courts shall from the present moment use their influence to procure the recognition of the Prince Otho of Bavaria as King of Greece, by all the sovereigns and states with whom they have relations.

Art. 8. The royal crown and dignity shall be hereditary in Greece; and shall pass to the direct and lawful descendants and heirs of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, in the order of primogeniture. In the event of the decease of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, without direct and lawful issue, the crown of Greece shall pass to his younger brother, and to his direct and lawful descendants and heirs, in the order of primogeniture. In the event of the decease of the last-mentioned prince also, without direct and lawful issue, the crown of Greece shall pass to his younger brother, and to his direct and lawful descendants and heirs, in the order of primogeniture.

Art. 9. The majority of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King of Greece, is fixed at the period when he shall have completed his twentieth year; that is to say, on the 1st June, 1835.

Art. 10. During the minority of the Prince Otho of Bavaria, King of Greece, his rights of sovereignty shall be exercised in their full extent, by a regency composed of three councillors, who shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Art. 11. The Prince Otho of Bavaria shall retain the full possession of his apanages in Bavaria. His Majesty the King of Bavaria moreover engages to assist, as far as may be in his power, the Prince Otho in his position in Greece, until a revenue shall have been set apart for the crown in that state.

Art. 12. In execution of the stipulations of the protocol of 20th February, 1830, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to guarantee, and their Majesties the King of the French, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, engage to recommend, the former to his chambers, the latter to his parliament, to enable their Majesties to guarantee, on the following conditions, a loan to be contracted by the Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King of Greece.

1. The principal of the loan to be contracted under the guarantee of the three powers shall not exceed a total amount of sixty millions of francs.

2. The said loan shall be raised by instalments of twenty millions of francs each.

3. For the present, the first instalment only shall be raised, and the three courts shall each become responsible for the payment of one third of the annual amount of the interest and sinking fund of the said instalment.

4. The second and third instalments of the said loan may also be raised, according to the necessities of the Greek state after previous agreement between the three courts, and his Majesty the King of Greece.

5. In the event of the second and third instalments of the above-mentioned loan being raised in consequence of such an agreement, the three courts shall each become responsible for the payment of one third of the annual amount of the interest and sinking fund of these two instalments, as well as the first.

6. The sovereign of Greece and the Greek state shall be bound to appropriate to the payment of the interest and sinking fund of such instalments of the loan as may have been raised under the guarantee of the three courts, the first revenues of the state, in such manner, that the actual receipts of the Greek treasury shall be devoted, *first of all*, to the payment of the said interest and sinking fund, and shall not be employed for any other purpose, until those payments on account of the instalments of the loan raised under the guarantee of the three courts shall have been completely secured for the current year.

The diplomatic representatives of the three courts in Greece shall be specially charged to watch over the fulfilment of the last-mentioned stipulation.

Art. 13. In case a pecuniary compensation in favour of the Ottoman Porte should result from the negociations which the three courts have already opened at Constantinople for the definitive settlement of the limits of Greece, it is understood that the amount of such compensation shall be defrayed out of the proceeds of the loan which forms the subject of the preceding article.

Art. 14. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall lend his assistance to the Prince Otho in raising in Bavaria a body

of troops, not exceeding 3,500 men, to be employed in his service, as King of Greece, which corps shall be armed, equipped, and paid by the Greek states, and be sent thither as soon as possible, in order to relieve the troops of the alliance, hitherto stationed in Greece. The latter shall remain in that country entirely at the disposal of the government of his Majesty the King of Greece, until the arrival of the body of troops above-mentioned. Immediately upon their arrival, the troops of the alliance already referred to shall retire, and altogether evacuate the Greek territory.

Art. 15. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall also assist the Prince Otho, in obtaining the services of a certain number of Bavarian officers, who shall organise a national military force in Greece.

Art. 16. As soon as possible after the signature of the present convention, the three councillors who are to be associated with his Royal Highness the Prince Otho, by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, in order to compose the regency of Greece, shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of the said regency, and shall prepare all the measures necessary for the reception of the sovereign, who on his part will repair to Greece with as little delay as possible.

Art. 17. The three courts shall announce to the Greek nation, by a joint declaration, the choice which they have made of his Royal Highness the Prince Otho of Bavaria, as King of Greece, and shall afford the regency all the support in their power.

Art. 18. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in six weeks, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.
TALLEYRAND.
LIEVEN.
MATUSZEWIC.

(Signed) A. DE CETTO,
(sub spe rati.)

In virtue of the above treaty, Greece is "*an independent and monarchical state*," of which the king is the supreme head.

The highest organs of the executive power are, under the king, *the secretaries of state* (Γραμματεῖαι τῆς Ἐπικρατείας), who are seven in number, as follows: —

1. For the Royal House and Foreign Affairs (τοῦ Βασιλικοῦ Οἴκου καὶ τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν).
2. For Justice (τῆς Δικαιοσύνης).
3. For the Interior, or Home Department (τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν).
4. For Religion and Public Instruction (τῶν Ἐκκλησιαστικῶν τῆς Δημοσίου Ἐκπαιδεύσεως).
5. For Finances (τῶν Οἰκονομικῶν).
6. For the Army (τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν).
7. For the Navy (τῶν Ναυτικῶν).

These have all the same rank and emoluments, and take precedence among themselves, according to seniority of office.

The Council of State is the highest deliberative body in the kingdom. It was formed by royal ordonnance of the $\frac{18}{30}$ September, 1835, and is called upon by the king to give its opinion on all intended measures before being promulgated as laws. The royal ordonnance incorporating the council of state is as follows: —

OTHO, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, &c.

Animated with the lively desire of surrounding our throne with the ablest and most distinguished men in the kingdom, whose knowledge and experience may be directed towards the good of their country; and at the same time in order to give our people a fresh proof of our royal affection and confidence, We have resolved to institute a council of state (Συμβούλιον τῆς Ἐπικρατείας), and in consequence ordain hereby the following regulations: —

A. *Formation of the Council of State.*

Art. 1. The council of state is the highest deliberative body in the kingdom. The king lays before them the most important affairs of the state to ask their advice and obtain their opinion.

Art. 2. It is also the highest deciding authority in all cases of appeal, described in art. 47—52.

Art. 3. The number of councillors for the ordinary service shall amount for the present to at least twenty.

Art. 4. The councillors for the ordinary service take their seats according to the date of their commissions; — if more than one bears the same date the physical age of the parties gives the precedence, unless it is expressly stated to the contrary in their diplomas.

Art. 5. The king will also appoint councillors of state for extraordinary services, who give precedence to the ordinary councillors, unless the contrary is specially mentioned in their commissions. In general they take no immediate share in the deliberations of the council.

Art. 6. The secretaries of state have *ex officio* a seat and voice in the council, but are not included in the number mentioned in Art. 3., and take their seats apart from the councillors, but where they can be easily heard by the whole assembly.

Art. 7. The extraordinary councillors may also be called upon to attend the sittings of the council, but require a special summons from the king.

Art. 8. Every six months the king shall nominate a president and one or more vice-presidents from among the members. The same individuals may be re-appointed, and the king reserves to himself the right of making such changes before the expiration of the six months as he thinks advantageous.

Art. 9. A secretary-general will be appointed, as well as a proper proportion of referendaries (whose number however cannot surpass six), and the necessary underlings for the dispatch of business.

Art. 10. All the appointments are made by the king.

Art. 11. The members of the council must be either subjects or naturalised foreigners, and have passed the age of thirty.

Art. 12. The king will fill up vacancies as they occur from amongst the most able men in the kingdom.

Art. 13. The king reserves to himself the right of removing for a time the members by giving them other em-

ployments of the first class, as secretaries of state, ministers to foreign courts, governors of provinces, &c. Those members employed in such capacities beyond the limits of the metropolis, give up for the time their rights as ordinary councillors, but without prejudice to their salary and seniority.

Art. 14. The king reserves to himself the right of ordering individual members to go into the public offices in order to make themselves minutely acquainted with any particular branch of the service required of them, and also to prepare and devise important legislative measures in conjunction with the ministers.

Art. 15. The councillors will be sent from time to time into the provinces to convince themselves of the manner in which the executive power is administered, to take cognizance of the complaints, wants, and wishes of the inhabitants, and to make a report direct to the king.

Art. 16. The councillors and the secretary-general are to take the usual oath in the presence of the king; — the referendaries and underlings before the minister of the royal household and foreign affairs.

Art. 17. For final deliberation the council is to form itself into a general assembly. For particular purposes it is to divide itself into sections or committees, partly to prepare the measures laid before it for final deliberation, and partly to decide on cases brought up to it in the way of appeal.

Art. 18. The sections are: (*a*) for cases of civil and criminal legislative justice; (*b*) for financial matters; (*c*) for the other branches of the public service; and, (*d*) for decisions in matters of administrative differences, and appeals against the sentences of the court of accounts.

Art. 19. A councillor may be a member of two or more sections.

Art. 20. The nomination of the members of the sections is made by the president, but must be confirmed by the king.

Art. 21. The king reserves to himself the right of summoning other heads of departments not mentioned in Art. 5.

and 6., to take part in the debates of the council, according to circumstances.

Art. 22. The president and vice-president take precedence in the sittings of the council, but the president of the king's council of ministers takes precedence of all the rest.

Art. 23. The councillors in ordinary take rank next to ministers.

Art. 24. The secretary-general has the rank next the junior councillor in ordinary, and receives the same salary.

Art. 25. The referendaries have rank immediately above ministerial councillors.

Art. 26. The inferior officers take precedence of those of the same category in the ministries.

Art. 27. The salaries of councillors in ordinary and the secretary-general are fixed at 500 drs. per month, and those of the referendaries at 400 per month. The president receives an additional sum of 300 drs. per month during his presidency, and the vice-presidents 200 drs. each. The councillors for the extraordinary service receive no salary for this qualification, but only the pay for any other appointment under the crown which they may fill.

Art. 28. The uniforms of the members and referendaries of the council of state will be fixed by a special decree.

B. *Duties and Attributes of the Council of State.*

Art. 29. All subjects of civil and criminal jurisprudence, whether proposals for the introduction of new laws, or the suspension or modification of existing ones, will be discussed in the council.

Art. 30. All questions relating to the constitutional laws come within the jurisdiction of the council of state.

Art. 31. In like manner, the laws concerning the relation of the church to the state.

Art. 32. No tax can be levied or altered without having been discussed in the council of state.

Art. 33. The budget for each year must be laid before the council of state for examination and discussion.

Art. 34. The regulations and plan for paying the interest of the national debt and reducing the capital, must first be laid before the council for examination, and discussion, and for their opinion.

Art. 35. In like manner the legal regulations for the sale of national property.

Art. 36. In the publication of laws and ordonnances about which the council of state is competent, the result of their opinion will be expressly mentioned.

Art. 37. The general financial accounts of each year will be laid before the council of state.

Art. 38. In like manner, the sums to be applied to the sinking fund.

Art. 39. Every year the king will appoint two members as commissioners for the sinking fund.

Art. 40. The council has to give its opinion on the financial reports of each secretary of state, as required by art. 13. of the royal ordonnance of the $\frac{3}{15}$ April, 1833, if demanded by the king.

Art. 41. To the council of state must be referred all written complaints, made to the king, of supposed injustice done by the secretaries of state against the liberty or property of the subject, and which appeals do not come within the province of the existing tribunals. These complaints are to be considered by a committee of three councillors, who are bound to report their opinion to the king.

Art. 42. Decrees of naturalisation cannot be published without the previous sanction of the council.

Art. 43. The council has to give its opinion, if called upon to do so by the king, on the propriety of citing any civil servant of the government before the competent tribunals in any case of dishonesty, or for any other criminal act.

Art. 44. The council has to give its opinion on cases of rehabilitation,

Art. 45. And in all important cases in which the king demands their advice.

Art. 46. The initiative for the deliberations and opinions of all such cases is reserved for the king, who may either have them stated to the council *vivâ voce*, through one of the

secretaries of state, or simply in an envelope under the cabinet seal. The deliberations take place by the council *in pleno*, and a protocol of the proceedings, signed by all the members present, is to be presented to the king, who will then decide on the cases in question, either by sanction of the existing laws, ordonnances, and regulations, or by royal decrees and sign-manuals, or by means of rescripts from the secretaries of state, or, lastly, by a simple order under the cabinet seal, according to circumstances, and the importance of the subject in question.

Art. 47. The council of state is the highest court of appeal, in all complaints respecting the rights of voting at the municipal elections.

Art. 48. To the council of state belongs the final decision (without appeal) in all cases of collision and differences between the courts of justice and other branches of the executive and administrative authority.

Art. 49. The council of state is empowered to decide without further appeal, on the necessity or propriety of taking private property for the purposes of the state; but the deliberations and votes must be made in general assembly.

Art. 50. In like manner, on all appeals against the decisions of the court of accounts; and

Art. 51. The same with respect to objects of administrative differences.

Art. 52. The council of state possesses the competency to decide in all matters which may be laid before it, in virtue of existing or future laws.

Art. 53. In all cases in which the council has the competency to decide without higher appeal, they have to explain, in writing, their motives, and the reason of such decision.

Art. 54. The council has no right to deliberate, or give an opinion on any question which does not strictly come within their province.

C. *Mode of Proceedings.*

Art. 55. The president has to appoint the number and time of the sittings, according to the quantity and importance of the business before them. In general, there must be at least

one sitting *in pleno* every week. The order of the day must be fixed at least forty-eight hours previously (pressing cases excepted), and affixed in the hall of sitting, as well as communicated to the different ministers, and the king's cabinet. Every member is obliged to be present at the general meetings, if not absent on a special mission, or detained by illness.

Art. 56. No member can absent himself from the metropolis without the permission of the king.

Art. 57. The president conducts the sittings of the full conclave, and the sections. If the king honours the meeting with his royal presence, the president has to offer him the chair of office. If more sections than one hold their meetings at the same time, the president may select one, over which to preside; and the vice-presidents, or, in their unavoidable absence, the senior members respectively, take the chair in the other sections.

Art. 58. The quorum of a general assembly is fixed at twelve members; seven for the sittings of sections of contention, and five for the other sections.

Art. 59. In all sittings, a majority of votes forms the decision; and when the numbers are equal, the chair has the casting vote.

Art. 60. The secretaries of state have no vote, but their opinions, whether for or against the measure under discussion, must be registered in the protocol.

Art. 61. Councillors of state, who have also the direction of some other branch of the public service, have no vote when the question of debate belongs to their jurisdiction.

Art. 62. Projects of laws and regulations for the different branches of the public service may be defended or opposed by the secretaries of state for the respective departments.

Art. 63. The king's secretaries of state may attend the sittings of sections, if they deem it expedient; but only with a voice of advice, and no vote.

Art. 64. Questions concerning civil and criminal legislation, and constitutional laws, can only be discussed in the first section; and the same with other questions, viz. in the section to which they properly belong.

Art. 65. Subjects of particular importance, such as pro-

posals for new laws, and organic regulations, or alterations of already existing ones, must be discussed by a committee of members, appointed for that purpose by the king, before they are brought forward at a full assembly. If the subjects concern more than one minister, they have to attend the sittings of the preliminary committee.

Art. 66. Persons not belonging to the council of state may be summoned to attend the sittings of sections, for the purpose of giving evidence and explanations in technical, scientific, and other cases.

Art. 67. All decisions, and other documents of the council of state, must be signed by the president, counter-signed by the secretary-general, and have the seal of the council attached. The protocols must be signed by all the members present.

Art. 68. The president has to preserve order in the council, to watch over the observance of the regulations, to acquaint the assembly with the decision, as shown by the votes, and to speak in the name of the collective body.

Art. 69. Further, he has to open and close the sittings, and to acquaint the meeting with the subject to be discussed at the next session. He may also convoke a special meeting, if necessary.

Art. 70. In case of absence or illness of the president, the vice-president takes the chair; if more than one vice-president is present, the duty devolves on the senior in office.

Art. 71. The duties of the secretary-general are, 1. The division of the business amongst the respective sections; 2. To draw up the protocol of the general meetings of the council of state; 3. To communicate to the king, or to the president of the king's council of ministers, the result of their labours; 4. To countersign the reports of the sections and general meetings; 5. To preserve the original documents of these meetings, and to make copies and extracts from them; 6. To draw up the protocols, count the votes, and superintend the other business of the council.

Art. 72. The duties of the referendaries are, to work out the questions, and make an *exposé* of the facts of cases which come within the jurisdiction of the council of state. They have no vote either in the sections or the general meeting.

Art. 73. The regulations for the interior service of the council of state shall be settled by a special decree, which must receive the royal sanction.

D. *Final Regulations.*

Art. 74. The present organic formation shall be published in the Government Gazette, and the council of state will enter on its functions in the course of the month of October next following.

Art. 75. The secretary of state for the king's household is charged with the publication and execution of the present law.

(Signed) OTHO.

(Counter-signed)

COUNT ARMANSFERG, Chancellor of State.

RIZO,
THEOKARIS,
PRAÏDES,
SCHMALTZ,
} Secretaries of State.

Given at Athens $\frac{18}{30}$ September, 1835.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY.

Immediately after the arrival of the king, the whole of the Grecian dominions were divided into ten circles, or provinces (Νομαρχία), containing forty-seven sub-divisions, or districts (Ἐπαρχία), which gave way in 1836 to a new system; but as it has been lately proposed to return to the former division of the country, and it is not unlikely, that, in the course of next year, it may be carried into execution, I consider the subject of sufficient interest to describe them both.

It may be here observed that, in giving to the new provinces their fresh nomenclature, great attention was paid to a revival of their original ancient appellations, which had been either mutilated in the course of time, or given way altogether to Italian and Turkish names during the long period of the subjugation of Greece to a foreign yoke. This was also the case with the towns, islands, rivers, mountains, &c., and the introduction of such a measure naturally created some con-

fusion at first, and caused a difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of the geography of the country.

The royal decree of $\frac{3}{15}$ April, 1833, divides the kingdom of Greece into ten nomarchies, and forty-seven eparchies. The former are as follows: —

	Chief City.
Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia.
Achaia and Elis	Patras.
Messenia	Kyparissia.
Arcadia	Tripolitza.
Laconia	Sparta.
Acarnania and Ætolia	Agrinion.
Phocis and Locris	Salona.
Attica and Bœotia	Athens.
Eubœa	Chalcis.
The Cyclades	Hermopolis.

The following are the sub-divisions (eparchies), with the chief towns: —

1. Argolis and Corinth.

	Chief Town.
1. Nauplia	Nauplia.
2. Argos	Argos.
3. Corinth	Corinth.
4. Hydra	Hydra.
5. Hermione	Spetzia.
6. Trœzenia	Kalauria (Poros).

2. Achaia and Elis.

7. Ægialia	Ægion (Vostizza).
8. Calavrita	Calavrita.
9. Patras	Patras.
10. Elis	Pyrgos.

3. Messenia.

11. Olympia	Phanari.
12. Triphyllia	Kyparissia (Arcadia).
13. Messene	Messene (Androussa).
14. Methone	Methone (Modon).
15. Kalamæ	Kalamata.

4. Arcadia.

16. Megalopolis	Leondari.
17. Mantinea	Tripolitza.

18. Gortyne	-	Carytena.
19. Kynouria	-	Prastos (Prassiæ).

5. Laconia.

20. Lacedæmon	-	Sparta (Mistra).
21. Epidaurus Limera	-	Epidaurus Limera (Monemvasia).
22. Gythion	-	Gythion (Marathonisi).
23. Œtylus	-	Vitoula.

6. Acarnania and Ætolia.

24. Acarnania	-	Astacos (Dragomestre).
25. Missolonghi	-	Missolonghi.
26. Naupactos	-	Naupactos (Lepanto).
27. Agrinion	-	Agrinion (Vrachori).
28. Kallidrome	-	Kallidrome (Karpenisi).

7. Phocis and Locris.

29. Pthiotis	-	Lamia (Zeitouni).
30. Doris	-	Lidoriki.
31. Locris	-	Talanti.
32. Parnassus	-	Salona (Amphissa).

8. Attica and Bœotia.

33. Ægina	-	Ægina.
34. Megara	-	Megara.
35. Attica	-	Athens.
36. Thebes	-	Thebes.
37. Livadia	-	Livadia.

9. Eubœa.

38. Chalcis	-	Chalcis.
39. Carystia	-	Carysto.
40. Northern Sporades	-	Skopelos.

10. The Cyclades.

41. Andros	-	Andros.
42. Tenos	-	Tenos.
43. Syros	-	Hermopolis (Syra).
44. Kythnos	-	Thermia (Kythnos).
45. Melos	-	Melos.
46. Thera	-	Phera in Thera (Santorin).
47. Naxos	-	Naxos.

The nomarchical and eparchical system was superseded in 1836 by the introduction of a new order and division of territory, according to which the kingdom was divided into 30 governments, and 17 sub-governments, but a form was effected by the king in 1838, when the number was considerably reduced.

The following is a list of the departments and sub-departments of Greece as at present constituted, in virtue of the royal ordonnance of the $\left.\begin{matrix}22\text{ June}\\4\text{ July}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1838.

24 DEPARTMENTS (Διοικιτήριον).

Department.	Composed of the former Eparchies of	Chief Town.
Argolis.	Nauplia, Argolis, Hermione, and Spetzia.	Nauplia.
Hydra.	Hydra, Kalauria (Poros), and Trœzene.	Hydra.
Corinth.	Sicyon and Corinth.	Corinth.
Achaia.	Patras and Ægialia.	Patras.
Cyllenia.	Cyllenia.	Calavrita.
Elis.	Elis.	Pyrgos.
Triphyllia.	Triphyllia and Olympia.	Kyparissia.
Messenia.	Calomæ, Messenia, and Methone.	Calamata.
Mantinea.	Mantinea and Cynouria.	Tripolitza.
Gortyne.	Gortyne and Megalopolis.	Karytena.
Lacedæmon.	Lacedæmon and Epidaurus Limera.	Sparta.
Laconia.	Œtylus and Gythion.	Areopolis.
Ætolia.	Ætolia, Naupactos, and Trichonia.	Missolonghi.
Acarnania.	Acarnania.	Karbasera.
Eurytania.	Callidrome.	Œchalia.
Phocis.	Parnassus and Doris.	Amphissa.
Phthiotis.	Phthiotis and Locris.	Lamia.
Attica.	Attica, Megara, and Ægina.	Athens.
Bœotia.	Bœotia and Thebes.	Livadia.
Eubœa.	Chalcis, Carystia, and the Sporades.	Chalcis.
Tenos.	Tenos and Andros.	Tenos.
Syra.	Syra, Myconos, Delos, Kythnos, Zea, and Serphos.	Hermopolis.
Naxos.	Naxos, Paros, and Anti-Paros.	Naxos.
Thera.	Thera, Ios, Amorgos, and Anaphi.	Thera.

7 SUB-DEPARTMENTS (Ὑπο-Διοικητὸν).

Sub-Department.	Composed of the former Eparchies of	Chief Town.
Spetzia.	Spetzia and Hermione.	Spetzia.
Pylia.	Modon.	Pylos (Navarin).
Trichonia.	Trichonia.	Agrinion.
Locris.	Locris.	Atalanta.
Megara.	Megara and Ægina.	Megara.
Skiathos.	Islands Skiathos, Skopelos, and the other Sporades.	Skiathos.
Melos.	Melos, Syphnos, Kymolos, Sikynos, and Pholegandros.	Melos.

The Salaries of Civil Officers are regulated by a special law on the subject (*Gov. Gaz.* 1833. p. 123.), and are as follows: —

Grade of Office.	Per Annum. Drachmes.	Equal in British Sterling to.	
		£	s.
A Secretary of State - - -	12,000	428	10
A Ministerial Councillor - - -	4,200	150	0
— Assessor - - -	3,600	128	10
— Secretary - - -	2,400	85	15
Expediting Secretaries, Registrators, and Heads of Sections, extra - -	300	10	15
Governors of Provinces, 1st class - -	4,800	171	10
— — 2d class - -	3,600	128	10
— Sub-Departments - -	2,400	85	15
Secretaries of Governors, 1st class - -	1,800	64	5
— — 2d class - -	1,560	55	15
— — of Sub-Departments	1,080	38	10

The business of the home department is divided into three principal sections, sub-divided according to the different branches of the service. The first section consists of 3 ministerial councillors, 1 medicinal councillor, 1 assessor, (Παρέδρος), 5 secretaries, 6 clerks, and a messenger. The second section: — 2 ministerial councillors, 1 land-surveyor general, 4 secretaries, 2 clerks, and a messenger. The third section: — 1 ministerial councillor and principal architect, 6 architects, 2 secretaries, and a messenger.

ROYAL ORDONNANCE CONCERNING THE ORGANISATION OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, DATED ATHENS, 27 Dec. 1833.
8 Jan. 1834.

Art. 1. The whole of the territory of the kingdom of Greece is divided into communes (Δήμος), and each commune is to have its landmarks and frontiers, selected as much as possible with due reference to the locality and natural boundaries, as mountains, ravines, rivers, &c.

Art. 2. Every member of the state must belong to a commune for himself and family.

Every town and village with 300 inhabitants and upwards, can claim the privilege of forming a distinct commune, with its own municipal authorities; smaller villages, single houses, mills and monasteries, to belong to the nearest commune, till their population is increased to the above number, when they can demand the right of being constituted a commune for themselves. This will be particularly facilitated for such villages and towns as may be formed by settlers and colonists.

Art. 3. In the case of a similar union of several villages in one commune, it is enacted that each of them shall have the exclusive right of retaining and administering such corporation property as they may hitherto be possessed of respectively, and they can only merge into one general fund by mutual consent.

Art. 4. The communes are divided into three classes, viz.

1st. Communes containing a population of 10,000 and upwards.
2d. — — — from 2,000 to 10,000.
3d. — — — of less than 2,000.

Art. 5. The formation and division of the communes will be made by the king.

Art. 6. The rights and privileges of a member of a commune are procured, —

1. By *birth*; thus legitimate children belong to the commune of their father, and illegitimate ones to that of their mother.

2. By *residence* (Καταράξις); if the commune of a person

cannot be ascertained, nor that of his parents, such communal foundlings (Εὔθετα τεκνὰ), belong to the commune where found residing or where educated. Greeks and Phil-hellenes who left their homes abroad to serve in the war of independence, and who are not as yet members of a commune, must register themselves in one.

3. By *marriage;* any person marrying the daughter of a member of a commune, becomes himself a member.

4. By *settlement;* every person settling and establishing himself in a commune under the legal regulations, in such cases constitutes himself a member.

Art. 7. The rights of commune when once obtained exist till a member vacates his privilege by becoming a member of another; in this case the oldest ceases, when not specially reserved in a written declaration, and such reservation approved by the municipal authorities.

Art. 8. Every member of a commune enjoys in it the following privileges: — 1. the right of domicile, and in case of indigence and properly certified incapability of earning a livelihood, is entitled to the necessary assistance and support. 2. The due share of all the benefits and enjoyments arising from the municipal property, if such are not restricted by laws and regulations at present in force. 3. A share in the benefits of all the corporation institutions.

Art. 9. On the other hand each member is bound to contribute his proportion towards defraying the necessary expenses of the commune.

Art. 10. The right of voting and becoming candidates at communal elections is confined, with certain exceptions, to those members of at least 25 years of age, who inhabit a house in the commune, and have taken the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Royal Ordonnance of $\left.\frac{30\text{ Jan.}}{11\text{ Feb.}}\right\}$ 1833.

The following are excepted: — 1. All females; 2. All those deprived of the free disposal of their property; 3. All those accused of crimes and not declared innocent at the time of the elections; 4. All those who have forfeited the right of voting in virtue of the decision of a competent tribunal.

Art. 11. Every member of a commune in possession of a vote is obliged to appear at the elections and give that vote; and every member elected to any municipal office is obliged to accept it, fulfilling its duties diligently and conscientiously for the term required, unless he can produce sufficient reasons for declining it.

Art. 12. Every commune is permitted and obliged under the *surveillance* of the state, § 1., to organise, superintend, and exercise the duties of the lower local and rural police; § 2. to carry on the affairs of the commune, and administer the property of the corporation; § 3. to administer, in like manner, the property of local charitable institutions, when not specially placed under the care of a religious society; § 4. to elect the administrative authorities out of its own members. The duties enacted in § 1 and 2. to be carried on in the name of the state, in § 3 and 4. in the name of the commune.

Art. 13. With respect to the administration of the municipal property, the communes have the privileges, and rights, and power of contracting liabilities, which individuals have over their own private property.

Art. 14. The communes are bound to fulfil their obligations and liquidate all debts contracted for general and public purposes, or complaints may be made against them to their superior authorities.

Art. 15. Amongst these liabilities are included: — 1. The payment of the necessary expenses incurred in the organisation and support of the local and rural police departments. 2. The payment of the public taxes imposed by government on the municipal property. 3. The payment of the salaries of necessary public servants of the commune, and an indemnification to the mayor (Δήμαρχος), for his expenses and time. 4. The formation and support of the elementary schools (προκατάρατικα Σχολεῖα). 5. The rent and repairs of the buildings for the public offices of the commune. 6. The construction and keeping in repair of the municipal roads and bridges, as well as the necessary aqueducts and wells. 7. The setting up and repairs of the needful landmarks and

boundaries of the commune. 8. The repairs of the dykes, quays, and marine buildings as far as concern the commune. 9. The expenses of elections. 10. The expenses of the charitable institutions of the commune, provided their own funds are not sufficient for the purpose.

Art. 16. Every commune has to provide for the means of paying its own expenses out of the income of the municipal property, out of the receipts of the police fines, from indirect taxes, and from direct taxes to be levied according to law.

Art. 17. All municipal property without any exception belongs jointly to the whole body of members; and likewise the property of the local charitable institutions, when not under the special jurisdiction of a monastery or other religious establishment.

Art. 18. All municipal property for the immediate fulfilment of communal purposes is to be considered sacred and inviolable. Other property may be sold or divided among the members — 1. on irrefragable proof of the necessity of the measure to fulfil the engagements of the commune; 2. on giving proof of the advantages to be derived to the commune from such a proceeding; or 3. for the improvement of agriculture according to the provisions of the laws on that subject.

Art. 19. The annual income of the whole of the municipal property is to be expended, as far as it goes, in defraying the necessary expenses of the commune; and should there be a surplus it is to be invested with good security, or expended in founding new charitable institutions in the commune. A division of the public property cannot take place under any circumstances.

Art. 20. Fines inflicted by the police go to the use of the commune for general purposes.

Art. 21. If the usual income of the communes from interest of property and penal fines, are not sufficient to cover the expenses incurred, the difference may be made good by the imposition of direct and indirect local taxes.

Art. 22. The indirect imposts consist in a per centage duty on articles of consumption, road and bridge tolls, lease of

stands in the markets and bazaars, and permission to make use of the public slaughter-houses and butchers' sheds.

Art. 23. If the amount of proceeds of the indirect imposts is still not sufficient to cover the expenses, then the magistracy is empowered to levy direct taxes.

Art. 24. All members of the commune and their property are obliged to contribute their proportion to the direct tax, which is to be levied on the same principle as the direct taxes of the state. Parish priests and schoolmasters are alone exempt.

Art. 25. *No member of a commune is bound to pay any tax levied in support of a church or school of a different persuasion from his own.*

Art. 26. The magistrates are authorised to seize the goods of such as refuse to pay the legally levied imposts.

Art. 27. *Personal service* may be required by the authorities for all necessary purposes of making roads, wells, building bridges, aqueducts, &c., or for a general arming to ensure the public tranquillity, but substitutes may be employed at the expense of the individual.

Art. 28. The service of horses, waggons, and oxen may be required *in naturâ*, when necessary; but the authorities may contract for the carriage of materials, &c. to the lowest bidder, except in cases of great emergency.

Art. 29. *Manual labour* may also be required in exigent cases; the only exemptions are the demarch and municipal council.

Art. 30. The quartering and cantonments of marching regiments and other military are considered as belonging to the municipal services, which may be required by the authorities.

Art. 31. The communes have to exercise the duties and functions committed to their charge by means of administrative authorities, who are to be elected by a majority of the members who have the right of voting. General meetings of voters for the purpose of deliberating and giving an opinion on municipal matters, and other concerns, are not permitted.

Art. 32. The municipal authorities are composed, as follows: —

In communes of the 1st class: —
A Mayor (Δήμαρχος).
4—6 Aldermen (Παρέδροι).
And a Municipal Council (Δημοτικὸν Συμβούλιον) of 18 Members.
In communes of 2d class: —
A Mayor.
2—4 Aldermen.
And a Municipal Council of 12 Members.
In communes of 3d class: —
A Mayor.
1 Alderman.
And a Council of 6 Members.

Art. 33. When a commune is composed of several villages, each of them is at liberty to nominate an alderman.

Art. 34. The demarch is the highest civil officer of the executive in the commune, and the acting and ostensible authority in all municipal concerns; he has the executive power with reference to the local police, and administrative functions in all civil cases, the care of raising the taxes, and military affairs. It is his duty to execute punctually within the extent of his jurisdiction, all the decisions of the municipal council. All the civil functionaries of the commune are under his controul. It is his particular duty to watch over the treasury of the commune, to check the receipts and payments, and convince himself of the existence of the balance. His office is purely honorary; he has to receive no salary, nor is he exempt from bearing his share of the municipal taxes and imposts. A certain sum in proportion to the size of the commune shall however be placed at his disposal for the payment of the persons employed in his office, &c. When employed on special business beyond the limits of the commune, he will however be entitled to receive a proportionate remuneration. The demarch has the right of selecting his civil functionaries, but the appointment of the commissaries of police is reserved to the king on the recommendation of the demarch. The office of demarch lasts for three years. The removal of a demarch from office

before the expiration of that term, can only be effected by royal decree on the recommendation of the ministerial council, or by virtue of the sentence of a tribunal.

Art. 35. The monarch or governor of the province has the right of suspending a demarch in emergent cases, and must then make a report of the particulars to the minister within three days, and assign reasons for so acting. The minister is obliged within three days of the receipt of such report to reinstate the suspended demarch in his duties, or to recommend the king to dismiss him from office.

Art. 36. The aldermen are the assistants of the demarch in the execution of his official duties, and have to fulfil his orders. They are elected also for three years. In the case of the legal absence or illness of the demarch, one of the paredroi or aldermen has to supply his place. Their rank and precedence will be fixed by the king. Their office is also honorary.

Art. 37. The municipal council is formed to advise the demarch on all questions of importance and interest to the commune generally, and to watch over the interests of their constituents.

Art. 38. The deliberation and decision of the council are necessary in the following cases: 1. for voting the necessary supplies for the current expenses of the commune, and the extraordinary disbursements occasioned by unforeseen events; 2. To examine and check the annual accounts of the commune and charitable institutions, as also the administrative accounts of the demarch; 3. To form the plan of a sinking fund; 4. For the sale, purchase, or lease of immovable property belonging to the commune; 5. For the erection of new buildings and repairs of old ones; 6. For making loans on approved security out of the treasury of the commune; 7. For making contracts for doing certain work, and furnishing the necessary articles; 8. To fix the amount of remuneration to the demarch for his services; 9. For the regulation of all communal services; 10. To recommend candidates for a vacancy in the office of receiver of the commune: three candidates are to be recommended, of whom the king will select one; 11. In all cases of endowments of local

charitable institutions; 12. For defraying the surplus expenses of any institution out of the funds of the commune; 13. The appointment of legal assistants in any law-suit in which the commune may be engaged; 14. To nominate deputations of the commune; 15. The regulation of all communal taxes, direct and indirect, and ordaining, prolonging, and stopping them.

Art. 39. The council have to choose a chairman (Πρόεδρος) every three years, who is the organ of communication between their body and the demarch.

Art. 40. The council meet as often as affairs may require. The priest of the parish must be invited to attend their sittings when the subject for discussion relates to religion, instruction, or charity.

Art. 41. For a legal decision of the council, at least two-thirds of the members must be present, and there must be an absolute majority of votes. When the numbers are equal the president has the casting vote.

Art. 42. Every decision of the council on a subject beyond its jurisdiction is null and void.

Art. 43. Members of the council are elected for the space of nine years; a confirmation of their appointment from the higher authorities is not necessary. Every three years, the senior third of their number go out, and are replaced by a fresh election. If of the same date, their seniority to be decided by lot.

Art. 44. The king has the power to dissolve the municipal council, in which case a fresh election has to take place within four weeks. The office of municipal councillor is honorary, and they are only to be reimbursed when employed beyond the limits of the commune.

Art. 45. At the general elections, the municipal council are to be first chosen by the collected body of voters.

Art. 46. The most highly taxed members of the commune, to the amount of one-eighth of the whole number, are to be proposed for candidates, and the members of the council elected from among them.

Art. 47. Privileged to decline filling office, are: — those who have already been elected and performed their duties

twice; those who can bring certificates of moral and physical inability, or are past the age of sixty; servants of the state, military men on active duty, clergymen and schoolmasters.

Art. 48. Each voter receives a printed slip of paper, in which he fills up the names of those candidates for whom he gives his vote; he need not sign it, but may deliver it folded up to the clerk, who puts it unopened into an urn, and registers his name in the list of voters; the votes are afterwards examined by the scrutinizers.

Art. 49. Every voter before being polled is bound to make the following oath before the local clergyman: —

"I swear by the most holy Trinity, and the holy Gospels, to deliver my vote conscientiously, and with due regard to my king, my country, and my commune, to the best of my conscience, independently and free of any foreign influence; and further that I have not received, nor will I ever receive any money, present, or bribe from any one whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of influencing me in my vote."

(Ὀρκίζω εἰς τὴν Ὑπεραγίαν καὶ Ἀδιαίρετον Τριάδα καὶ εἰς τὸ Ἱερὸν Εὐαγγέλιον, ὅτι θέλω δώσει τὴν Ψηφὸν μοῦ κατὰ συνείδησιν, καὶ ἔχων πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν μόνον τὰ πρὸς τὸν Βασιλέα μοῦ, πρὸς τὴν Πατρίδα, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Δήμον μοῦ χρέη, ἐλεῦθερος ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ξένην ἐπιῤῥοὴν, κατ' ἰδίαν μου πεποίθησιν, καὶ ὅτι δέν ἐδέχθην, οὔτε θέλω δεχθὴ ποτὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ δῶρα ἢ ὑποσχέσεις ἀμέσως ἢ ἐμμέσως.)

Art. 50. Three candidates are elected for the office of demarch, one of whom is selected by the king.

Art. 51—96. (The royal ordonnance then goes on to arrange the mode of proceeding, and the details of the election, which can be of no interest to the general reader.)

Of the Administration of the Municipal Property.

Art. 97—104. The receipts and payments and keeping the accounts of the commune are confided to the receiver, who is proposed by the municipal council and confirmed by the king. The receiver can neither be the demarch, nor alder-

man, nor member of the council. He must reside in the commune, and his duty is to be the cashier of the taxes and revenues of the commune. He receives a remuneration for his services, which cannot exceed four per cent. of the amount of receipts. He is responsible for all payments and receipts, and may be called upon to give sureties for his honesty.

Art. 105. The commune is bound to publish a budget every year, which must contain, 1. all the local receipts; 2. the expenses and the reserve fund for contingencies; and, 3. the means proposed for covering the surplus charge.

Art. 106. The estimates are to be open for public inspection eight days in the office of the municipality, and then to be laid before the commissary of the district at least two months before the beginning of the new financial year. They will then be examined by him, and sent up with a report to the commissary general of finances of the circle.

Art. 107—124. (The other articles relate to local regulations of no interest to the British public.)

Tables showing the Number of Communes in the Kingdom of Greece with the villages attached to them. 1840.

A. The Morea.

Government and Sub-Government.	Communes of 1st Class.	Communes of 2d Class.	Communes of 3d Class.	Total Number of Communes.	Number of Villages attached.
Argolis	1	1	22	24	66
Hermione	-	1	5	6	35
Corinth	-	3	30	33	62
Achaïa	-	3	5	8	120
Aigialia	-	1	4	5	40
Kyllenia	-	1	21	22	164
Elis	-	4	16	20	89
Triphyllia	-	2	8	10	65
Olympia	-	1	11	12	98
Pylia	-	1	12	13	123
Messenia	-	6	12	18	129
Lacedæmon	-	1	21	22	137
Epidaurus Limera	-	1	8	9	33
Laconia	-	1	18	19	95
Gythion	-	-	12	12	59
Mantinæa	-	2	16	18	83
Gortynos	-	5	17	22	96
Megalopolis	-	-	7	7	50
Kynouria	-	3	9	12	19
Totals	1	37	254	292	1563

B. Continent.

Government and Sub-Government.	Communes of 1st Class.	Communes of 2d Class.	Communes of 3d Class.	Total Number of Communes.	Number of Villages attached.
Attica - -	1	1	8	10	85
Megara - -	-	2	2	4	10
Bœotia - -	-	1	8	9	40
Thebes - -	-	1	9	10	69
Ætolia - -	-	1	5	6	32
Naupactos - -	-	2	2	4	63
Trichonia - -	-	1	6	7	42
Eurytania - -	-	2	5	7	102
Xeromeros - -	-	-	5	5	29
Phocis - -	-	2	9	11	29
Doris - - -	-	4	-	4	65
Phthiotis - -	-	3	12	15	95
Acarnania - -	-	1	2	3	12
Locris - -	-	-	7	7	71
Valtos - -	-	-	6	6	36
Totals -	1	21	86	108	780

C. The Islands.

Government and Sub-Government.	Communes of 1st Class.	Communes of 2d Class.	Communes of 3d Class.	Total Number of Communes.	Number of Villages attached.
Hydra and Spetzia -	1	2	-	3	7
Ægina - -	-	1	1	2	12
Eubœa and Karysto -	-	4	16	20	262
Skopelos and Skiathos -	-	1	3	4	27
Syra - - -	1	2	-	3	-
Kythnos - -	-	1	3	4	-
Mylos - -	-	1	4	5	13
Thera - -	-	5	3	8	14
Tinos - -	-	3	2	5	35
Andros - -	-	2	2	4	41
Naxos - -	-	1	9	10	29
Totals -	2	23	43	68	440

Recapitulation.

Division.	Communes of 1st Class.	Communes of 2d Class.	Communes of 3d Class.	Total Number of Communes.	Number of Villages attached.
Morea - - -	1	37	254	292	1563
Continent - -	1	21	86	108	780
Islands - -	2	23	43	68	440
Totals -	4	81	383	468	2783

Responsibility of the Communes for Robberies committed within their Jurisdictions. — The introduction of such a measure may appear harsh and unjust in civilised Europe; and the only apology to be offered for it was, the necessity of obliging the local authorities, by an appeal to their self-interest, to maintain the safety of the public roads, and to watch over the security of the life and property of travellers, which would otherwise have been either totally neglected, or but indifferently cared for. The number of robberies committed in 1835 and 1836, and the consequent insecurity of the roads, called upon the government to take some active measure; and, considering the then unorganised state of many provinces, a more judicious or effective course could scarcely have been adopted than to throw upon the communes the whole responsibility of the robberies committed in their respective territories.

It is true that a similar law is not to be found in the legislative codes of any other country in Europe; but there is no other country where such a measure was necessary. For many years past, even under the otherwise well organised rule of the Turks, the daring, discontented, and roving Greeks, partly inspired with hatred against their tyrannical oppressors, partly with jealousy and revenge; sometimes from a restless spirit and disinclination to peaceful ocupations, and frequently from a love of the daring and chivalrous, retired in bodies to the mountains and inaccessible rocks, where they led the wild careless lives of brigands (κλέφτης), making occasional incursions into the valleys and villages, and carrying up the plunder to their hiding-places, where they lived gaily till it was all consumed, and necessity drove them to fresh acts of violence. Most of them belonged to regular trained bands, in which a high degree of law and discipline prevailed; and the fame of their leaders was known all over Greece. In those times it was not considered at all discreditable to belong to such a band; and, as in the middle ages in Germany, where many of the most noble families are descended from such warlike freebooters, the captains of these depredating bands were distinguished by

their courage, their wealth, and their talents.* There were, it is true, many extenuating circumstances in their conduct. The Greeks always considered the Turks as their natural enemies; and as the latter were too proud to endeavour to conciliate, by kindness and good government, *giaours*, or heretics, whom they were taught by their religion to look upon as slaves, and but little better than dogs, but, on the contrary, seized every opportunity of oppressing, and even destroying them, on the most trivial pretexts, principally to gain possession of their wealth, it is not surprising that the most deadly hatred should exist between them, and that the more ardent and daring spirits should thus endeavour to avenge themselves on their country's enemies by a system of continual petty warfare. The manner in which the whole of the war was carried on, — a war of religion, and for the purpose of extermination rather than supremacy,—sufficiently proves that this spirit of deep-rooted animosity existed in the whole nation of the Greeks; and when aroused by opportunity, and the force of circumstances, it broke forth with irresistible fury, and paved the way for their subsequent independence. That such excesses should have continued to be committed under the provisional government, and even under Capodistria, is also not to be wondered at; for torn as the country was by faction and intrigue, the government was, at that time, too weak to introduce proper laws, and enforce their execution by armed troops, or an organised police; and the leaders of free corps, who acted also in the capacity of irregular soldiery against the common enemy, for which they received pay and rations for themselves and their men, on the expulsion of the latter, found themselves in their former situation; and being without a trade or a home, and, consequently, without the means of earning a livelihood, were obliged to have recourse to their old practices; and taking advantage of the state of anarchy which then prevailed throughout Greece, levied contributions on their countrymen,

* The celebrated Colocotroni, in giving the author some account of his youth, told him, with the most amusing gravity, that he was brought up to the trade of a klephti, or robber.

in the absence of an enemy. These bands of klephtis were well known, and many of them had constituted themselves the protectors and champions of particular villages and even whole districts, and had entered into compacts with the inhabitants (on the old Border principle of *Black Mail*), to defend them from the predatory incursions of other bands of freebooters, upon the payment of a certain tribute-money, which was levied periodically.

On the introduction of the new order of things, after the arrival of King Otho, this system of brigandage was carried on as much as ever, for the light and nimble mountaineers possessed many advantages over the heavy-armed German troops, who, though superior in force, could not follow them in the tortuous windings of their native fastnesses without exposing themselves to the danger of falling into an ambuscade at each step. Every projecting rock, every cavern, and every ravine, too, was occupied by armed men, protected from the bullets of their pursuers by their position, or by temporary entrenchments, composed of loose stones piled up to the height of two feet, behind which they crouched, and took deadly aim at their adversaries, known by the name of tambouri (ταμπούρι), a mode of guerilla warfare, much practised by the Greeks during the whole of the revolutionary war.*

Under these extraordinary circumstances, it was necessary to adopt extraordinary measures; for though the robbers were well known in the villages and communes in the neighbourhood of their usual haunts, yet the inhabitants, and even the local authorities, could not be induced to denounce them, and still less to attempt the dangerous task of seizing, and delivering them up to the government, for fear of the consequences; as it was well known that their comrades were

* It was in this manner that the Turkish army, under the command of Dramalis Pacha, was completely annihilated in August 1822, on their retreat from Nauplia, in the long and narrow defile called Dervenáki, between Mycenæ and Corinth, which was occupied by a few hundred Mainots under Niketas, entrenched behind the *Tambouri*. The heaps of bones of men, horses, and camels, nearly rendered the defile impassable in 1833, when the author had occasion to travel by that route to Corinth. They have since been removed.

accustomed to take signal vengeance for such cases of treachery, nothing less satisfying them than the total extermination of the whole family, women and children not excepted, and the demolition, by fire, of their house and property; so that they preferred to live in dubious and negative peace, rather than in open and positive hostility with such dangerous neighbours. The success of the measure proves the propriety of its introduction; and the benefits arising from it have been so great, that though originally promulgated as a provisional law, at the expiration of the term prescribed (two years), it was deemed advisable to prolong the period of its operation, and it is still in force.*

The principal clauses contained in the law, which is dated Athens, $\frac{10}{22}$ Nov. 1836, are as follows:—

Art. 1. Every commune is responsible for the civil restitution of property, and indemnification for any highway robbery committed within its jurisdiction. All individuals, such as rural guards, shepherds, cattle drivers, foresters, and others, who were in the commune where the robbery was committed at the time it happened, whether members of the commune or not, are to take their share in the responsibility.

Art. 2. In all cases of personal violence connected with the robbery, whether the sufferer be a member of the commune or not, the municipality is bound to indemnify him for his wounds; or, in case of his death, his widow or children, according to the stipulations contained in the civil code.

Art. 3. If a member of a commune take part in any robbery, conceal the robbers, supply them with food, or render them any other service, the municipal authorities of the commune to which the offender belongs, are bound to take cognizance of the case, possess themselves of his person, if within

* During the disturbances in Roumelia in 1837, a band of daring klephtis surprised Vonitza, and taking possession of the government district treasury, carried away the money (about 20,000 dr.), for which the captain, however, was polite enough *to give a receipt!* The commune had to indemnify the government for the loss, and, of course, took the most active measures to recover the money from the brigands.

A similar case occurred in the province of Maina, in the spring of 1839, and the commune found means of recovering the money from the insurgents, and refunding it to the government.

their jurisdiction, and send him, through the medium of the governor of the province, to the state-procurator, to be dealt with according to law; or, in case of their not being able to seize him, they are bound to denounce him immediately. For neglect of such duty, the commune is liable to a fine of from 50 to 500 drs.

Art. 4. If any municipal authorities refuse or delay giving their assistance when required in writing by any other civil or military authority, for the purpose of pursuing and seizing robbers, they are liable to a fine of from 50 to 500 drs.

Art. 5. Every municipality is bound to call the inhabitants to arms on the appearance of robbers, and to report the case to the nearest civil or military authority under penalty of a fine as above; and every person refusing obedience to the order for assembling in arms to pursue and capture the robbers, is individually liable to a fine of from 5 to 20 drs.

Art. 6. All shepherds, cattle-keepers, peasants, rural guards, foresters, &c., acquainted with the existence of robbers in the neighbourhood, and refusing to pursue them, or if not sufficiently strong, neglecting to make a report to the nearest civil or military authorities, are liable to a fine of from 10 to 50 drs. for each individual.

Art. 7. Those communes situated between Makrinoros and Surpi, on the northern frontiers of the kingdom, are exempt from the responsibility for robberies committed within a distance of three hours' march from the confines, provided they use their utmost exertions to hinder such robbery, and seize the offenders.

Art. 8. The individuals thus robbed are bound to make a report of the case immediately to the officer appointed for such examinations in each commune, who is obliged to make a protocol of the deposition within twenty-four hours, and forward it in less than three days to the procurator-fiscal of the nearest district tribunal.

Art. 9. The person robbed must sue the commune for restitution of his property, and lay the proofs within ten days before the nearest district court, which is empowered to decide the question without further appeal.

Art. 10. Whoever prefers such claims without a cause, and

is proved guilty of falsehood, is subject to the penalty contained in the penal code for similar criminal acts.

Art. 11. The fines levied on the communes go to the state treasury. If the communes do not pay the fines inflicted, within fifty days, a body of troops will be marched into their town to enforce the payment, with the addition of the extra expenses incurred thereby.

Art. 12. If a robbery be committed on the frontiers of a commune, or on territory not claimed by any, all the surrounding communes are responsible *in solido.*

Art. 13. The municipal council has the right to demand sureties from such members as those on whom they cannot rely in case of a division of a fine among the members; and farmers and proprietors of flocks and herds are responsible for the conduct of their shepherds and labourers.

Police.—It is seen in the organic law of the municipalities, that the local police force are appointed and paid by the respective communes.

Gendarmerie.—This is a military corps in the pay of the government, regularly disciplined, armed, and accoutred, composed of 15 mounted, and 108 foot brigades, with an effective force of 1435 men. They are placed jointly under the orders of the minister of the interior and the war office, and are dispersed in brigades over the whole of the kingdom. Their duty is to enforce the laws, and ensure tranquillity in the country.

Regulations pertaining to Health.—The care of the public health of the kingdom is entrusted to a *Central Medical Committee*, which is placed under the immediate control of the minister for the home department. It is thus described in the royal decree of the $\frac{13}{25}$ May, 1834 (*Gov. Gaz.* 1834. p. 199.), in virtue of which it is constituted:—

"A central medical committee is hereby appointed, whose seat shall be in the metropolis of the kingdom. It consists of a president and six members, of whom four shall be physicians, and two apothecaries. The former must be theoretically and practically versed in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, the latter in pharmacy. One or two veterinary surgeons shall be attached to the committee to give their

opinion and advice on such questions as fall within their province. The whole is placed under the direction of our minister of the interior. In the absence of the president, the senior member of the committee is empowered to take the chair.

"The duties of the committee are: — 1. The examination of all physicians, surgeons, midwives, veterinary surgeons, dentists, and apothecaries, and to grant them certificates and licenses to practise if found to possess the necessary knowledge and qualifications; 2. To deliver their opinion in all medical lawsuits; 3. To deliberate on all important medical questions which may be laid before them by the minister of the interior for the benefit of the public, and general health of the kingdom.

"The salaries of the members of the committee are to be borne on the budget of the home department, and the fees of examination to be divided among the members."

The Tariff of Fees for examination and granting a diploma, is thus established by the royal ordonnance of $\frac{18}{30}$ January, 1835: —

	Drs.
For a Physician: —	
President - - -	10
Committee of Five Members -	25
Secretary - - -	10
	45
For a Surgeon: —	
President - - -	5
Committee of Two Members -	10
Secretary - - -	5
	20
For an Apothecary: —	
President - - -	20
Two Members - - -	20
Secretary - - -	10
	50

For a Midwife: —	Drs.
President - - -	5
Two Members - - -	10
Secretary - - -	5
	20

Quarantine Regulations. — One of the most important branches of the department of health is the proper inspection and regulation of the quarantine establishments. Situated as Greece is, in such close proximity to Turkey, Asia Minor, and Egypt, countries which are always more or less infected with the plague, and with which she carries on an extensive commerce, she is naturally constrained, for her own safety, to erect barriers to prevent the introduction of this dangerous malady, and to take precautionary measures to cut off the contagion, if unfortunately brought into the country. But not only is it necessary for the security of the kingdom, it is the manifest interest and policy of Greece to be exceedingly exact in the observance of her quarantine regulations, in order to gain by degrees the confidence of the other European states, with a view of eventually obtaining a relaxation of that vexatious, but necessary measure, the quarantine, and being ultimately admitted to free pratique with the rest of Europe.

In the beginning of May, 1837, a Greek schooner arrived at Poros, nominally from one of the islands of the Archipelago, and was admitted to pratique. On a closer inspection of her papers, however, it appeared that one of her crew was missing; and though the captain gave out that he had died a natural death on the voyage, suspicion was excited by the circumstance of his not voluntarily reporting it on his arrival, and the vessel was placed in quarantine, though, unfortunately, not before the men had held communication with the shore. On the following day two of the sailors died, and on investigation, the usual symptoms of the plague were visible on their bodies. A day or two afterwards some people of the town died of the same disease.

On its being known at Athens that the plague had broken

out at Poros, great consternation prevailed. Active measures were immediately taken to prevent its spreading over the kingdom; the island was placed under strict quarantine, and a detachment of two hundred men of the garrison of Athens were sent the same day to form a cordon on the main land opposite Poros, whilst several physicians and surgeons volunteered their services to direct the plague lazzaretto which was formed on the spot.

Fortunately the contagion was confined to the island; it lasted about two months, and during that period carried off 206 individuals, amongst whom was a very promising young German physician. This is the only instance of the introduction of the plague since Greece has become a kingdom.

The quarantine for ships and passengers coming from suspected places is eleven days, and nineteen from ports and places where contagion actually exists. The voyage, however, does not count, though the day of arrival and the last day are deducted. The quarantine on the Turkish land frontiers for passengers coming from the neighbouring provinces of Thessaly and Epirus, is fixed at three days, and their clothes and other effects must undergo the process of fumigation. They must, however, be furnished with a bill of health from the consul of Greece, or some other power at the place they come from, or, in the absence of such, with a certificate from the local Turkish authorities. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1836, p. 58.)

The quarantine for passengers both by land and by sea can be reduced to one half by performing what is termed spoglio (an Italian word signifying *stripping* or *undressing*), which is thus described in the document published on the subject, by the central medical board, and inserted in the *Gov. Gaz.* 1836, p. 438.

"A royal ordonnance of the 10th October permits the practice of spoglio for the greater facility and convenience of passengers coming from the East. The spoglio consists in the passengers undressing themselves entirely and being washed in a warm bath, after which they put on clothes sent them from the town, when they are admitted to free pratique.

" Spoglio is perfectly optional, and may be practised by any one or more individuals in the lazzaretto, provided the medical officers find no suspicion of contagious disease among them. The spoglio, however, cannot be performed before the expiration of one half of the period of their legal quarantine. The individual must remain in the water at least a quarter of an hour, and dip his head also. The water of the bath must be at a temperature of 28° to 30° Reaumur, or in the summer it may be performed in the open sea, as it is immaterial whether the water be fresh or salt.

" Each individual performing spoglio has to pay a fee of three drachmes. The clothes of such persons remain in the lazzaretto till the term of the quarantine has expired, when they will be fumigated with due caution, and then delivered to their owner in free pratique."

The principal quarantine establishments in the kingdom are at Syra, Piræus, Hydra, and Skiathos (one of the islands of the Sporades) The quarantine establishment at Syra is composed of 20 persons, viz.: — 1 director, 3 secretaries, 1 doctor, 4 guardians, 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 5 lazzaretto-guardians, 2 boatmen, and 2 fumigators.

The whole of the quarantine establishments of the kingdom employ 107 persons, viz.: — Syra 20, Skiathos 10, Piræus 10, Hydra 9, Patras 3, the other ports 53.

District Physicians.—The *Government Gazette* of 1834, No. 7., contains the appointment of the provincial physicians, with a description of their duties, which are principally the following: — For each province shall be appointed a graduated physician, who stands immediately under the governor, and whose business it is to take cognizance of every thing relating to the public health of his district, such as the inspection of hospitals, schools, prisons, burial-grounds, mineral springs, and bathing establishments, to watch over the rise and progress of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, to report them through the medium of the governor to the central medical board, and to take the proper precautionary measures to prevent their spreading further, and to effect their speedy disappearance. He is bound to reside at the

seat of the provincial government, from which he cannot absent himself for more than twenty-four hours, unless by special leave. His salary is 1800 drachmes per annum, and he has the rank and uniform of the sub-governors.

There are in the provinces 30 district physicians, 4 vaccinators, 1 dentist, and 2 midwives appointed by government.

The Fees for Medical and Surgical Assistance are fixed by royal ordonnance of $\frac{5}{17}$ March 1835, and are as follows:—

	Drs.
For a consultation in the house of the medical man -	1
For a visit to a patient by day - - -	2 to 4
by night - - -	4 to 8
For a night in which the physician sits up with the patient - - - - -	20
For a consultation with other physicians, the first -	10
the others, each - - - -	5
For a minor surgical operation - - -	15 to 50
For a greater surgical operation, as trepanning, amputation, &c. - - - -	50 to 100
For a natural confinement - - -	25 to 40
For an artificial confinement - - -	50 to 80

These fees are for physicians in communes of the first class, and are reduced to one half in communes of the second and third class. Surgeons' fees are one half of the above.

VACCINATION. ROYAL ORDONNANCE OF $\frac{4}{16}$ APRIL, 1835. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1835, p. 86.)

"Vaccination is legally introduced by the present decree into Greece. Every person who has not had the natural small-pox or the cow-pox, must submit to be vaccinated; and every child born within the Grecian dominions after this date must be vaccinated within the first year of its birth. If the vaccine matter does not take, the operation must be repeated in the following year, and the responsibility only ceases after the third time. All transgressions are punishable according to Art. 568. § 1. of the penal code.

" Inoculation of the small-pox is entirely prohibited under a penalty of 25 drachmes, or six weeks' imprisonment. No person who has not been vaccinated or had the small-pox, can be admitted into any school or other place of instruction, or be permitted to carry on any trade, or be received into any branch of the government service. All heads of schools, and local and military authorities, are compelled not only not to receive such as have no certificate of vaccination, but to report the same to their heads of departments respectively.

" Physicians and surgeons who have obtained a diploma have the right of vaccinating, and may be furnished with matter gratis from the local vaccinators. In each province a public vaccinator is appointed, whose business it is to obtain and keep a proper supply of vaccine matter, so as to be able to vaccinate at any time, and to give matter to any medical man who may require it. The public vaccinator must reside in the capital of his province, and is bound to make annually an official circuit of the towns and villages in the province, to vaccinate the inhabitants amd children. He receives from the state a salary of 1000 drachmes per annum, and is at liberty to demand a fee of 2 drachmes for each individual vaccinated, except the poor, who must be vaccinated gratis."

The sale of poisonous articles is restricted to apothecaries and druggists, in virtue of a special law (dated $\frac{2}{14}$ April, 1835), which contains a long list of such deleterious articles as come under this category, and the regulations under which they may be sold to the public.

Coroners.—In order to prevent persons from being buried when only apparently dead, and also to provide against the breaking out of any contagious disease (but more especially the plague), a public officer is appointed in every commune under the title of Necroscope (Νεκροσκόπος — examiner of the dead), generally a medical man, whose duty it is to inspect every corpse in his district; and after convincing himself that the person is really dead, and without any dangerous malady, he orders the burial to take place, and fixes the time for it, which, during the summer months, viz. from May to October inclusive, must be within twenty-four hours,

and from November to April inclusive, thirty-six hours at the latest. A corpse may not be opened in less than twenty-four hours after death, unless the coroner is convinced that the party is really dead, and there is reason to fear fatal consequences by the delay. A royal decree of $\frac{13}{25}$ May, 1835, contains the regulations for this branch of the public service, with instructions to the Necroscope how to ascertain whether the person is really dead, together with the means of restoring life if only in a trance or lethargy. (*Θάνατος κατὰ τὸ φαινόμενον.*)—*Gov. Gaz.* 1835, p. 154.

Public Registers of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are ordered by royal decree of $\left.\frac{20 \text{ October}}{1 \text{ November}}\right\}$ 1836, to be kept in each commune by the demarch or mayor, and those in the villages attached by the parish priest, who has to send them in periodically to the demarch for insertion in the general list of the commune. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1836, p. 304.)

Public Medical School.—The establishment for practical and theoretical public instruction in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, at Athens was instituted by royal ordonnance of $\frac{18}{30}$ May, 1835, which provides for the regular delivery of courses of public lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, chemistry, pharmaceutics, and midwifery, with practical explanations of the same, and for this purpose the establishment is placed in connection with the military lazzaretto and civil hospital.

CHAP. III.

COMMERCE.

THE geographical position of Greece must convince the most superficial observer that it is pre-eminently adapted for a maritime state; for placed as she is at an equal distance from the three continents of the Old World, with an almost unlimited number of ports, bays, creeks, and roadsteads, she is enabled to carry on a large and lucrative commerce, and engross the carrying trade of the Mediterranean and Levant, without going far from home. This must appear a natural conclusion to the general observer, but even distinguished statesmen have acknowledged the superior capacity of Greece for extending her commerce and navigation. When Lord Palmerston announced to the House of Commons in 1832 the definitive settlement of the Greek affairs, and demanded its sanction to the guarantee for the new loan, he expressed his conviction, "that the commerce of Greece would in a short time rival that of Italy when in the zenith of her prosperity."

The spirit and enterprise of the Greeks have taken a commercial turn, and in spite of the difficulties they have had to contend with, have been singularly developed. These it was which kept alive the reminiscence of a country annihilated in name, and for ages nearly forgotten by the rest of Europe; and, although their commerce was carried on upon barren rocks, selected as offering the least inducement to their more refined and luxurious conquerors to settle among them, the frugal habits of the people taught them to persevere with patience till the dawn of brighter days, when the sun of liberty should shine forth triumphantly, putting an end to their humiliating condition, and uniting them as a free and

independent nation in one of the most beautiful parts of the world.

On the sterile rocks and barren islands to which the Greeks flocked for an asylum, a population was naturally produced which could find no food at home. Hardy, temperate, and bold, they found themselves obliged to resort to the element that surrounded them for the maintenance of their wives and children; and the education which they received in their early years in buffeting with the winds and waves, conduced to render them intrepid and experienced mariners. The sea became their element, and commerce their daily calling.

Hydra, Spetzia, and Psara were the most important of these commercial insular colonies, which were thus called into being during the wars, occasioned by the French revolution, when the flags of France, Spain, and Italy, were banished from the Mediterranean, and those countries themselves deprived of their regular supplies of corn from Egypt and the Black Sea.

A few of the first vessels, after escaping the vigilance of the British blockading squadrons, and repulsing with success the attacks of the Algerine corsairs, returned to their barren islands from Genoa, Marseilles, and Cadiz, having doubled their capital in five months. This was the first impetus given to the enterprise of the islanders, who, in a short time, proceeded to Odessa and Alexandria, where they bought corn at a cheap rate, and frequently realised three times the cost price for their cargoes.

These commercial speculations not only led them to affluence, but tended greatly to increase the daring courage and intrepidity of the Greek sailors; for exposed as they incessantly were to fierce attacks from the corsairs of the Barbary coast, they were obliged, in self-defence, to arm their vessels; and it is a remarkable fact, that in all their numerous rencontres, there is not a single instance on record of their having been taken;—on the contrary, the pirates themselves were always either made prisoners, and obliged to walk the plank, or forced to sheer off with damage.

Such a union of commercial enterprise and personal courage, backed by success, had greatly altered their condition in thirty years. These three islands alone possessed upwards of 300 large merchantmen, a part of which were armed with heavy guns, But what particularly distinguished these hardy islanders, was the intelligence or natural sagacity (for scarcely any of them could read or write) with which they formed their speculations, and the uniform honesty and simplicity of their transactions. The crews of the vessels were mostly members of the same family; they received no regular pay, but had a certain share in the speculation, the profits of which, when realised, were divided with the most scrupulous good faith — first the capital, then the interest (reckoned at three per cent. per month), and, lastly, the profit.

The undertaking was carried into execution by the captain, who had the whole sum at his disposal; nor is there any instance of fraud or embezzlement. This patriarchal honesty was most conspicuous among the Hydriots, among whom such occurrences as the following were frequent. A captain gave notice at Hydra, that he was fitting out his vessel for Odessa, to purchase grain there, and carry it for a market to Leghorn. Such of his countrymen as chose to take part in the undertaking, brought him their bags of money, which were received unopened and uncounted; nor were even receipts made out and signed by the captain, so great was the mutual confidence. It frequently happened that even the names of the parties were not given or asked for (both parties being perfectly illiterate), but in no case was there ever cause of complaint. On the return of the vessel to refit, the parties interested were invited on board, and each received his principal and share of the profit in Spanish dollars, the accounts having been made out with a piece of chalk.

The fortunes thus realised were very considerable. At Hydra, upwards of twenty families possessed a million of dollars each, and several of them had ten or a dozen ships out at the same time. M. Couduriottis was the owner of

eighteen vessels of from 250 to 400 tons each. But when the revolution broke out, all these fine vessels were freely offered at the altar of their country's liberty, and the greater part of these large fortunes sacrificed in the same manner, so that at the end of the war, the whole country was reduced to its pristine poverty.

The government of Capodistria which succeeded, was not such as to give an impulse to commercial enterprise, which can alone secure to Greece a permanent rank in the scale of nations. It was no part of the President's subtle policy to encourage trade. Preferring a people devoted to agriculture, on whom he had a better hold, he treated with contempt all those engaged in mercantile pursuits, as not belonging to any political party, and liable to remove from the country, if not pleased with his government, their sole object being, as he expressed himself, to make 100 per cent. profit.

Under the fostering care of the present government, the commerce and navigation of the country have made rapid strides. The king is perfectly convinced that commerce must be the main spring of the future wealth and prosperity of the kingdom; and ever since his accession to the throne, without neglecting the other branches of the state, he has kept a most vigilant eye on the development of the national industry, and introduced so many useful measures to revive, improve, and protect it, that many wealthy Greeks who were settled in Russia, Germany, Italy, and Turkey, have been induced to return and establish themselves in their native country.

Money and Coins. — On the arrival of the King, the nominal money of the country was the *Phœnix* and *Lepta* — coins introduced by Capodistria as a substitute for the Turkish piastres, which had been current in Greece for a century and a half, but which had latterly become so deteriorated in value, that whilst in 1816 five piastres were equal to a Spanish dollar, the latter was current in 1833 for twenty-four Turkish piastres. In one year alone (1832) the value of the currency was depreciated twenty per cent., which, of course, caused great inconvenience and severe losses to the com-

mercial part of the community, particularly at Syra, where the mercantile transactions, amounting to 200 millions of francs per annum, so severe a check was given to trade, as nearly produced a general bankruptcy, the fall in the price of all goods being equivalent to the deterioration of the metallic currency.

Capodistria saw the magnitude of the evil, but had neither the inclination nor the ability to remedy it. He published a decree it is true, introducing a new monetary system, but was unable to enforce its execution. According to this plan, he took as an unit the sixth part of an Austrian convention dollar, to which he gave the name of Phœnix, and divided it into 100 parts, called lepta. Of these phœnix, which were coined in an old coining machine which had formerly belonged to the knights of Malta, none contained the whole, and the majority only two-thirds, of the legal quantity of silver; so that he was obliged to call them in, or rather to stop their circulation; thus the phœnix only existed on paper and in the government books, whilst the Turkish piastres continued as before the circulating medium for general purposes, and in all private transactions. His copper money was also considerably below the proper standard; and consisting as it did principally of large cumbrous pieces of 20 lepta, it, of course, formed a bad substitute for the diminutive Turkish coins, which, though of no intrinsic value, were exceedingly portable, and circulated throughout the Levant.

To regulate the currency and place it on a respectable footing, was one of the great problems reserved for the king's government to solve; and it must be admitted that their labours have been eminently successful.

The government took as a basis for the new monetary system the Spanish pillar dollar or colonati, a coin whose intrinsic value is well known all over the world, and which has always been especially current in the Levant. The unit chosen is called the *drachme*, and it is exactly one-sixth part of a Spanish dollar, or about four per cent. more than the legal standard value of the phœnix. It is divided, like the

phœnix, into 100 lepta, the superiority of the decimal system having been sufficiently proved by the experience of France, America, and other countries.

The only gold coin of Greece is the Otho d'or, which passes for twenty drachmes.

The silver coins are the Greek dollar or five drachme piece, the drachme, the half drachme, and quarter drachme.

The copper coins are pieces of ten, five, two, and one lepta.

The gold and silver coins were struck at Munich and Paris, the copper ones at Athens. (See "Mint" under the head of FINANCES.)

One of the very first acts of the new government was the publication of a royal ordonnance on the currency (dated $\frac{8}{20}$ February 1833), and the introduction of the new system, the leading particulars of which are as follow: —

"All former laws on the subject are hereby cancelled, and instead of the phœnix, the new national coin is the drachme (Δραχμὴ), divided into 100 lepta (Λεπτὰ). The drachme contains nine parts of fine silver, and one part of copper. The weight is $4\frac{29}{1000}$ grammes of silver, and $\frac{448}{1000}$ grammes of copper, making together $4\frac{477}{1000}$ grammes. The pieces of five drachmes, as well as the half and quarter drachme pieces, will contain the same proportions of metal and weight. All payments to the state must be made in drachmes and lepta, or those coins mentioned in the list below, and at the prices stipulated therein. The phœnix are no longer a legal tender, but they will be received by the government in payment of customs, taxes, &c., at their intrinsic value, which is ascertained to be 93 new lepta, or they will be exchanged for the new coin. The former copper coins are also called in, and will be exchanged for the new lepta at 80 per cent., or four new lepta will be given for five old. All foreign copper coins are prohibited from being used in private transactions and dealings of individuals amongst themselves, throughout the kingdom."

TARIFF OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS PERMITTED TO CIRCULATE IN GREECE, WITH THEIR VALUE IN GREEK CURRENCY.

Gold Coins.	Dr.	L.	Silver Coins.	Dr.	L.
French pieces of 20 francs -	22	33	French franc - -	1	11
British sovereigns - -	28	12	5 franc piece -	5	58
half ditto - -	14	06	British crown -	6	40
Spanish quadruples 1722—1786	92	60	shilling -	1	28
$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto - - -	46	30	sixpence -	0	64
$\frac{1}{4}$ ditto (pistoles) -	23	15	Russian silver rouble	4	41
$\frac{1}{8}$ ditto ($\frac{1}{3}$ ditto) -	11	46	20 Kopic piece	0	99
$\frac{1}{16}$ ditto ($\frac{1}{4}$ ditto) -	5	96	Spanish pillar dollars	6	0
Austrian sovereigns - -	38	88	half ditto -	3	0
ducats - - -	13	06	German convention -	5	78
Bavarian ditto - - -	13	06	Bavarian crown -	6	36
Dutch ditto - - -	13	0	Austrian zwanzigers -	0	95
Venetian ditto - - -	13	24	Tuscan dollars -	6	21
Portuguese dobras - -	100	50	Roman scudi -	5	97
moja dobras -	50	25	Neapolitan dollars	5	72
			Mexican ditto	6	0
			Bolivian ditto	6	0
			Peruvian ditto	6	0
			Rio de la Plata ditto	6	0
			Colombian ditto	5	78

It is to be observed in the above tariff, that all Turkish coins are excluded; but notwithstanding this, accounts continued to be kept in piastres and paras, and importations of base Turkish money being still made for the purpose of exchanging them for the genuine Greek coins, which were exported to Turkey to melt down, the government were obliged to take vigorous measures to put a stop to this proceeding, which threatened to drain the kingdom of the new coin, and render its introduction null and void. A royal decree was therefore issued (dated $\frac{17}{29}$ August 1833), prohibiting altogether the use and circulation of Turkish money, and ordering any such coins as should be passed after the $\frac{1}{13}$ October of the same year to be confiscated, and the delinquents punished besides with a fine of from 100 to 500 drachmes, according to circumstances.

It is no doubt a difficult and somewhat dangerous experiment to change by an arbitrary law the currency of a whole country, sanctioned by custom from time immemorial; but

in this case the bold and vigorous measures of the government were crowned with complete success. A few examples were made to show that the government was in earnest; and the Greeks soon learned to keep their accounts in the new coin, and regulate the prices of all articles by the drachme and lepta.

Weights and Measures.—Almost every article in Greece is sold by weight, even wine, oil, spirits, and other fluids, as also a great many other things which in most countries are considered too bulky and inconvenient to be sold by weight, and generally reckoned by the cubic contents, or by the barrel, sack, &c. Thus in Greece firewood, tar, coals, corn, and straw, are sold by weight.

For all these general purposes the unit of weight is the Turkish *oka* (equal to $2\frac{750}{1000}$ lbs. avoirdupois), and subdivided into 400 drachmes, ten of which are consequently equal to 1 oz. avoirdupois. For some of the more bulky and less valuable articles the price is regulated according to the *cantari*, containing 44 okas.

The only measure for length is the peeke (Πήχη), also a Turkish measure, and about twenty-five English inches. This is subdivided into eight roupia (Ρούπια).

As the objections which existed to the Turkish monetary system on the score of its being liable to be altered and debased according to the arbitrary will or financial exigencies of the sultan, could not be urged against the weights and measures of Turkey, which were accurately defined and generally used throughout the Levant, the Greek government took no measures to introduce a new system till the year 1836, when several plans were proposed, and at length, after a severe scrutiny by the council of state, the government published the royal decree of the $\left.\frac{\text{28 Sept.}}{\text{10 Oct.}}\right\}$ 1836, regulating the new weights and measures of the kingdom, as in the following tables: —

LONG MEASURE.

The Peeké (Πήχη) exactly equal to a French Metre.

The Palm (Παλαμη)	—	$\frac{1}{100}$	—
The Inch (Δακτυλος)	—	$\frac{1}{1000}$	—
The Line (Γραμμὴ)	—	$\frac{1}{10000}$	—

Road Measure.

The Stadium (Στάδιον) = 1,000 Peekes, or a French Kylometre.
The Mile (Σχοινὶς) = 10,000 Peekes, or a French Myriametre.

Square Measure.

The Square Peeke (Τετραγωνον Πήχη) = a Square Metre.
The Stremma (Στρέμμα) = a Square Decare.

Cubic Measure.

The Litra (Λίτρα) = $\frac{1}{1000}$ Cubic Peeke, or a Cubic Decimetre.
(N.B. $1\frac{1}{3}$ Litras = 1 Oka, and 1 Oka = $\frac{3}{4}$ Litra.)
The Cotyli (Κοτύλη) = $\frac{1}{10}$ Litra, or a Decilitra.
The Mystron (Μύστρον) = $\frac{1}{100}$ Litra, or a Centilitre.
The Cubus (Κύβος) = $\frac{1}{1000}$ Litra, or a Millilitre.
The Kylo (Κοίλον) = 100 Litra, or a Hectolitre.

Weights.

I. *For Valuable Articles.*

The Drachm (Δραχμὴ) is equal to the specific weight of a Kubus, or $\frac{1}{1000}$ Litra of pure water at a mean temperature.
The Obolus (Ὄβολος) = $\frac{1}{10}$ Drachm, or a Decigramme.
The Grain (Κόκκος) = $\frac{1}{100}$ Drachm, or a Centigramme.

II. *For Common and General Articles.*

The Mna (Μνὰ) = 1500 Drachmes, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ French Kylogrammes.

The royal ordonnance then proceeds to the other particulars respecting the introduction of the new system, and ordains that the use of the old weights and measures is to cease on the $\frac{1}{13}$ January, 1837, in the communes of Athens, Nauplia, Patras, Hermopolis (Syria), Tripolitza, Sparta, Missolonghi, Lamia, and Chalcis, on the $\frac{1}{13}$ July of the same year, in the chief towns of the other governments and sub-governments, and after another six months throughout the whole kingdom.

But as this measure was not executed with the spirit and energy which characterised the introduction of the change in the monetary system, it has not as yet been carried into effect. Its failure is chiefly to be attributed to the want of a sufficient number of weights and measures, to be sold to the

public at moderate prices, and adjusted and stamped by an officer of the government; and till this is done it will be quite impossible to enforce its execution.

There can be no doubt that the system is a good one; it combines great practical benefits with the facility of calculating by the decimal system, and at the same time it draws Greece closer to the great family of European nations, and breaks a link in the chain of orientalism, by which she had long been fettered. The unit of weight (the Mna) was made equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilogrammes, in the view of assimilating it as much as possible to the oka, thereby to accustom the public to regulate their transactions of purchase and sale by a new system, without any very great difference in weight, and with the ulterior object of dividing it into $1\frac{1}{2}$ unit at some future time, when the people should have become habituated to make their calculations according to the decimal system. Besides this, it was at once prudent and politic, in introducing a new scale, to choose the same weights and measures as those of either England, France, or Austria, the countries with which Greece carries on the greatest trade; for then all invoices and accounts of sale made in one country would be better understood in the other, by having the same system of weights and measures; and any impartial observer will see that the complicated system of England cannot assert any claim to be adopted by a new country, whereas the simplicity of the French code is well suited for introduction into another state with which they already carry on an extensive commerce.

Interest and Discount.—Properly speaking, there is no legal rate of interest in Greece, as money is lent at different prices, according to private agreement, the credit of the borrower, and the nature of the security offered. Capodistria fixed the rate of legal interest at 8 per cent. per annum, by a special decree on the subject in 1829; but, like most of his laws, it was not enforced, and the price of money has been allowed to find its own level.

During the first few years of the existence of Greece as a kingdom, money was exceedingly scarce, and was lent at 20 to 24 per cent. on mortgage of house and landed pro-

perty, and 36, and even 50 per cent. on personal security. This enormous rate of interest brought a good deal of foreign capital into the kingdom, which was principally expended in building at Nauplia and Athens.

As the speculators were obliged to pay so much interest for the use of the money, they made their tenants pay dearly for the use of their houses; and house rent was as dear at Nauplia and Athens, during the first three or four years, as it is in London, whilst the houses were miserably constructed.

Since the affairs of Greece have assumed a settled aspect; since the currency has been regulated, and the rights and liabilities of mortgage clearly defined, interest of money has fallen to a more moderate price, and may now be quoted at 12 per cent. for first description of mortgage, 15 per cent. for the second, and 18 to 24 per cent. on personal security. Discount of bills, at not more than three months' date, with three signatures of good credit, may be found at Athens, Syra, and Patras, at 1 to 2 per cent. per month; in other places, 2 to 3 per cent.

It will naturally be inferred from this that permanent investments of capital in Greece must produce very good interest, where such high rates are paid for temporary loans. Such is the case. Houses at Athens, if well built and in good situations, now pay 25 to 30 per cent., and during the first years, 50 to 60 per cent. Investments in gardens and vineyards produce as much, and arable land lets for half its value every year. In many cases, where people go cautiously and judiciously to work, the profit is still more considerable. Plantations of olive trees and currants are a safe and profitable investment, but require a lapse of some years before they make a return; but at the end of that term the profit is from 100 to 150 per cent. per annum.

Mortgage Laws. — One of the most beneficial and successful legislative measures enacted by the king was the law of mortgage or hypothek (Ὑποθήκης νόμος), organising the regulations and conditions of mortgage, which was much wanted for the proper security of property, and the facility of obtaining loans on the above security. A provisional law was issued in 1835, which gave to the justices of

the peace the competency of keeping a register of mortgages for their respective jurisdictions, as an initiative and preparatory measure for the then contemplated introduction of the definitive law on the subject. In it, it was enacted that mortgages already existing, or which should be made prior to the appearance of the intended law, and inscribed in the registers of mortgage of the justices of the peace, should have priority over those not entered. These registers were merely to contain the following columns, — 1. The date of insertion; 2. The Christian and family name of the mortgagee; 3. The name of the mortgager; 4. The particulars of the property mortgaged; 5. The date of the document by which the mortgage was secured; and, 6. The amount of the mortgage.

The definitive law of mortgage is dated Athens, $\frac{11}{23}$ August, 1836; and the following are the principal regulations contained in it: —

" Hypothek is a legal temporary claim on the immovable property of another person, as a security for the eventual payment of a lawful pecuniary demand, obtained by inscription in the books of mortgage appointed by this law.

" The objects of mortgage can only be, 1. Immovable property, capable of changing owners in a legal manner, together with the appurtenances considered by law as belonging to it; and, 2. The temporary enjoyment of such property and its appurtenances.

" No mortgage can be granted on the property of a third person without his consent, nor upon that of public bodies or corporations, such as communes, monasteries, or charitable institutions, without the consent and agreement of their legal representatives or official organs, if such exist, and, if not, then of the whole of the members constituting it.

" If the mortgaged estate be deteriorated, or depreciated in value by the carelessness or dishonesty of the mortgager, the mortgagee has the right of demanding a liquidation of his claims before the expiration of the term stipulated, or of laying a complaint against him, in order to hinder further depreciation, or, lastly, to demand other security for the sum advanced.

" The right of mortgage may be obtained in three dif-

ferent modes; viz. 1. *By law.* The state has the right of demanding a mortgage as security for arrears of taxes, customs-duties, &c. 2. *By verdict of a tribunal,* such as the civil courts, tribunals of commerce, &c., and, 3. *By private will and consent.*

"The mortgage is made valid by formal inscription into the book of Hypothecations (Τὸ Βιβλίον τῆς Ὑποθήκης), and must be for a definite and specified sum. It can only be granted on real and actually existing property in the bonâ fide possession of the mortgager, and in no case on expected property.

"Mortgages on the same property take precedence according to chronological order, and if two or more are registered on the same day, they have equal rights, unless the contrary be expressly stated, and with the consent of all parties interested.

"If a mortgage is granted on any building insured at the time in a Greek or foreign insurance company, and such policy be allowed to expire without being renewed, the mortgagee may claim the immediate payment of his demand even before the expiration of the term stipulated. In like manner the mortgagee may claim the amount of his loan out of the sum to be paid by such insurance company in case of fire, provided the amount be not devoted to the rebuilding of such house or other building within one year and a day, and till then he is entitled to demand security for the eventual proper application of such funds.

"All property mortgaged is responsible as far as it goes for the interest of the loan as well as the capital advanced.

"In the principal city of each eparchy, an office for the registration of mortgages is established for the district in which it is situated.

"The registrar of mortgages is bound to keep the books under lock and key, that in his legal absence no one may alter or damage them, and he is personally responsible for their safety and being correctly kept.

"The present law comes into force on the $\frac{1}{13}$ October 1836, and the minister of justice is charged with its publication and enforcement."

The regulations respecting the manner in which the books of mortgage are to be kept, together with the manner of examining and proving the correctness and authenticity of the title deeds of property are published in the *Gov. Gaz.* for 1836., p. 253.

National Bank.—As will be seen under the head of Agriculture, the quantity of arable land lying actually waste from want of capital to cultivate it, is very considerable, and his majesty's government has frequently turned its attention to the establishment of a loan bank, and entered into negotiations with several foreign capitalists of different countries.

Mr. Wright, the indefatigable head of the late banking firm of Wright & Co., in London, and a devoted Philhellene, was the first who made proposals to the Greek government for establishing a bank in Greece, and as early as the year 1834 sent out an agent to negotiate with the ministry on the subject. He offered to establish a bank at Athens with a capital of a million sterling; to lend three quarters of this sum to the agricultural interest on mortgage at 8 per cent., and to employ the other quarter in discount at 10 per cent.; but there were certain conditions respecting the circulation of bank notes and other matters on which they could not agree, and the negotiations were still carried on up to the time of the failure, which was lamented no where more than in Greece, where the eyes of the whole nation were turned to him in the fond expectation of seeing their hopes realised by his at length coming to terms with the government, and by the establishment of the bank.

M. Eynard, the banker of Geneva, conjointly with the house of Messrs. Laffitte and Co. of Paris, made also proposals to establish a bank with a capital of 16,000,000 of francs, at 10 per cent. interest, but also imposed conditions and demanded privileges which could not well be accepted and granted by the Greek government.

An English house at Smyrna next offered a capital of 500,000*l.* Some bankers at Vienna were also willing to form a bank with a sum of 2,000,000 of florins, and the Greek merchants at Scio proposed to found a bank with a capital of 2,000,000 of Spanish dollars; but owing to the

conditions offered, or the rate of interest, none of these proposals could be listened to, and the negotiations were in consequence broken off.

Lastly, the Dutch capitalists, who are the principal holders of the bonds of the two old Greek loans of 1824 and 1825, made also proposals, the conditions of which briefly were, — to advance 12,000,000 of francs to the Greek government at 5 per cent. interest, for the purpose of establishing the bank for account of the latter; and out of the profits arising from the concern, by lending out the capital on mortgage at 8 or 10 per cent., to form a sinking fund with which to acknowledge and liquidate one half of the old loans at the price at which they were issued (about 56 per cent.), sinking the interest.

This proposal was likewise rejected; and the government, therefore, came to the resolution of establishing the bank single-handed, interesting themselves for a certain amount as private individuals, and letting it rest on its own merits to find supporters and shareholders among the moneyed men of Europe generally.

In consequence of this, the bank charter, of which the following is a correct translation, appeared in the spring of last year, and the establishment is now being formed.

Bank Law.

We Otho, by the grace of God, &c.;

In consideration of the joint representations of our ministers of the interior and finances, and after having heard the opinion of our council of state, will and ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. A national bank shall be established in the capital of our kingdom in the form of an anonymous society (joint stock bank), which may have branches in other parts of our kingdom.

Art. 2. The capital of the bank is fixed for the present at 5,000,000 of drachmes, which may be increased according to the wants of the country on receiving the sanction of our government.

Art. 3. The capital stock of the bank is divided into 5000 shares, each of 1000 drachmes. The shares may be divided into halves and quarters, if required. The government will take at least 1000 shares; the rest may be taken by Greeks and foreigners without distinction.

Art. 4. The shares will be made out either in the name of the shareholder or the bearer as may be required, and the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their respective shares.

Art. 5. The bank will be considered constituted as soon as 2600 shares are subscribed for.

Art. 6. The total number of shareholders of the bank will be represented by a general assembly of the shareholders, or their representatives resident at Athens. The exact number representing the whole body will be fixed in the by-laws, which will be duly published.

Art. 7. The direction of the affairs of the bank will be invested in a committee elected at a general meeting.

Art. 8. In order to ensure the adherence of the committee of management to the statutes and by-laws, a royal commissioner will be appointed by us, who, under the injunction of the strictest secrecy in the discharge of his duty, will have the right of examining the books, papers, and vouchers of the bank; of being present at the private sittings of the board and at general meetings, to learn the real state of affairs, and to convince himself that the business of the bank is carried on conformably to the statutes and regulations. He is also specially enjoined to keep an eye upon, and is personally responsible for the punctual fulfilment of the provisions of this law, as respects the issuing of paper money, which, previous to being put in circulation, must be countersigned by him. In all cases of contravention, the royal commissioner is bound to make the necessary representations to the board of management, and if no notice is taken by them to report the case to our government, and the measure must remain in suspense till the decision of government be known; but should such decision not be made within 30 days, the bank is at liberty to execute the measure in question or dispute.

Art. 9. The operations of the bank will be — 1. Making loans on mortgage and deposits; and, 2. Discounting.

Art. 10. Any other operations than those contained in the last article are prohibited. In the course of time, however, with the consent of the general proprietors and the approbation of government, other branches of business may be introduced.

Art. 11. The bank will make loans in legally circulating specie on mortgage of immoveable property situated within this kingdom, and also on deposits of gold and silver. Four fifths of the capital to be employed in this manner. It is understood that all loans, and the interest on them, are to be calculated and repaid at the pure intrinsic value of the drachme at the time the loan was made.

Art. 12. The annual rate of interest for loans on mortgage and pledges can never exceed 10 per cent.

Art. 13. The bank will not make any loan above one half the value of the property mortgaged, nor above four fifths of the worth of the pledge. The value of both will be adjusted by agents appointed by the bank, and bound to execute their duty according to the provisions contained in their instructions, which will be published with the by-laws. The expenses attending such valuations, as well as the registration of mortgages, must be borne by the borrowers.

Art. 14. Whenever the value of a mortgaged property is enhanced by the money lent by the bank and expended on it, the bank may make a second loan conformably to the provisions of the last article.

Art. 15. Borrowers are at liberty to make arrangements with the bank for the repayment of their loans, either at stated periods or by way of annuities.

Art. 16. Should any borrower who has made such arrangement with the bank wish notwithstanding to repay his loan previously, either wholly or in part, he may do so upon giving the bank three months' notice of his intention.

Art. 17. The term for loans made on pledges cannot exceed one year, but on the payment of the interest it may be renewed.

Art. 18. As soon as the pledges are deposited with the

bank they are considered as security for the sum advanced, whoever may be the owner.

Art. 19. The bank is at liberty to discount bills, and is empowered to employ one fifth of its capital in this manner. Whenever a part of the capital set apart for loans on mortgage and pledges is disposable, it may be employed provisionally in discounting till demands are made for loans upon mortgage or pledge. For this purpose the bank has the right of issuing bank notes payable to the bearer; the amount of which, however, cannot exceed two fifths of the existing capital stock of the bank. As a security to the public for the notes in circulation, it is bound to keep in ready money at least one fourth of the amount issued, to meet the demand for changing the notes; and for the other three fourths, to make over the title-deeds of property mortgaged to the bank for double the value of such bank notes.

Art. 20. The bank notes, whose value must be expressed in Greek currency, cannot be for a less amount than 25 drachmes; and the public are not compelled to take them, but the bank and its branches are bound to exchange them on presentation for specie legally circulating in the kingdom, without any difficulty or remarks.

Art. 21. The bank notes must be countersigned by the royal commissioner. Any paper money put in circulation by the bank without the signature of the commissioner must be called in immediately by the bank, which incurs thereby a fine of three times the value of such notes, to be paid into the state treasury. One third of the fines goes to the informer. The bank-notes are stamp-free.

Art. 22. The articles 248. and 258. of the Penal Code are applicable in all cases of forgery and uttering forged notes.

Art. 23. The annual rate of interest for discounting cannot exceed 8 per cent.; but in cases of public emergency the government may allow the bank to raise the rate of discount provisionally.

Art. 24. The bank will be represented in all lawsuits in our courts of justice by the directors.

Art. 25. When a mortgager refuses to pay the interest or

annuity due, the bank has the right to seize his moveable property, and have it sold to cover its demand. Should he refuse a second time, or have no such moveable property the first time, the loan will be considered as at an end, and the mortgaged property sold by public auction according to the provisions of the civil code,

Art. 26. If persons who borrow of the bank on deposits of pledges neglect to repay the loan at the stated period, such pledges may be sold by public auction by the bank without any further judicial proceedings, but according to the forms marked out in such cases by the existing laws.

Art. 27. Every lawsuit of the bank is considered summary and pressing, and as such takes precedence of all other suits in our courts of justice.

Art. 28. The bank is simply a private institution.

Art. 29. The board of management are bound to lay before the minister of the interior a general view of the state of the affairs of the bank every year.

Art. 30. The existence of the bank is fixed for the period of twenty-five years, provided the government should not be induced to extend it, at the instance of the shareholders.

Art. 31. At its liquidation the bank is bound to deposit, in the state treasury cash to the amount of the whole sum of bank notes then in circulation. If after the lapse of three years, and public notice having been given to the holders of notes, they are not all presented, such outstanding ones lose their value, and are considered forfeited to the bank.

Art. 32. Every former bank law is rescinded after the publication of the present one.

Art. 33. Our secretary of state for the interior is charged with the publication and execution of the present law.

Given at Athens, $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{30 March,}\\\text{11 April,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1841.

(Signed) OTHO.

(Countersigned) A. G. KRIEZI.
A. PAÏCOS.
G. N. THEOKARIS.
G. K. TESSAMINOS.
HESS.

The by-laws contain the regulations for the internal management of the bank, the general meetings, mode of transferring shares, &c.

The general meeting is held every year, and is composed of the fifty largest shareholders, or their representatives duly appointed.

The committee of management is composed of a president, vice-president, two ordinary and two supernumerary directors, who are elected every two years by ballot at the general meeting. They may be re-elected after the expiration of the above period. The president and vice-president are not permitted to do any business on their own private account. The directors are at liberty to engage in any commercial undertaking that they think proper. The treasurer, secretary, and clerks, are appointed by the committee of management.

Bills offered to the bank for discount must be furnished with the signatures of three solvent and respectable firms, and cannot be for more than at three months' date.

Private Banks.—There are only two in Greece, both discount banks: one of them at Athens, founded by M. Eynard, of Geneva, with a capital of 500,000 francs, for the purpose of discounting local bills with the signatures of three good firms, and for not more than at ninety days' date, at a fixed rate of eight per cent. per annum.

The other private bank is established at the Piræus by an English house; it lends money on mortgage, and discounts bills at the price of the day, and according to private agreement between the parties.

Stamps.—Stamps were introduced in the year 1836 as a fiscal measure, and cannot be said to press heavily on the commercial community, particularly as they have been greatly reduced, as regards bills of exchange and bills of lading.

For a detailed account of the law of stamps, see that article under the head of FINANCES.

Chambers of Commerce.—There exist at present but three, viz. at Nauplia, Syria, and Patras; but the royal ordonnance, which is dated $\frac{22\text{ May,}}{3\text{ June,}}$ 1836, permits others

to be formed in such places as may be deemed necessary by the mercantile community.

The chambers of commerce consist each of six ordinary and three extra members, from the first of whom the president and secretary are elected. Any merchant of good reputation and general commercial information, established and resident for at least five years in the place where the chamber is formed, is eligible to become a member. The members are chosen in the same manner as the judges of the tribunals of commerce, under the immediate auspices of the governor of the province, and are elected for the term of three years. Every year one third of the number go out of office in rotation, but may be re-elected. The chamber of commerce may fill up vacancies in their number arising from death or other causes, out of the latest list of persons eligible for the office of judge of the commercial tribunal.

The office of member of the chamber of commerce being considered an honourable distinction, the post is purely honorary, the members receiving no remuneration for their services.

The chambers of commerce are formed for the purpose of imparting to the government their views and advice on mercantile subjects; particularly on the existing obstacles to the development and increase of commerce, and the means best adapted to counteract and remove them; and further to superintend and watch over the execution of the public works and establishments relating to trade and shipping; such as, for instance, the cleaning, deepening, and improving of harbours, the building of quays, quarantine establishments, canals and railroads, the mercantile navy, commercial schools, custom-house regulations, &c.

The chambers of commerce may meet and deliberate on any question coming within their jurisdiction as often as they think proper, or they may be called upon by government to do so. The meetings are convened by the president after communicating with the governor of the province, who, if able to attend, presides at the meeting; and if not, the chair is taken by the president.

Commercial Tribunals.—These courts are formed for the

purpose of taking cognisance of disputes on mercantile subjects, and exist at present only at Nauplia, Patras, and Syra. (See this article under the head of JUSTICE.)

The jurisdiction of these courts is thus laid down by the royal decree of the $\frac{2}{14}$ May, 1835: —

The tribunals of commerce have the power to give judgment in all cases of dispute which have reference to the liabilities, agreements, and contracts of merchants, bankers, and tradesmen; and also in all mercantile affairs, whether the parties are commercial men or not.

The following are considered as mercantile transactions, and belong to the jurisdiction of the court: — Purchases of goods and merchandise (*προϋόντων τῆς γῆς ἢ τεχνῆς*) to sell again in the raw state, or manufactured; all affairs of factories, commission business, shipping, and sending away goods by land or by sea; all agencies and public contracts; bill-brokers' and banking business; the operations of public banks; the liabilities of merchants and traders amongst themselves; bills of exchange or remittances of money sent from one place to another, whether the parties belong to the commercial community or not; the building and fitting out of merchant ships, whether coasters or engaged in the foreign trade; the sale of cordage, provisions, and stores; loans on bottomry bonds; insurances on ships and goods; agreements with sailors, &c.

The above tribunals are competent to give a verdict in cases of complaints between principals and clerks, as far as regards their mutual mercantile relations; and, lastly, in all cases of fraudulent bankruptcy.

There is no appeal from the decisions of the commercial courts in the following cases: — 1. Where the amount in dispute is under 800 drs.; and 2. Where the parties express their determination to abide by the issue of the verdict.

It may be here observed, that the mercantile laws of Greece are founded on the French commercial code, with but few and trifling alterations.

The Custom House Establishment, as stated in another part of this work (see FINANCES), is composed of 25 chief custom houses, 63 under-customs, and 33 stations, forming

a total of 179 ports. Their business is very considerable, but chiefly confined to the coasting or home trade, free intercourse without payment of duty being now permitted between all the Greek ports, which was not the case under Capodistria, who introduced the unjust and oppressive system that all goods were liable to the same duties at every port, and wherever they came from; and thus not only were the goods and produce of one part of Greece obliged to pay the import duty in another Greek port, but foreign articles, imported originally at Syra for instance, after paying the import duty, and being reshipped perhaps to Navarin, paid duty a second time, and then when reshipped to a smaller port the same thing occurred, which tended greatly to restrict commerce, and greatly enhance the price of every article to the consumer.

To oppose, however, the greatest possible obstacles to smuggling, the trade with foreign countries is limited to the twenty-five chief custom house ports; but an exception has latterly been made in favour of some of the second-rate ports. The whole of the custom house system, however, is still very defective; the facility for smuggling and the inducements to bribery are great, and the control is not sufficiently extensive. A reform has been long talked of, and is much wanted.

Bonding System.—This is also exceedingly bungling and faulty. The original plan introduced by Capodistria was to admit foreign goods to be imported and deposited in transit till their exportation *on the payment of* 1 *per. cent. ad valorem on small goods, and* 2 *per cent. on bulky articles, every three months!* This was only repealed in 1836, on the representation of a foreign merchant, who had some articles of merchandise of this description placed in transit at Syra, and which he kept there for three years in expectation of a rise in the market, supposing that the 2 per cent. was for the whole period: as he had to pay warehouse rent besides, he was not a little surprised at the lapse of that period to find himself called upon to pay 24 per cent. for transit duty, making in addition to 10 per cent. in all 34 per cent.

It was then altered as follows: — Small and valuable ar-

ticles pay 1 per cent. ad valorem *for every four months*, if warehoused in government stores. Bulky articles of small value may be deposited in private warehouses under the custom house lock on payment of 1 per cent. ad valorem, if for less than two years, and 4 per cent. if kept in government stores. The following articles come under the latter category: —1. Firewood; timber for house and ship building; wooden articles, as chairs and other furniture, shovels, hoops, sieves, &c. 2. Corn, pulse, almonds in the shell, nuts, valonea, &c. 3. Coils of ropes. 4. Earthenware, dangerous and inflammable articles, and those emitting a disagreeable smell, are to be warehoused in private stores.

The only bonding ports in the kingdom are Nauplia, Patras, Syra, and Piræus, to which Hydra was added in 1835, in consideration of its being declared a free port in 1830 by the provisional government.

The Tariff. — This branch of the national system also requires a complete revision. The tariff at present in force was published by Capodistria, and is dated Nauplia, $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{31 March,}\\ \text{11 April,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1830. The import duties are based on the principle of 10 per cent., and the exports at 6 per cent. The following are the import and export duties on those articles specified in the tariff. All others pay 10 and 6 per cent. respectively.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Articles.		Duty.	
		Drs.	Lep.
Alum	per oka	2	80
Bottles	per 100	2	0
Biscuits	per cantar	2	0
Beer, in bottles	per dozen	1	0
in casks	per oka	0	15
Books	- -	free.	
Butter, Black Sea	...	0	15
European	...	0	30
Coffee, Mocha	...	0	40
other sorts	...	0	25
Cloves	...	1	0
Camphor	...	1	20
Cordage, tarred	per cantar	4	0
not tarred	...	5	20

Articles.		Duty.	
		Drs.	Lep.
Chocolate	per oka	0	60
Cheese, Eastern	...	0	12
European	...	0	20
Corks	per cantar	2	80
Caviar	per oka	0	20
Cattle, horned Mules Asses Horses for agricultural purposes	- -	free.	
Dates	per cantar	1	0
Elephants' teeth	per oka	0	80
Flax	...	0	20
Galls, black	...	0	30
green	...	0	10
Gum Arabic	...	0	60
Gunpowder	...	0	30
Grain: —			
Wheat	per kilo	0	15
Barley and rye	...	0	6
Turkish corn (maize)	...	0	10
Hams and sausages	per oka	0	30
Hats, best	each	3	20
second quality	...	2	0
Hemp	per oka	0	10
Indigo	...	3	60
Implements (agricultural and technical)	ad val.	3 p	cent.
Lead pencils	per 1000	1	20
Metals: —			
Iron, in sheets	per cantar	1	60
bar and hoop	...	2	0
Tin plates	per box	6	0
Silver, in bars and unstamped	- -	free.	
Tin	per cantar	14	0
Quicksilver	per oka	1	20
Lead	per cantar	2	0
White lead	...	5	60
Brass	...	8	0
Brass in sheets	per oka	0	60
Copper	...	0	40
Steel	per cantar	3	60
Macaroni	per oka	0	12
Nails	per cantar	4	80
Nutmegs	per oka	2	0
Opium	...	5	20
Olives	...	0	4
Onions	per cantar	0	40
Pepper	per oka	0	25
Pimento	...	0	40
Pitch	per cantar	0	80
Rice	per oka	0	4
Sesame seed	...	0	6
Saltpetre	...	0	15

Articles.		Duty.	
		Drs.	Lep.
Spirits of wine	per oka	0	15
Stockfish	per cantar	2	40
Salt	- -	prohibited.	
Saffron	per oka	1	40
Sugar loaves	...	0	30
crushed	...	0	20
raw	...	0	12
Shot	...	0	10
Salt fish	...	0	15
Silk, raw	...	7	20
Tar	...	1	20
Tongues, smoked	per dozen	0	15
Tobacco, raw	per oka	1	0
Snuff	...	0	80
Segars	...	2	40
Tea, black	...	1	60
green	...	3	20
Tiles	per 1000	2	20
Timber for shipbuilding	ad val.	5	℘ cent.
for houses	...	7	℘ cent.
Vermicelli	per oka	0	12
Vitriol	per cantar	1	20
Wax, yellow	per oka	0	40
Wool, unwashed	per cantar	3	20
washed	...	5	0
Wine, common	per barrel	4	0
fine	per oka	0	60

Export Duties.

Articles.		Duty.	
		Drs.	Lep.
Bristles	- -	free.	
Cattle: —			
Buffaloes	per head	12	0
Oxen	...	10	0
Cows	...	6	0
Calves	...	4	0
Mules	...	6	0
Horses of burthen	...	6	0
Sheep	...	0	60
Lambs	...	0	30
Silver, uncoined	per drachm	0	5
Sponge, virgin, washed	per oka	0	60
... unwashed	...	0	40
ordinary, washed	...	0	20
... unwashed	...	0	10

Marine Insurance Companies. — Several of these establishments have been formed as joint stock companies; the principal of which are —

The Greek Insurance Company, established at Syra in 1837.
The Company of Friends of Insurance - - - 1838.
The Hermes (Mercury) - - - - - 1838.
The Achaïan Marine Insurance Company, Patras - 1836.

The only foreign insurance company that has an agency in Greece is the Trieste Company, called the "Adriatic Union of Security," which has an establishment at Athens.

Foreign Trade. — The commerce of Greece with foreign countries has greatly increased within the last five years, and is by no means inconsiderable.

At Constantinople there are between 11,000 and 12,000 Greek subjects (exclusive of the Rayahs or Greeks subject to the Porte), partly engaged in commerce, and partly in exercising different trades; whilst the residents of all other powers together do not amount to above 5000.

The number of Greek subjects who leave the country furnished with regular passports from the foreign office is about 2000 every year. The crews of the Greek vessels engaged in the foreign trade amount to about 10,000; and we may safely calculate that at least 3000 other persons go to Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Barbary coast, where passports are not required; making on the whole about 15,000 annually.

The following table, taken from the reports of the several Greek consuls at the undermentioned places, shows the approximative value of the imports and exports in Greek bottoms at the respective ports for the year 1840: —

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Drs.	Drs.
Constantinople - - -	20,000,000	12,000,000
Smyrna - - - -	10,520,000	2,800,000
Volo - - - -	2,000,000	1,500,000
Zante - - - -	2,200,000	2,450,000
Trieste - - - -	15,000,000	11,500,000
Tenedos - - - -	500,000	200,000
Salonica - - - -	150,000	200,000
Galatz - - - -	4,100,000	2,100,000
Odessa - - - -	2,000,000	5,000,000

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Drs.	Drs.
Canea - - - -	1,300,000	1,100,000
Heraclium - - -	1,400,000	1,800,000
Marseilles - - -	6,000,000	15,000,000
Leghorn - - -	2,560,000	6,000,000
Rhodes - - - -	2,000,000	1,500,000
Beyrout - - - -	500,000	360,000
Enos - - - -	150,000	200,000
Prevesa - - - -	200,000	180,000
Corfu - - - -	2,200,000	1,100,000
Venice - - - -	3,000,000	7,500,000
Genoa - - - -	1,000,000	3,000,000
Tunis - - - -	750,000	300,000
Gibraltar - - -	2,000,000	4,000,000
Alexandria - - -	10,000,000	12,000,000
Totals -	89,530,000	91,790,000

The value of the foreign trade in Greek vessels at the other ports where there are consuls and vice-consuls is not reported; though at some of them, such as Malta, the Dardanelles, Damietta, Tripolis, and Algiers, it is considerable.

Tables showing the Extent of Commercial Traffic carried on between the Ports of Greece and Trieste respectively, from the Years 1835 *to* 1840, *both inclusive.*

No. 1. IMPORTATIONS INTO GREECE FROM TRIESTE.

Articles.		1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Steel - -	cwt.	595	1,066	1,070	510	922	976
Coffee -	...	3,502	4,947	5,780	11,776	10,772	10,869
Hemp -	...	490	469	627	705	1,068	1,047
Paper -	cases	396	715	1,609	185	1,082	526
Ironmongery	...	211	177	119	60	270	295
Nails -	casks	3,228	1,771	1,210	594	1,799	2,336
Drugs -	cases	174	183	133	312	1,047	568
Flour -	cwt.	773	684	1,916	245	1,346	1,488
Iron, raw -	...	4,794	1,654	3,067	3,951	2,279	2,155
Timber -	No.	105,675	35,855	31,356	25,147	53,903	63,846
Planks -	...	498,188	312,300	426,593	67,302	1,267,851	1,480,379
Manufactures,	packages	1,109	813	2,442	1,284	1,960	1,280
Glassware -	crates	963	1,092	988	297	1,355	1,071
Earthenware	...	97	228	189	140	234	78
Salt fish -	cwt.	1,514	2,148	4,140	762		3,852
Rice -	...	2,570	1,499	1,614	990	3,216	1,506
Sugar, raw -	...	172	1,530				
refined	...	264	66	1,242	1,039	1,156	2,006
Leather -	...	994	680	1,543	3,593	2,016	2,449

No. 2. EXPORTS FROM GREECE TO TRIESTE.

Articles.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Madder	495	285	201	447	1,027	1,068
Wax -	152	297	589	339	480	189
Cotton -	669	2,454	4,155	4,985	8,199	722
Cheese -	1,208	1,709	4,012	1,590	1,109	161
Figs -	23,234	15,101	17,005	12,827	20,400	26,435
Currants	23,432	8,691	16,500	34,437	50,031	25,530
Wool -	2,262	7,335	922	7,026	25,910	5,090
Olive oil	5,200	6,655	7,734	6	313	2,912
Skins -	676	939	471	757	2,870	800
Linseed	1,899	872	8,555	5,613	5,930	1,784
Silk, raw	151	414	269	297	660	491
Sponge	1,942	760	1,429	2,640	3,636	4,021
Valonea	18,234	39,793	19,372	6,752	22,600	44,528
Tobacco		54	203	2,779	905	4,016

The principal articles exported to other countries and imported into Greece, are the following: —

Exports: — Currants, Corn, Cotton, Cheese, Figs, Honey, Lemons, Madder, Oil, Skins, Salt, Silk, Sesame Seed, Sponges, Tobacco, Vermilion, Wool, and Wine.

Imports: — Live Animals, Butter, Corn, Caviar, Coffee, Drugs and Medicines, Earthenware, Flour, Glassware, Cutlery, Gunpowder, Hides, Hemp, Indigo, Maccaroni, Metals, Manufactures generally, Nails, Paper, Rice, Salt Fish, Spices, Spirits, Soda, Sugar, Soap, and Timber.

Treaties of Commerce, &c. — The following is a list of the different treaties existing between Greece and other nations, with the date of the year in which they were concluded.

Nature of Treaty.	Country with which made.	Date.
Friendship and Alliance.	Bavaria.	1833.
Commerce and Navigation.	Austria.	1835.
	Great Britain.	1838.
	Sweden and Norway.	1838.
	United States of America.	1838.
	Prussia.	1839.
Right of free Emigration.	Wurtemberg.	1834.
	Baden.	1835.
	Two Sicilies.	1838.
	Bavaria.	1836.
	Saxony.	1836.
	Hanover.	1835.
	Switzerland.	1837.

Nature of Treaty.	Country with which made.	Date.
Right of free Emigration.	Sardinia.	1839.
	Prussia.	1839.
	Naples.	1837.
	Sweden.	1838.
Reciprocity of Port Charges.	Sweden and Norway.	1835.
	Papal Dominions.	1834.
	Ionian Republic.	1835.
	Tuscany.	1835.
	Holland.	1835.
	Austria.	1835.
	Russia.	1835.
	Denmark.	1835.
	Spain.	1834.
	United States of America.	1837.
	Hanover.	1836.
	Bremen.	1835.
	Lubeck.	1835.
	Hamburg.	1836.
Post-Office Treaties.	France.	1838.
	Austria.	1834.

Greek Consulates in Foreign Countries. — There are 11 consuls-general, 38 consuls, and 29 vice-consuls; — in all 78.

Consulates-General: — At Odessa, Vienna, Stockholm, Lisbon, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Leghorn, Naples, Alexandria, and Bucharest.

Consulates: — Amsterdam, Taganrok, Moscow, Hamburg, Bremen, Leipzig, Lubeck, Cologne, Mayence, Copenhagen, Barcelona, Balearic Islands, Cadiz, Malaga, Marseilles, Trieste, Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Venice, Genoa, Messina, Liverpool, Belfast, Malta, Dublin, Boston, New York, Tauris, Smyrna, Candia, Dardanelles, Beyrout, Salonica, Prevesa, Cairo, Damietta, Jassy, and Tunis.

Vice-Consulates: — Ismaël, Semlin, Toulon, Algiers, Algesira, Plymouth, Falmouth, Gibraltar, Brindisi, Leghorn, Cagliari, Naples, Porto-Ferraro, Palermo, Nice, Galatz, Ibraïla, Adrianople, Enos, Jaffa, Tripolis, Volo, Rhodes, Heraclium, Kydonia, Jannina, Cephalonia, Corfu, and Zante.

Foreign Consuls in Greece.

The following is a list corrected down to September 1841.

[C. G. stands for Consul-General, C. for Consul, V. C. for Vice-Consul, and C.A. for Consular Agent.]

Great Britain.

Morea	-	G. Crowe, C.G.
Patras	-	H. Robinson, V.C.
Nauplia	-	J. Major, V.C.
Navarin	-	Paul Legrand, V.C.
Syra	-	Richard Wilkinson, C.
Calamata	-	R. Leondariti, V.C.
Piræus	-	John Green, C.
Missolonghi	-	J. Suter, V.C.

France.

Patras	-	A. Douo, C.
Navarin	-	Philip Robert, C.A.
Naxos	-	Lastic Vigoureux, C.A.
Zea	-	Basileo Aristeo, C.A.
Tinos	-	M. Spaderos, C.A.
Santorin	-	W. Alby, V.C.
Myconos	-	W. Gizis, V.C.
Syra	-	W. Delovaz, C.
Eubœa	-	W. Manaraki, C.A.

Russia.

Athens	-	J. Paparigopoulos, C.
Nauplia	-	(Vacant), C.
Syra	-	J. Küster, C.
Patras	-	J. Kalogerakis, V.C.
Naxos	-	J. Raftopoulos, V.C.
Eubœa	-	J. Calliroë, C.A.
Thera	-	B. Markesini, C.

Austria.

Athens	-	G. C. Gropius, C.G.
Syra	-	G. Forestier, C.
Patras	-	G. M. Zuccoli, C.
Eubœa	-	Stefano Apostoli Papas, C.A.
Tinos	-	M. Palœocapa, V.C.

Naxos - -	F. Girardi, V.C.
Santorin - -	Antonio Delenda, V.C.
Myconos - -	H. Corintio, C.A.
Thermia - -	Georgio Masi, C.A.
Melos - - -	Nicholas Brest, C.A.
Ios - - -	Giovanni Bao, C.A.
Syphnos - -	Constantine Menegaki, C.A.
Zea - - -	Basilio Aristeo, C.A.
Piræus - -	Christopher Sodargna, C.A.
Calamata - -	Anastasius G. Leondariti, C.A.
Missolonghi - -	J. Suter, C.A.
Nauplia - -	Boniface Bonafin, C.A.
Navarin - -	Antonio Nardini, C.A.

NETHERLANDS.

Athens - -	J. Travers, C.G.
Patras - - -	Charles C. Ingate, C.
Nauplia - -	Boniface Bonafin, V.C.
Naxos - - -	Ph. Sumaripa, V.C.
Tinos - - -	Antonio Gabinelli, V.C.
Myconos - -	Pietro Cordia, V.C.
Melos - - -	Dominico Sardi, V.C.
Santorin - -	Christodoulos Chigi, V.C.
Pyrgos - -	Qu. Pasqualigo, V.C.

TWO SICILIES.

Athens - -	Chev. de Morelli, C.G.
Patras - - -	Chev. de Zuccoli, C.

DENMARK.

Athens - -	J. Travers (ad int.), C.G.
Patras - - -	C C. Ingate, C.
Syra - - -	Antonio Salacha, C.

PRUSSIA.

Patras - - -	A. Contogouri, C.

PAPAL DOMINIONS.

Athens - -	H. D. Moretti, C.G.

SPAIN.

Piræus - -	F. de Moya, V.C.

BAVARIA.

Athens - -	Frederick Strong, C.
Patras - - -	A. Contogouri, C.

PORTUGAL.

Athens - -	Antonio Pacifico, C.

TUSCANY.

Athens - -	Spiro Balbi, C.

SARDINIA.

Athens - -	F. Feraldi, C.G.

BELGIUM.

Athens - -	O. Mettivier, C.

SAXONY.

Athens - -	F. Feraldi, C.G.

HANOVER.

Athens - -	Frederick Strong, C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Athens - -	G. A. Perdicaris, C.

General Table of the Imports and Exports of Greece in 1839.

Description of Goods.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	Drs.	Lep.	Drs.	Lep.
Almonds - - -	19,397	0	1,021	55
Aniseed - - -	4,397	0	964	18
Animals (live) for food -	255,132	0	268,562	50
for agriculture -	791,680	0	355.384	50
Butter - - - -	63,637	50	5,098	52
Brooms - - -	125	20		
Citrons - - -	-	-	16,065	20
Cochenille - - -	1,109	0		
Cotton - - - -	8,842	20	68,087	80
Curds - - - -	227			
Chesnuts - - -	40,215	55	2,749	0
Candles (Tallow) - -	8,044	60		
Corn (all descriptions) - -	2,979,165	20	304,649	0
Chocolate - - -	1,427	0		

Description of Goods.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	Drs.	Lep.	Drs.	Lep.
Cheese	74,114	7	86,814	94
Cork	2,216	0		
Caviar	172,168	0		
Coffee	298,451	0		
Chalva	94,168	0		
Drugs and Medicines	51,357	45		
Dates	9,827	0		
Earthenware	86,450	17		
Flour	24,945	25		
Fruit, fresh	51,211	22	2,327	76
dried (raisins and currants)	117,903	70	2,670,518	69
(figs)	15,123	0	346,490	0
walnuts	20,161	25	748	40
Fish, fresh	29,843	25		
salted	459,619	56		
roes	5,013	0		
Galls	776	50	1,558	50
Glass ware	138,372	40		
Gunpowder	31,611	0		
Hams	25,267	0		
Hats	18,681	70		
Hemp	296	0	5,027	28
Honey	1,831	0	34,363	19
Incense	15,781	80		
Indigo	54,795	50		
Liquors (wine, beer, and spirits)	458,647	86	662,485	0
Lemons	3,818	0	70,181	0
Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c.	26,680	10	409	80
Madder	-	-	37,673	0
Metals	968,214	0		
Mastic	17,615	0		
Manufactures of silk	213,520	0	13,654	0
wool	1,229,758	85	7,391	0
cotton	3,611,939	29	43,995	0
straw	70,961	40		
wood	157,777	17	327	80
linen	136,184	55		
gold and silver thread	14,870	0		
leather	31,495	50		
metal	265,608	77	4,310	0
bone	20,724	45		
sundries	488,884	42	139,414	20
Nuts, hazel	16,127	0		
pistacchio	112,205	0	1,276	36
Nails	240,390	32		
Onions	14,213	80	11,609	50
Oranges	24,710	14	1,669	48
Olives	43,589	50	6,295	6
Olive oil	141,544	30	409,984	26
Paper	182,746	0		

Description of Goods.	Value of Imports.		Value of Exports.	
	Drs.	Lep.	Drs.	Lep.
Potatoes - - -	10,061	0	285	39
Perfumery - - -	70,927	0		
Pulse of all descriptions -	99,591	81	12,276	14
Pitch - - - -	9,304	97	78	52
Preserves - - -	5,796	0	746	0
Pearl barley - - -	621	0		
Rice - - - -	407,839	84		
Skins and Hides - -	829,734	38	52,223	30
Sulphur - - -	9,818	20		
Soda - - - -	25,986	70		
Salt - - - -	-	-	20,006	0
Sugar - - - -	721,827	65		
Silk, raw - - -	924	50	910,139	0
Soap - - - -	419,309	91	1,557	50
Salep - - - -	160	0		
Sesami - - - -	2,736	0	15,996	35
Sponge - - -	6,121	50	178,539	0
Sundries - - -	140,508	25	10,160	75
Tallow, raw - - -	4,930	0	40	0
Tow - - - -	19,870	0	6,612	0
Tar - - - -	2,968	25	5,192	94
Tobacco - - -	138,079	2	14,318	80
Vermillion - - -	-	-	159,268	0
Wool, sheep's - - -	905	80	205,758	59
Wood for shipbuilding - -	346,822	13	3,538	50
dyes - - -	135,152	25		
houses - -	769,563	52	40,059	87
fire - - -	70,346	10	11,876	0
Totals -	18,599,167	52	7,330,438	94

Table showing the Value (in Drachmes) of the Annual Imports, Exports, Transit, and Coasting Trade of the Kingdom of Greece for the Years 1833 *to* 1840 *inclusive.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Transit.	Coasting Trade.	Total.
1833	12,267,773	5,534,219	6,007,310	3,000,000	26,809,302
1834	16,438,363	6,772,110	8,500,000	4,000,000	35,710,473
1835	16,179,145	9,779,900	11,312,754	7,086,988	44,358,787
1836	15,905,389	12,803,222	13,191,549	6,327,014	48,227,174
1837	18,374,617	7,522,307	25,091,075	7,121,563	58,109,562
1838	21,751,283	6,739,770	31,384,630	8,435,450	68,311,133
1839	18,599,167	7,330,438	28,325,053	9,352,758	63,607,416
1840	20,270,004	8,748,477	41,663,195	8,124,465	78,806,141

TREATY OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE CONCLUDED BETWEEN GREECE AND GREAT BRITAIN, SIGNED AT LONDON $\frac{22 \text{ SEPT.}}{4 \text{ OCT.}}$ 1837, AND RATIFIED ON THE $\frac{3}{15}$ JAN. 1838.

His Majesty the King of Greece, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of extending and regulating the commercial relations of their respective subjects, by means of a treaty, have nominated for this effect as their plenipotentiaries: —

His Majesty the King of Greece, M. Spyridione Trikoupi, his Councillor of State, and Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Saviour, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, &c.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, Privy Councillor, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c., who after having exhibited their respective full powers which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the adoption of the following articles: —

Art. 1. From and after the exchange of the ratification of the present convention, all Greek vessels which shall enter and quit any port of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in like manner all British ships frequenting the ports of the Kingdom of Greece, shall be liable to the payment of no other, nor higher charges than those imposed at present, or which shall in future be levied on national vessels respectively.

Art. 2. All articles, the produce of the soil or industry, of the states belonging to the high contracting parties, the importation and exportation of which is now, or in future shall be permitted in British and Greek ports, under the national flag, may also be legally imported and exported in vessels belonging to the states of the other contracting power.

Art. 3. All articles, not the produce of the soil or manu-

factures of the states under the dominions of his Hellenic Majesty, which may be legally imported from the ports of Greece into the United Kingdom under the Greek flag, shall be subject to the payment of no higher duties than those levied on the same articles if imported in British vessels; and in the same manner a similar rule shall be observed in all ports of Greece with respect to articles not the production of the soil or industry of the British Empire, which may be legally imported into Greek ports in British bottoms.

Art. 4. All articles of merchandise allowed to be imported into the ports of either of the two states, shall be admitted at the same rate of duties, whether imported in national vessels, or those of the other state; and all articles legally permitted to be exported from the ports of the two states respectively, shall enjoy the same premiums, drawbacks and other privileges, whether exported in the ships of the one or the other country.

Art. 5. No preference whatever shall be given either directly or indirectly, by either of the two governments, or by any company, corporation, or agent, acting in the name, and under the authority of either of the two governments, in the purchase of any article, the produce of the soil, or manufacture of either of the two states, on account of its having been imported by national vessels, to the prejudice of the other state; as the real intention and wish of the high contracting parties are to prevent any distinction or preference being shown on that account.

Art. 6. In order to avoid all misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of a Greek or a British vessel, it is hereby agreed that those shall be considered as Greek vessels which were built in ports of Greece, or taken from the enemy by ships of war belonging to the Grecian government, or by Greek subjects furnished with a letter of marque, and regularly condemned and declared a lawful prize in one of courts of prizes of the kingdom of Greece, and which may belong to one or more subjects of His Hellenic Majesty, and of which the commander, and at least three fourths of the crew, are Greek subjects. In like manner all such vessels shall be recognised as British, as were built within the

British dominions; those taken from an enemy by British subjects, furnished with letters of marque and reprisal from their government, and legally condemned in one of the courts of admiralty, and owned, navigated, and registered according to the British laws.

Art. 7. In case of shipwreck of a vessel of war, or merchantman of either of the two states, on the coasts of the other, all the wrecks of such ships, their tackle, stores, and apparel, and all the merchandise and cargo saved, as well as all the papers that may be saved, shall be carefully preserved till claimed by their owners, or their agents duly authorised, or by the respective consuls appointed for the district where the wreck takes place, provided that the reclamation be made within the period fixed by the laws in force in the two countries; and such consul, owner, or agent, shall be only subject to the payment of the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and such charges for salvage as would be paid by a national vessel in a similar case; and the said articles and goods saved shall be liable to no payment of duty, except those which are entered for home consumption in the country where the wreck takes place.

Art. 8. His Majesty the King of Greece, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, have agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall have the right of appointing consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls, in all ports of the possessions of the other party, where such functionaries may be deemed necessary for the development of commerce, and the protection of the commercial interests of the subjects of the other state; and it is expressly stipulated that such consuls, whatever may be their rank, shall be treated in the country in which they reside, upon the same footing as those of the most favoured nations.

Art. 9. Her British Majesty consents to grant to the subjects of His Majesty the King of Greece, the same facilities and privileges in the navigation of Greek vessels to her possessions in the East Indies, as those enjoyed, or which may be enjoyed, by the subjects of the most favoured nation; it being well understood at the same time, that all laws, regu-

lations, and restrictions, which are, or might in future become applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the same rights and privileges to trade with the same possessions, shall be equally enforced on the ships of subjects of the King of Greece.

Art. 10. The subjects of His Hellenic Majesty shall enjoy perfect liberty in all British possessions, to direct their own affairs, or to confide their interests to any individual they may choose to appoint as their broker, factor, agent, or interpreter. Greek subjects shall not be restricted in the choice of persons to serve them in such similar capacities, without being compelled to pay any salary, fee, or remuneration, to any individual whom they do not so employ. A perfect liberty is also granted under all circumstances to the buyer and seller to conclude a bargain, and settle the price between them of any goods and merchandise allowed to be imported into, and exported from the United Kingdom, if they properly observe the laws and regulations in force in the country. The same privileges are granted to British subjects under the same restrictions in all the states of His Hellenic Majesty.

Art. 11. With respect to the regulations of the police of the ports, the loading and discharging of vessels, and the precautionary measures for the safety of goods and merchandise, the subjects of either state shall be required to submit without difference or distinction to the police laws and regulations of the other country; and they shall enjoy equally perfect liberty of person and property in the states of the other power. They shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice for the recovery of their property, and the defence of their rights; and they shall have the liberty of employing such council, attorneys, or other legal assistance as they may deem best calculated for their interest, in conforming to the laws imposed in such cases on national subjects. They shall be exempt from all conscription, whether for the land or naval forces; no forced loan can be exacted of them; and their property shall be subject to no other taxes or imposts but those levied in the country on the property of the natives.

Art. 12. His Hellenic Majesty, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, have agreed that their subjects residing respectively in each other's dominions, shall enjoy the privileges of complete religious toleration, and the protection that present existing or future laws may grant, to those professing any religious creeds.

Art. 13. The subjects of His Majesty the King of Greece residing in any of the British dominions, and, *vice versâ*, possess the right of disposing of their property of whatever denomination it may be, by virtue of their last will and testament, in any manner they may think proper; and if a Greek subject should die intestate in the British dominions, or a British subject in the states of Greece, the consuls and vice-consuls respectively shall possess the right of administering the property of such individuals dying intestate in the respective states, for the benefit of their legal heirs and creditors, as far as is permitted by the laws of the two respective nations.

Art. 14. The high contracting parties have agreed that the stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable to Gibraltar and the island of Malta.

Art. 15. The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, commencing on the day of the exchange of the ratification, and beyond this term, till the expiration of twelve months after notice shall have been given by one of the high contracting parties of their intention of discontinuing it, each of the high contracting parties reserving to himself the right of giving such notice, at the expiration of the above mentioned period of ten years, or at any other epoch beyond that time; and it is agreed between them, that from and after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such declaration being made, by either of the two high contracting parties, this convention and all the stipulations it contains shall cease entirely and be no longer binding.

Art. 16. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in London in the space of three months from this date.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it and sealed it, with the seal of their arms.

Done at London the twenty-second day of September, (fourth of October), in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

(Signed) (L. S.) S. TRIKOUPI.
(L. S.) PALMERSTON.

We hereby ratify and confirm the above treaty, in all the conditions and articles that it contains, promising for us, our heirs and successors, to observe it faithfully and without prejudice.

In faith of which we have signed the present act of ratification, and affixed the seal of our kingdom.

Done at Athens, $\frac{14}{26}$ November, in the year of our Lord 1837, and the sixth year of our reign.

(Signed) OTHO.

(Countersigned) VON RUDHART.

TREATY OF NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREECE, AND THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, SIGNED AT LONDON THE $\frac{10}{22}$ DECEMBER 1837, AND THE RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED ALSO AT LONDON THE $\frac{13}{25}$ JUNE 1838.

His Majesty the King of Greece, and the United States of America, animated by the same sincere desire of maintaining the good feeling which has hitherto happily existed between their respective states, and in order to extend and consolidate the commercial relations of their subjects, and with the conviction that this cannot be more advantageously fulfilled than in adopting a system of entire liberty of navigation and reciprocity, based upon principles of equity equally favourable to the two states, have in consequence agreed to enter into negotiation for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have appointed for this purpose as their plenipotentiaries, His Majesty the King of Greece, M. Spyridion Trikoupi, his Councillor of State and

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Her Britannic Majesty, Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the Saviour, &c., and the President of the United States, M. Andrew Stevenson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States accredited at the same court, who, after having exchanged their full powers found in due form, have agreed to the following articles: —

Art. 1. The subjects and citizens of each of the two high contracting powers may freely land, trade, and enter all ports, places and rivers, where foreign commerce is allowed, and with perfect safety for their persons, vessels, and cargoes. They may stop and reside in any part that they like of the said respective dominions, rent and occupy houses and warehouses for their commercial purposes, and enjoy the most perfect security and protection for their commerce, always submitting to the laws and regulations of the respective states.

Art. 2. Greek vessels arriving in ballast or with cargo, from whatever place they come, in the ports of the United States, shall be treated at their arrival and departure, as well as during their stay, on the same footing as national vessels, coming from the same place, as far as regards the tonnage dues, and charges for lighthouses, pilotage, and port-charges, fees of public officers, and every other duty or charge of whatever denomination, that may be raised and levied in the name and for account of the government or local administrations. And in like manner, the vessels of the United States arriving in the ports of Greece, either in ballast or with cargo, from whatever place they come from, shall be treated in every respect the same as the subjects of the state of Greece.

Art. 3. All goods and merchandise which may legally be imported into the kingdom of Greece by national ships, may also be imported in bottoms of the United States, from whatever place they come from, without paying any other or higher charges of whatever denomination they may be, levied in the name and for account of the government, than if imported in vessels under the national flag; and in like manner, goods imported legally into the United States by

Greek vessels shall be subject to no other or higher charges than if imported in national bottoms.

Art. 4. All goods and merchandise which may be legally exported from the ports of Greece and the United States respectively in national ships, may also be exported in the vessels of the other nation, without being subject to any other or higher duties or charges whatsoever, than those levied on the vessels under the respective national colours.

Art. 5. It is expressly understood that the three preceding articles, Nos. 2, 3, and 4., are not applicable to the coasting or inland trade of Greece, nor of the United States, which each of the high contracting powers reserves to itself.

Art. 6. Each of the two high contracting parties engages to give no preference to goods imported in their national vessels, or those of a third nation, over those imported in the vessels of the other contracting party, in any purchases made by themselves or any company or agent acting under their authority.

Art. 7. The two high contracting parties engage not to levy on their reciprocal navigation between the two countries any other or higher charges for tonnage, dues, &c., than those established for the navigation of any other power, except such as are respectively reserved by Art. 5. of the present treaty.

Art. 8. There can be established no prohibitions or restrictions to the importation or exportation in Greece of any article, the produce of the soil, or manufacture of the United States, but what is or may be established on similar articles of other countries; and reciprocally the same with all articles, the produce of the United States, in Greece.

Art. 9. All privileges of bonding and all drawbacks and premiums which may be granted to the imports and exports in the ports of one of the high contracting parties, shall be equally granted to similar goods, the produce of the soil or manufacture of the other party, and imported or exported in vessels of that nation.

Art. 10. The subjects or citizens of one of the high contracting powers arriving with their vessels on any of the coasts of the other, but not wishing to enter the ports, or

having entered and not wishing to discharge any part of their respective cargoes, shall be at liberty to depart and prosecute their voyage, without the payment of any other charges, fees, or dues on the ship or cargoes but those for pilotage, quays, and lighthouses, if such dues are levied on national vessels in the same case; it being, however, understood that they will have to conform to the laws and regulations of the local navigation in the places and ports they may enter, which are or shall be enforced on national vessels; and the respective custom-house authorities shall have the right of boarding them, and remaining on board to take such precautionary measures as may be necessary for the prevention of smuggling, as long as the vessels remain within the jurisdiction of the respective states.

Art. 11. It is also stipulated, that the vessels of the one of the high contracting parties having entered the ports of the other, shall be at liberty to discharge only a part of their cargo, as the captain, owner, or supercargo may think fit, and that they may proceed to any other country without being subject to any other duties, imposts, or charges, except such as may be legally demanded on that part of the cargo actually landed, which shall be marked on the manifest containing the enumeration of the whole contents of the cargo, which manifest has to be presented to the custom-house authorities at the port where such partial discharge takes place; nothing shall be paid on that part of the cargo re-exported, and which may be taken to any other port or ports of the same States for disposal, if composed of merchandise not prohibited, and on payment of the duties required by law, or he may take them to any other country for sale. It is, however, understood that the duties, imposts, and charges payable on the ship itself must be liquidated at the first port where he shall break cargo, or discharge a part; but that no duties, imposts, or charges shall be levied again in the other ports of the same country which the said ship may enter, unless national vessels are subject to additional charges in the same case.

Art. 12. Each of the high contracting parties grants to the other the right of appointing in their ports and places of

commerce, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, who shall enjoy every protection and receive every assistance and facility necessary for the due fulfilment of their functions. But it is expressly enacted that in the case of improper conduct, or a breach of the laws of the country in which such consuls reside, they may be tried and punished according to the law, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended government, which will explain to the other its motives for so doing. However, it is well understood and agreed on, that the archives and documents relating to the official concerns of the consulate shall be inviolable, and shall be carefully preserved and scrupulously sacred by the local authority, under the seal of the consul. The consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents shall exercise the privilege of acting as umpires in disputes which may arise between the commanders and the crews of vessels belonging to their nation without the interference of the local authorities, unless the captains or crews break the peace of the country, or unless the consuls require their intervention for the execution or maintainance of their decisions; — this judgment or arbitration, however, does not prevent the parties from seeking redress for their supposed grievances in the courts of law of their own country on their return thither.

Art. 13. The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents shall be authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for arresting, detaining, and imprisoning deserters from ships of war and the merchant service of their country, and for this purpose shall address themselves to the tribunals, judges, and other competent officers, and reclaim in writing such deserters, in adducing proof, by the ship's register or muster roll, or other official document, that such individuals belong to the crew of such vessels, and on this reclamation being borne out by proof, their being delivered up will not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the consul, and may be locked up in the public prisons at the demand and expense of the persons so reclaiming, to be sent back to the vessels to which they belonged, or others of the same nation. But if not sent

away within the space of two months from the day of their being arrested, they shall be put at liberty, nor can they then be again arrested for the same offence.

Art. 14. In case of shipwreck or damage of any vessel belonging to the subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, on the coasts of the other, every assistance shall be given to the crew and passengers, and they shall be furnished with passports to quit the country freely. Vessels and merchandise wrecked, or their nett proceeds, if sold, shall be given up to their owners if claimed within a year and a day, on paying the same salvage as national vessels would have to pay in a similar case.

Art. 15. It is mutually agreed that vessels arriving in one of the ports of the United States direct from a port of Greece, or *vice versâ*, furnished with a clean bill of health from the competent authority at the port of their departure, averring that no malignant or contagious disease existed at such port, shall not be required to perform quarantine or be subject to any other delay further than is necessary for the visit of the health-officer at the port of arrival, after which they shall be admitted to free *pratique*, and have immediate liberty to land their crew and cargo; provided always, that there is no one on board who has been attacked on the voyage by some malignant or contagious disease, that the vessel has had no communication since sailing with any other vessel coming from an infected or suspected place, and that the country from which they come was not so generally infected or suspected, as to require the passing a law that all vessels coming from such country should be regarded as suspected, at least, and consequently subject to the performance of quarantine.

Art. 16. In consideration of the great distance between the territories of the two contracting powers rendering it uncertain whether the different events which may happen in the one may be known in the other, it is stipulated that any merchant vessel belonging to either of them bound for a port supposed to be blockaded at the time of her sailing, shall not, however, be captured or condemned for having made *one* attempt to enter the said port, unless it can be proved that such vessel had been previously able to ascertain on her voyage that

the blockade still existed. But all vessels which, after having been warned off, shall make a second attempt to break the blockade, shall become liable to be detained and condemned.

Art. 17. The present treaty shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; and if before the expiration of the first nine years, the one or other of the high contracting parties has not announced to the other, by an official communication, their intention of allowing it to expire, this treaty shall remain in force one year more, and so on to the expiration of the twelve months which shall follow a similar notification, at whatever period it may take place.

Art. 18. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Greece, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the ratifications exchanged at London within the space of twelve months, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed the present treaty and appended their seals.

Done in duplicate at London $\frac{10}{22}$ December, 1837.

(L. S.) (Signed) S. TRIKOUPI.
(L. S.) A. STEVENSON.

We hereby confirm and ratify the above treaty in all its conditions and articles, promising for Us, Our heirs, and successors, to observe it faithfully and without prejudice.

In faith of which We have signed the present act of ratification, and affixed to it the seal of Our kingdom.

Done at Athens, the $\frac{6}{18}$ April, of the year of our Lord 1838, and the seventh year of Our reign.

(Signed) OTHO.

(Counter-signed) C. ZOGRAPHOS.

CHAP. IV.

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.

THE Greek mercantile navy, which was almost totally annihilated during the war of independence, has again risen, phœnix-like, from its ashes, owing to the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants; and the Greek flag may now be seen in almost every port from Gibraltar to Constantinople, in the Black Sea, and from Trieste to Alexandria.

The coasts of the kingdom of Greece are divided into five arrondissements, or maritime districts (Τμήματα). The first begins at Cape Colonna (Sunium), and embracing the islands of Ægina, Salamis, Poros, Hydra, and Spetzia, extends to Cape Matapan, the most southern point of Greece, and indeed of Europe.

The second embraces that part of the Archipelago known by the name of the Cyclades, or the islands in a circle, and the southern part of Eubœa or Negropont.

The third consists of the islands of the Sporades, and the northern parts of Eubœa, with the adjoining ports on the Continent.

The fourth includes Missolonghi, and the western coast of Continental Greece up to the Turkish frontiers, the ports on both sides of the Gulf of Corinth, and the north-west coast of the Peloponnesus, as far as the mouth of the river Alpheïus.

The fifth comprises the south-west part of the Morea from the Alpheïus down to Cape Matapan.

The principal ports for shipbuilding are, Galaxidi, Hydra, Spetzia, and Syra, where generally a good number of vessels,

of from 150 to 300 tons burthen, may be seen on the stocks, in different stages of forwardness.

The Grecian shipwrights know nothing of the theory of building, their art consisting entirely in practice resulting from a good eye: yet they produce most excellent specimens of naval architecture; and some of their vessels, more particularly their schooners, are universally admitted by nautical men to be perfect models, and their sailing qualities excellent.

Great facilities are held out by the merchants to ship-building enterprises, in the length of credit they give for the materials. For instance, a timber-merchant advances the necessary wood, masts, and spars; the iron-merchant, the nails, fastenings, chains and anchors; the dealers in marine stores, the sail and cordage, and frequently the shipbuilder his labour; so that a vessel is built, fitted out, and sent to sea without its costing the owner any cash outlay; and the sums are paid off perhaps in a couple of years, if the ship is fortunate in meeting with good freights, during which period the debts are secured on bottomry-bonds, and the vessel insured against sea-risks.

The Greek vessels are not so securely built as those of other European maritime states; they are seldom coppered, and but few are copper-fastened. But notwithstanding these disadvantages, accidents are exceedingly rare, and the insurance companies are in a flourishing condition, whilst the premiums are as low as in other countries.

The price of shipbuilding varies according to the locality of the ports, the nature of the workmanship, and the quality of the materials; as an example of which, I here subjoin the particulars of six vessels that have come under my own knowledge: —

1. At Skiathos, where timber is close at hand, but not properly dried, a schooner of 200 tons cost 50,000 Turkish piasters, or 15,000 drachmes, which is 75 drachmes, or 2*l.* 15*s.*, per ton.

2. A brig, carrying 8000 kilos of wheat, which is equal to 200 tons measurement, cost, at Hydra, 21,000 drachmes, which is 105 drachmes, or 3*l.* 15*s.*, per ton.

3. A schooner of 100 tons, built at Spetzia, cost 12,000 drachmes, which is 120 drachmes, or 4*l.* 5*s.*, per ton.

4. A three-masted ship, built at Galaxidi, carrying 16,000 kilos of corn, or 400 tons burthen, cost 57,000 drachmes, which is 142 drachmes, or 5*l.* 2*s.*, per ton.

5. The largest ship in the Greek mercantile navy belongs to Syra, where she was built. She can load 30,000 kilos of wheat, and measures 750 tons register. She cost, coppered and ready for sea, 125,000 drachmes, which is 166 drachmes, or 6*l.*, per ton.

6. A schooner of 8000 kilos burthen, or 200 tons, built at Ægina, and coppered, cost 36,000 drachmes, which is 180 drachmes, or 6*l.* 10*s.*, per ton.

It therefore appears from the foregoing, that the price of vessels coppered and copper-fastened is 6*l.* or 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, whilst that of ships not coppered is from 2*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 2*s.*, showing an average of something under 4*l.* per ton. The ton is the same as the English, containing forty-two cubic feet.

The Greek vessels carry an immense spread of canvass; their sails being manufactured of cotton, instead of sail-cloth. Though, of course, not so strong as the latter, they are better adapted for the prevalent light winds in the Mediterranean; and the Greek brigs are generally seen in fair weather with double studding-sails set, from the courses up to the royals, whilst they are so light that when a squall comes on they are easily handled.

The following is an official return of the number of vessels built in the different ports of the kingdom during the last three years: —

Table of the Merchant Vessels built in Greece during the Years 1838, 1839, *and* 1840, *distinguishing the Number constructed at each of the principal Ports.*

Port and Arrondissement.	1838.			1839.			1840.			Total of the 3 Years.		
	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.
1st Arrond.												
Hydra -	10	0	10	3	10	13	15	9	24	28	19	47
Piræus -	10	1	11	6	2	8	11	5	16	27	8	35
Nauplia -	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	1	10
Poros -	0	0	0	7	0	7	5	1	6	12	1	13
Spetzia -	10	5	15	4	13	17	6	14	20	20	32	52
Cranidi -	0	0	0	2	1	3	12	0	12	14	1	15
2d Arrond.												
Syra -	10	24	34	2	33	35	8	56	64	20	113	133
Santorin -	6	10	16	1	12	13	3	13	16	10	35	45
Myconos -	4	9	13	7	4	11	7	2	9	18	15	33
Melos -	3	0	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	7	2	9
Andros -	4	5	9	0	17	17	0	8	8	4	30	34
3d Arrond.												
Skiathos -	1	4	5	18	5	23	10	5	15	29	14	43
Skopelos -	7	2	9	11	3	14	10	3	13	28	8	36
Chalcis -	3	3	6	12	4	16	10	4	14	25	11	36
Amaliopolis	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Coumi -	1	0	1	1	3	4	4	2	6	6	5	11
4th Arrond.												
Missolonghi	4	0	4	5	0	5	4	0	4	13	0	13
Galaxidi -	1	6	7	2	5	7	3	4	7	6	15	21
Patras -	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	4	0	4
Kyllene -	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	3
5th Arrond.												
Kalamæ -	0	0	0	9	0	9	10	0	10	19	0	19
Total -	85	70	155	95	113	208	122	128	250	302	311	613

RECAPITULATION.

Arrondissement.	1838.			1839.			1840.			Total of the 3 Years.		
	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total.
1st Arrond.	39	6	45	22	26	48	49	30	79	110	62	172
2d —	27	48	75	13	67	80	19	80	99	59	195	254
3d —	12	10	22	42	15	57	34	14	48	88	39	127
4th —	7	6	13	9	5	14	10	4	14	26	15	41
5th —	0	0	0	9	0	9	10	0	10	19	0	19
Total -	85	70	155	95	113	208	122	128	250	302	311	613

TOTALS, SHOWING THE ANNUAL INCREASE.

Year.	Under 30 Tons.	Above 30 Tons.	Total Vessels.
1838	85	70	155
1839	95	113	208
1840	122	128	250
Total -	302	311	613

Tariff of Port-Charges payable by Greek Vessels in the Ports of the Kingdom. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1834. p. 67.)

		Drs. Lep.	Value in British Sterling. s.	d.
Tonnage Dues.				
Vessels under 5 tons - -	free.			
In the ports of Syra, Nauplia, Piræus, Chalcis, Calamata, Patras, Marathonisi, and Navarin, viz.: —				
Vessels from 5—20 tons -	per ton	0 9	0	0¾
above 20 tons -	...	0 12	0	1
In all other ports: —				
Vessels from 5—20 tons -	...	0 6	0	0½
above 20 tons -	...	0 9	0	0¾
Clearing in and out.				
Vessels under 5 tons - -	free.			
from 5— 20 tons - -	per ship	0 50	0	4¼
21— 50 tons - -	...	1 0	0	8½
51—100 tons - -	...	2 0	1	5
101—200 tons - -	...	3 0	2	1½
201—300 tons - -	...	4 0	2	10
above 300 tons - -	...	5 0	3	6
Lighthouse Dues.				
(To be levied only in those ports where there is a lighthouse.)				
Vessels under 5 tons - -	free.			
from 5— 20 tons - -	per ship	0 50	0	4¼
21— 50 tons - -	...	1 0	0	8½
51—100 tons - -	...	2 50	1	9
101—200 tons - -	...	5 0	3	6
201—300 tons - -	...	8 0	5	8
above 300 tons - -	...	10 0	7	0
Powder Magazine Dues.				
Rent per kilogramme -	per month	0 3	0	0¼

N. B.—Vessels coming from foreign ports with cargo, and discharging and taking in fresh cargo, pay *the full amount* of the above dues.

Vessels arriving from foreign ports with cargo and sailing in ballast, or *vice versâ*, pay only *two-thirds* of the above dues.

Vessels from foreign ports arriving and sailing in ballast, or arriving with cargo, and sailing without discharging any part of it, pay *one-third* of the above dues.

All vessels coming from one port of the kingdom to another pay *one-half* of the above.

Vessels are considered with cargo if full, or only partly loaded.

Exceptions. Vessels driven in by stress of weather, or to repair damages, may remain eight days in any port without payment of port dues. Vessels bound for other ports, putting into any particular port for a special purpose, but without discharging or taking in cargo, may remain there five days, and be subject only to the payment of lighthouse dues. They are also at liberty to ship or land letters and specie.

Tariff of Quarantine Dues and Fees of Health-Officers, fixed by Royal Ordonnance of $\frac{19}{31}$ *October* 1835. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1835. p. 68.)

	Drs.	L.
HEALTH-OFFICE FEES.		
1. For a fresh bill of health: —		
Vessels under 5 tons - - per vessel	0	10
above 5 tons - - per ton	0	2
2. For the endorsement of an old bill of health: —		
Vessels under 5 tons - - free.		
above 5 tons - - per ton	0	1
3. For every passenger on board - - - -	0	10
4. For any certificate or copy of a document required by any captain or passenger - - - -	2	0
QUARANTINE DUES.		
1. Every vessel in quarantine - - per ton, daily	0	1
2. Every passenger on board such vessel - daily	0	30
3. Every guardian appointed to watch over one or several passengers together in the lazzaretto - daily	1	50
4. Every guardian appointed to superintend the landing of susceptible articles, and the fumigation of letters and goods - - - - - daily	1	50
5. Every guardian required by a captain or passenger to accompany him on shore - - daily	1	50
6. Ditto ditto if less than six hours - per hour	0	25
7. Every boat employed by the authorities to watch a vessel under quarantine - - daily	5	0
8. For fumigating susceptible articles ½ per cent. of their value		

Coasting vessels under 25 tons, the length of whose voyage is not more than thirty nautical miles, require no bill of health, but they must obtain a permit from the local health-officer, the fee of which is fifteen leptas for each voyage.

The fees of health to be levied on foreign ships in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, which the Greek government wishes to introduce with every nation generally, for the mutual facility of communication, and improvement of trade, are the same as those mentioned in the above tariff, and consequently in every respect the same as those levied on Greek vessels.

The following Tables show the progressive rise and present state of the Greek mercantile navy.

TABLE 1.—*Comparative View of the Mercantile Navy, on the 1st January of the Years* 1834—1841.

Year.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	No. of Sailors.
1834	3,000	87,202	15,400
1835	3,036	91,550	15,703
1836	no	returns	made.
1837	no	returns	made.
1838	3,269	88,502	14,901
1839	3,345	89,642	15,281
1840	3,184	110,690	18,598
1841	3,197	111,201	18,609

TABLE 2.—*Showing the Number of Ships, Tonnage, and Sailors belonging to each Maritime District on the 1st Jan.* 1840.

(The Details of this Table will be found in Table No. 10.)

District.	No. of Ships.	No. of Tons.	No. of Sailors.		
			Employed.	Not employed.	Total.
1st arrondissement - -	1,279	33,844	6,056	8,298	14,354
2d ditto - -	989	54,387	8,024	5,030	13,054
3d ditto - -	501	12,701	2,939	2,263	5,202
4th ditto - -	303	9,274	1,274	0,300	1,574
5th ditto - -	119	484	0,375		0,375
Total	3,184	110,690	18,598	15,891	34,559

This Table, as compared with the total for 1839, shows a decrease in the number of ships, and an increase in the tonnage, which is accounted for by the ships built in the course

of the year being of greater dimensions than those lost, sold, and broken up in the same period. The number of sailors gives one man to six tons of shipping.

The next is a statement of the Greek shipping which entered the principal foreign ports in 1840, drawn up from the consular reports to the Minister for Foreign Affairs: —

TABLE 3.—*Showing the approximate Number of Greek Vessels arriving at the undermentioned Ports in the Year* 1840.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	Remarks.
Constantinople - -	2,509	Large and small.
Smyrna - - -	1,000	Ditto.
Volo - - -	630	Ditto.
Salonica - - -	350	Ditto.
Zante - - -	350	Ditto.
Trieste - - -	230	All large.
Tenedos - - -	120	Large and small.
Cavalla - - -	200	Mostly small.
Galatz - - -	110	All large.
Odessa - - -	100	Ditto.
Candia - - -	300	Large and small.
Heraclium - -	160	Ditto.
Marseilles - -	100	All large.
Leghorn - - -	60	Ditto.
Beyrout - - -	100	Mostly large.
Rhodes - - -	100	Large and small.
Cyprus - - -	150	Mostly small.
Kassos - - -	80	Ditto.
Scio - - -	200	Ditto.
Simri - - -	180	All small.
Samos - - -	150	Ditto.
Castelorizo - -	80	Ditto.
Enos - - -	50	Mostly small.
Prevesa - - -	180	Ditto.
Kertch - - -	130	All large.
Corfu - - -	170	Mostly large.
Venice - - -	15	All large.
Genoa - - -	10	Ditto.
Tunis - - -	15	Ditto.
Tripoli - - -	10	Ditto.
Damietta - - -	10	Ditto.
Gibraltar - - -	15	Ditto.
Alexandria - -	250	Ditto.
Malta - - -	100	Ditto.
Total	8,205	
Dardanelles - -	1,500	Large and small, most of which, however, are included in some of the above ports, only touching at the straits on their passage.

The annexed three Tables give a view of the Greek navigation with Trieste, from the last of which it will be seen that the increase in the number of ships and tonnage between the years 1833 and 1840 is upwards of 100 per cent., and that it is equal to one-eighth of the whole foreign trade of that flourishing port.

TABLE 4.—*Arrivals and Departures of Greek Vessels at Trieste, with the Countries from which they came,* 1835—1840.

Arrived at Trieste from							Sailed from Trieste for					
1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.		1835	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
2	4	0	10	5	7	Albania - -	2	6	4	9	8	7
6	15	8	1	0	9	Alexandria -	13	6	6	2	2	2
2	3	0	0	1	1	Barbary - -	4	9	0	1	1	3
0	5	4	2	11	3	Candia - -	2	11	8	6	6	3
6	5	11	1	8	5	Constantinople -	0	5	7	9	17	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	France - -	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	Genoa - -	3	0	0	0	0	0
66	84	91	71	66	68	Greece - -	113	137	180	146	147	125
0	8	4	2	3	2	Ionian islands -	1	4	16	10	21	39
0	0	1	0	0	0	Dalmatia - -	2	2	2	3	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	Sardinia - -	0	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	Leghorn - -	0	0	2	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	Malta - -	0	3	0	0	0	0
4	40	52	39	80	86	Black Sea - -	0	9	10	2	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	Holland - -	0	0	0.	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	Roman States -	0	0	0	1	0	0
16	34	36	36	38	24	Salonica - -	2	11	5	8	5	9
40	44	28	50	25	23	Smyrna - -	4	16	9	6	9	5
0	0	1	0	0	0	United States -	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	Venice - -	0	2	0	0	0	1
143	243	236	212	237	228	Totals.	146	223	250	204	218	209

No. 5.—*Table of the Navigation of Vessels of all Nations between Greece and Trieste,* 1835—1840.

Arrivals at Trieste from Greece.				Departures from Trieste for Greece.		
Year.	Flag.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Flag.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1835.	Greek -	66	7,163	Greek - -	113	15,561
	Austrian -	22	1,984	Austrian -	41	8,056
	Ionian -	4	265	Ionian - -	3	239
	Papal -	3	161	Turkish -	1	275
				Papal - -	1	41
				Russian -	5	1,153
	Total -	95	9,573	Total -	164	25,325

Arrivals at Trieste from Greece.				Departures from Trieste for Greece.		
Year.	Flag.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Flag.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1836.	Greek -	84	7,673	Greek - -	137	15,066
	Austrian -	12	1,416	Austrian -	14	3,164
	Ionian -	4	163	British - -	1	165
	Papal -	1	69	Ionian - -	1	185
				Papal - -	1	69
				Russian -	7	1,694
	Total -	101	9,321	Total -	161	20,343
1837.	Greek -	91	6,686	Greek - -	180	20,087
	Austrian -	22	4,774	Austrian -	24	6,602
	Ionian -	3	145	Ionian - -	1	58
	Papal -	2	162	British - -	1	155
				Papal - -	1	68
	Total -	118	11,767	Total -	207	26,970
1838.	Greek -	71	5,582	Greek - -	146	14,516
	Austrian -	2	210	Austrian -	28	5,864
	... steamers	28	9,130	... steamers	28	9,130
	Ionian -	5	134	Ionian - -	3	447
	Papal -	2	139	Other nations -	11	1,721
	Total -	108	15,195	Total -	216	31,678
1839.	Greek -	66	4,349	Greek - -	147	14,700
	Austrian -	12	989	Austrian -	26	4,096
	... steamers	24	7,748	... steamers	24	7,748
	Ionian -	6	240	Turkish -	6	503
	Turkish -	1	68	Russian -	7	951
	Sicilian -	2	60	Other nations -	4	382
	Total -	111	13,454	Total -	214	28,380
1840.	Greek -	68	5,314	Greek - -	125	15,604
	Austrian -	7	480	Austrian -	21	3,986
	... steamers	24	7,748	... steamers	24	7,748
	Ionian -	2	53	Russian -	5	943
				Turkish -	1	165
				Ionian - -	1	91
				Papal - -	1	55
	Total -	101	13,595	Total -	178	28,592

No. 6.—*Table of the Number of Greek Vessels arrived at, and sailed from Trieste, generally, in the Years* 1833—1840.

Arrivals at Trieste from all Parts.			Sailed from Trieste for all Parts.		
Year.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
1833	106	12,436	1833	112	13,671
1834	121	15,201	1834	145	19,284
1835	143	19,083	1835	146	21,338
1836	243	30,943	1836	223	28,027
1837	236	26,174	1837	250	28,817
1838	212	21,669	1838	204	20,386
1839	237	23,799	1839	218	21,545
1840	228	26,574	1840	209	24,689

The following Table exhibits the home and foreign navigation of the principal ports of Greece for the year 1835, including vessels of all nations:—

TABLE 7.—*Navigation of the Thirty Principal Ports of Greece,* 1835.

Port.	No. of Ships arrived.	No. of Ships sailed.	Port.	No. of Ships arrived.	No. of Ships sailed.
Hydra - -	4,760	5,124	Skiathos - -	878	897
Spetzia - -	3,584	4,068	Skopelos - -	847	947
Poros - -	2,834	3,011	Skyros - -	1,246	1,251
Nauplia - -	4,430	4,734	Chalcis - -	2,343	2,279
Piræus - -	2,776	2,891	Koumi - -	538	556
Ægina - -	3,152	3,272	Santa Marina -	781	777
Syra - -	5,079	5,191	Missolonghi -	1,023	1,057
Tinos - -	1,171	1,179	Patras - -	2,206	2,128
Myconos - -	1,188	1,239	Galaxidi - -	1,490	1,775
Andros - -	575	623	Vonizza - -	1,727	1,864
Naxos - -	624	638	Astacos - -	548	542
Paros - -	581	606	Lepanto - -	342	338
Santorin - -	1,202	1,245	Vostizza - -	1,001	1,007
Mylos - -	482	486	Navarin - -	509	504
Zea - - -	391	383	Calamata - -	939	954

The next Table shows the number of vessels above ten tons burthen, arrived at, and sailed from, all the ports of Greece

in the year 1834, distinguishing the flag of the nations to which they belong, and the movements of each arrondissement.

TABLE 8. — *Arrivals and Departures for* 1834, *of all the Ports of Greece.*

ARRIVALS WITH CARGO.

Arrondissement.	Greek.	Foreign.												Total of all Nations.
		British.	Ionian.	Austrian.	Russian.	Turkish.	Papal.	French.	Neapolitan.	Sardinian.	Samos.	Other Nations.	Total Foreign.	
First -	22,013	21	73	52	20	152	2	1	1	0	4	0	326	22,339
Second	12,139	73	111	95	94	512	0	49	6	31	0	12	983	13,132
Third -	5,522	0	5	3	4	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	5,643
Fourth	6,680	84	2137	68	7	630	5	0	16	8	0	0	2,955	9,635
Fifth -	2,553	8	157	35	1	11	1	11	7	8	0	4	243	2,796
Totals -	48,907	186	2483	253	126	1414	8	61	30	47	4	16	4,628	53,535

DEPARTURES WITH CARGO.

Arrondissement.	Greek.	Foreign.												Total of all Nations.
		British.	Ionian.	Austrian.	Russian.	Turkish.	Papal.	French.	Neapolitan.	Sardinian.	Samos.	Other Nations.	Total Foreign.	
First -	24,120	21	73	52	20	132	2	1	1	0	4	0	306	24,426
Second	12,442	73	111	95	97	512	0	49	6	31	0	12	986	13,427
Third -	5,586	0	5	3	4	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	5,707
Fourth	7,169	62	2101	35	7	608	5	0	16	8	0	0	2842	10,012
Fifth -	2,539	8	154	34	1	11	1	11	7	8	0	4	239	2,778
Totals -	51,856	164	2444	219	129	1372	8	61	30	47	4	16	4,494	56,350

I here subjoin a special Table of the foreign relations of the port of Patras for the year 1838, which will serve to give a general idea of the annual trade of that rising port with other countries : —

TABLE 9. — *Navigation of the Port of Patras with Foreign Countries in* 1838.

ARRIVALS WITH CARGO.

Country from which arrived.	Under Greek Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England -	0	0	38	5,656	38	5,656
Austria -	29	2,049	13	1,721	42	3,770
Papal States -	1	65	1	71	2	136
Ionian Islands	105	3,652	34	1,402	139	5,054
France -	3	365	1	68	4	433
Malta -	0	0	3	222	3	222
Naples -	0	0	4	92	4	92
Sardinia -	0	0	1	148	1	148
Tuscany -	5	494	0	0	5	494
Turkey -	4	216	2	49	6	265
Totals -	147	6,841	97	9,429	244	16,270

DEPARTURES WITH CARGO.

Country of Destination.	Under Greek Flag.		Under Foreign Flag.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
England -	0	0	43	6,464	43	6,464
Austria -	10	549	2	241	12	760
Papal States -	0	0	1	35	1	35
Ionian Islands	46	1,539	18	1,191	64	2,730
France -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta -	1	56	4	296	5	352
Naples -	0	0	11	314	11	314
Sardinia -	0	0	1	108	1	108
Tuscany -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey -	10	1,088	8	1,230	18	2,318
Totals -	67	3,232	88	9,849	155	13,081

No. 10. — *Table showing the Number of Ships, Tonnage and Sailors belonging to each of the Ports of the Kingdom on the 1st of January,* 1840.* [See opposite page.]

* As the reader may miss in this Table some ports which are known to have vessels, it may be well to explain that they are included in some other port, as follows: —

Pirœus includes Ægina and Salamis.
Hydra — Gythion (Marathonisi).
Spezzia — Monemvasia (Epidaurus Limera).
Santorin — Ios.
Andros — Carysto and Eretria in Eubœa.
Patras — Lepanto (Naupactos).
Navarin — Modon and Coron.
Calamata — Ytilon and Majapo.

This list applies equally to the table of vessels built in 1838, 1839, and 1840. See page 149.

Port and Arrondissement.	Number of Ships.			Tonnage.			Number of Sailors.		
	under 30 Tons.	above 30 Tons.	Total.	of Vessels under 30 Tons.	of Vessels above 30 Tons.	Total.	em-ployed.	not em-ployed.	Total.
1st Arrond.									
Hydra -	380	82	462	2,079	9,201	11,280	2,250	3,350	5,600
Pirœus -	64	9	73	328	1,338	1,666	350	500	850
Poros -	154	2	156	710	80	790	400	1,200	1,600
Spetzia -	169	81	250	1,067	14,900	15,967	1,280	1,580	2,860
Nauplia -	100	3	103	615	376	991	56	68	124
Cranidi -	217	18	135	1,442	1,708	3,150	1,720	1,600	3,320
Total -	1084	195	1,279	6,241	27,603	33,844	6,056	8,298	14,354
2d Arrond.									
Syra -	211	257	468	2,410	28,560	30,970	3,600	100	3,700
Paros -	17	0	17	34	0	34	120	30	150
Zea -	9	0	9	46	0	46	90	170	260
Naxos -	6	2	8	14	130	144	180	140	320
Myconos -	78	41	119	862	4,780	5,642	750	780	1,530
Tinos -	16	3	19	181	198	379	400	600	1,000
Mylos -	73	12	85	627	710	1,337	624	0	624
Santorin -	78	59	137	695	8,040	8,735	1,220	2,090	3,310
Ios -	4	2	6	45	112	157	40	120	160
Andros -	75	46	121	553	6,390	6,943	1,000	1,000	2,000
Total -	567	422	989	5,467	48,920	54,387	8,024	5,030	13,054
3d Arrond.									
Skiathos -	65	45	110	255	3,345	3,600	590	800	1,390
Coumi -	55	18	73	946	567	1,613	450	459	909
Amaliopolis	73	28	101	402	1,724	2,126	532	200	732
Chalcis -	81	24	105	537	1,844	2,381	583	784	1,367
Scopelos -	91	21	112	427	2,554	2,981	784	20	804
Total -	365	136	501	2,567	10,134	12,701	2,939	2,263	5,202
4th Arrond.									
Missolonghi	73	1	74	390	49	439	206	100	306
Patras -	29	0	29	115	0	115	98	0	98
Galaxidi -	114	83	197	1,253	7,435	8,688	960	200	1,160
Clarentza -	3	0	3	32	0	32	10	0	10
Total -	219	84	303	1,790	7,484	9,274	1,274	300	1.574
5th Arrond.									
Navarin -	55	0	55	243	0	243	170	0	170
Calamata -	64	0	64	241	0	241	205	0	205
Total -	119	0	119	484	0	484	375	0	375

(The Totals of this Table will be found in Table No. 2.)

The following Table exhibits a general view of the home and foreign which carried on, and the arrivals and departures at

NAVIGATION

No. 11.—*Table of the Number of Ships, without reference to their* 1837, *distinguishing the Numbers at the Seven principal to which they sailed generally.*

ARRIVALS.

Port of Arrival.	From Greek Ports.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS, viz.:—								Total.
		British.	Ionian.	Austrian.	Turkish.	French.	Italian.	Not specified.	Total foreign.	
1st Marine District.										
Hydra -	3,858	0	12	14	62	1	1	205	295	4,153
Spetzia -	2,986	11	22	0	59	6	4	27	129	3,115
Piræus -	4,635	7	7	45	55	5	2	0	121	4,756
Nauplia -	2,604	5	0	14	4	0	0	0	23	2,627
Poros -	2,028	1	1	1	39	0	0	0	42	2,070
13 other ports	8,563	0	15	2	15	0	0	71	103	8,666
Total -	24,674	24	57	76	234	12	7	303	713	25,387
2d Marine District.										
Syra -	4,618	58	62	38	266	8	18	58	508	5,126
23 other ports	9,144	6	18	10	632	14	28	28	736	9,680
Total -	13,762	64	80	48	898	22	46	86	1,244	14,806
3d Marine District.										
13 ports -	9,646	0	0	0	1,006	0	0	9	1,021	10,667
4th Marine District.										
Patras -	1,597	71	244	51	22	2	21	0	411	2,008
10 other ports	3,761	31	1,768	14	452	0	41	0	2,276	6,037
Total -	5,358	102	2,012	65	474	2	62	0	2,687	8,045
5th Marine District.										
7 ports -	3,058	3	158	33	17	2	31	3	247	3,305
RECAPITULATION.										
1st District -	24,674	24	57	76	234	12	7	303	713	25,387
2d ...	13,762	64	80	48	898	22	46	86	1,244	14,806
3d ...	9,646	0	0	0	1,006	0	0	9	1,021	10,667
4th ...	5,358	102	2,012	65	474	2	62	0	2,687	8,045
5th ...	3,058	3	158	33	17	2	31	3	247	3,305
Total -	56,498	193	2,307	222	2,629	38	146	401	5,912	62,210

navigation of Greece for the year 1837, distinguishing the countries with the seven principal ports of the kingdom specially.

OF GREECE, 1837.

Flag, arrived at and sailed from Greek Ports during the Year Ports, separately; and the Countries from which they came, and

DEPARTURES.

Port of Departure.	To Greek Ports.	TO FOREIGN PORTS, viz.: —								Total.
		British.	Ionian.	Austrian.	Turkish.	French.	Italian.	Not specified.	Total foreign.	
1st Marine District.										
Hydra -	4,290	0	2	8	54	0	0	148	212	4,502
Spetzia -	3,081	26	8	1	79	9	3	32	158	3,239
Piræus -	5,066	3	0	9	119	5	0	0	136	5,202
Nauplia -	3,082	3	0	6	12	0	0	0	21	3,103
Poros -	1,975	0	0	0	141	0	1	22	164	2,139
13 other ports	8,617	1	13	11	25	0	2	38	90	8,707
Total -	26,111	33	23	35	430	14	6	240	781	26,892
2d Marine District.										
Syra -	4,442	60	68	42	316	8	18	82	594	5,036
23 other ports	9,594	6	22	12	606	12	28	58	746	10,340
Total -	14,036	66	90	54	922	20	46	140	1,340	15,376
3d Marine District.										
13 ports -	9,891	0	0	0	1,305	0	0	8	1,313	11,204
4th Marine District.										
Patras -	1,581	36	220	10	23	0	30	0	319	1,900
10 other ports	5,318	34	1,801	13	493	0	33	0	2,454	7,772
Total -	6,899	70	2,021	23	516	0	63	0	2,773	9,672
5th Marine District.										
7 ports -	3,040	3	163	32	5	2	36	3	244	3,288
RECAPITULATION.										
1st District -	26,111	33	23	35	430	14	6	240	781	26,892
2d ...	14,036	66	90	54	922	20	46	140	1,340	15,376
3d ...	9,891	0	0	0	1,305	0	0	8	1,313	11,204
4th ...	6,899	70	2,021	23	516	0	63	0	2,773	9,672
5th ...	3,040	3	163	32	5	2	36	3	244	3,288
Total -	59,977	172	2,297	144	3,178	36	151	391	6,451	66,432

CHAP. V.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, AND TRADES.

NOTWITHSTANDING its mountainous regions, Greece is peculiarly adapted for an agricultural country, as it contains large and fertile plains covered only with bushes and underwood, which, as they may be easily removed, leaves the land open to profitable cultivation. Plains exist as well in the Peloponnesus, where are to be found the beautiful plains of Argos, of Sparta, of Tripolitza, of Calamata, and of Gastonni, as in continental Greece, and the Island of Eubœa. The whole of the western coast of the Morea, from the mouth of the Alpheïus down to Navarin, presents one vast and fruitful plain, eminently suited for agriculture, forty miles long, and twelve or fifteen wide; whilst the southern shores of the Gulf of Corinth from Patras up to the Isthmus, hitherto only cultivated in small patches, contain a much larger area than can ever be used for currant plantations, and produces admirably every species of corn. The island of Eubœa contains some extensive plains, which, with merely ordinary industry, might be turned into fruitful corn-fields; and the continent possesses the rich plains of Thebes and Livadia, in ancient times called "the granary of Greece."

The number of persons employed solely in agriculture is about 100,000, being nearly one half of the male, and about one eighth of the total population, of the kingdom. 50,000 of these belong to the Morea, 30,000 to the continent, and 20,000 to Eubœa, and the other islands. From various causes, however, and principally from the heavy and clumsy implements made use of, the want of cattle, and the little improvement that has been introduced in the agricultural system, they do not produce sufficient corn for the supply of the home market, but are compelled to have re-

course to importation. About 700,000 kilos of wheat (85,000 quarters) are annually imported, chiefly from the ports of the Black Sea, which is about one half of the consumption of the country, the other half being supplied by native industry.

But when the ancient and defective mode of tilling the land gives place to modern improvements, a great increase in the production will assuredly take place, and Greece will, in all probablity, eventually become an exporting country.

There are 25,000 yoke of oxen in Greece to 100,000 farmers, or 1 to 4. The labour of a yoke of oxen is well known; indeed, from its being so nicely calculated, it has given the name of Zevgari (Ζέυγάρι, a yoke of oxen) to such a portion of land as can be ploughed in one season by a pair of oxen.

That agriculture in Greece is susceptible of great expansion is clear, for if every agricultural family had but one yoke of oxen, they could cultivate four times as much land as they now do, and consequently produce four times as much corn, or a quantity equal to double the consumption of the country; and thus, not only be exempted from disbursing four millions of drachmes annually to other states, but might receive eight millions in return for their superabundant produce.

But this is out of the question in the present state of Greece: the purchase of 75,000 yoke of oxen would cost, at 400 drachmes the yoke, a sum of 30,000,000 drachmes; the country is still poor, and therefore such a desirable consumption can only be the work of time and gradual improvement. I merely mention this to show of what improvement agriculture is susceptible, even with the present scanty population of the country; but we have also to look at this subject in another point of view.

The industry of the 100,000 persons engaged in agriculture, is almost completely lost to view in the extensive wilds of Greece; and the universal remark of tourists is — "What a pity that the cultivation of the soil is so neglected! what a rich and fertile country! what myriads of colonists might prosper here!" and such is really the case. Were every

agricultural family in Greece in possession of a yoke of oxen, or even two, they could not possibly cultivate one tenth part of the corn lands now lying waste, and covered with luxuriant myrtles, oleander, geranium, wild roses, shumac, and other indigenous shrubs. Greece could easily find room for five millions of inhabitants, and furnish food for them all.

The tide of emigration, from the over-peopled states of northern Europe, has for many years flowed towards America; latterly, it has taken a turn in the direction of Australia; but, by and by, it may alter its course, and set in towards the shores of Greece, which offers many inducements to colonists. In the first place, the fineness and salubrity of its climate render a house almost superfluous for nine months of the year, and the settlers, on their arrival in the spring, might, without any hardship, live in tents till they had finished their agricultural labours for the season, and then be able to construct their habitations, for which there is abundance of materials, before the commencement of the periodical rains. Secondly, they would not have to encounter such difficulties as meet them in North America, of clearing the ground by incalculable labour, felling tree by tree, and then digging out the roots; but on the first day of their arrival in Greece, by setting fire to the shrubs and bushes, they could clear as much land as they require, and commence ploughing the next morning. The only beasts of prey they would find, would be the harmless jackals, which, at the utmost, might make a midnight attempt on their poultry. Lastly, they would find every facility afforded them by the government. All religions are freely tolerated, and foreign colonists coming to Greece, with the intention of purchasing land and establishing themselves in the kingdom, enjoy the privilege of importing free of duty,

1. Articles of dress already worn or used.
2. Furniture, kitchen-utensils, linen, &c., for their own use.
3. Waggons, carts, harness and horses.
4. Agricultural implements and tools.
5. Seeds, plants, and trees.

6. Sheep and horned cattle, provided the colonist can prove that he has purchased land, or taken any on lease. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1834, p. 121.)

The price of land, however, is not so low as in America and Australia. Large tracts of now uncultivated and almost uninhabited country, where the traveller does not see a house in a journey of three or four hours, and only then comes to a small village with a couple of hundred inhabitants, might be bought at 2 Spanish dollars per strema, or about 25 per acre, and perhaps for less, were an actual offer to be made, payable in ten annual equal instalments.

In the neighbourhood of large towns, of course land is dearer; but I am now speaking of districts adapted for colonization. The immigrants would enjoy the privilege of letting their cattle and sheep graze on the surrounding government property, on payment of the customary pasture tax; and they might easily select spots well watered and wooded, which would furnish them in abundance with those necessaries of life.

On the whole, the supply of water in Greece is abundant, though in many places, from long neglect, it is badly divided. In some parts it has accumulated in such a manner as to form extensive inland lakes; in others, stagnant marshes; whilst others again are, in consequence, totally deprived of the means of irrigation, and are dependent for all moisture solely on the rains of the winter season.

The rich plains which formerly supplied food for the then populous districts of Megalopolis, Tegea, Mantinæa, and Orchomenos in Arcadia, Stymphalus and Pheneus in Achaïa, and the twelve cities which surrounded Lake Copaïs in Livadia, are now mostly changed into extensive marshes, which, if recovered, would form the most fertile corn lands in Greece. The inhabitants of the villages near the ruins of Stymphalus have assured me that, about 25 years ago, after a very dry winter, and early fall of the waters in spring, they were enabled to cultivate a part of the land, which produced such an abundant harvest as to return them fifty times the quantity sown. On the other hand, the farmers of Livadia have expressed their conviction, that if the Lake Copaïs were

drained, so as to let off the water which inundates the land early enough in the spring, to allow them to till it, it would be equal in fertility to the Misiri or corn plains of Egypt. Were these improvements effected, there would be additional arable lands regained, sufficient to employ and sustain 200,000 families, about the present number of the whole kingdom.

Besides the importance of the subject, it may be added that it is becoming a question of urgent necessity. The evil increases every year; and as nothing is done towards drawing off the waters, they increase slowly but regularly, and the difficulty and danger grow greater every season. The old men of Livadia assured me that, within the last fifty years, the marshes formed by the inundations have approached the city by more than three miles.

Of the twenty subterraneous channels by which Lake Copaïs formerly disgorged its waters, there is but one now open; and should that unfortunately be stopped up like the others, it would bring back to us the times of Deucalion; for the inundation of the whole country would be inevitable: it would extend to the foot of Parnassus, where the waters would at length find a vent by the channel of the Asopus.

That which is to be feared for the plains of Bœotia and Phocis, actually happened at Pheneus. The two subterraneous channels (Καταβόθρα), by which the waters of that lake found a partial outlet, having become stopped up, the smaller one about thirty years ago, the larger of the two in 1821, the year in which the Greek revolution broke out, the water rose annually, and gradually covered the surrounding plains, and swallowed up twelve villages. This state of things lasted till the beginning of 1833, when, in the night of the 1st January (Old Style), a violent earthquake was felt, and in the morning it was ascertained, to the unspeakable joy of the inhabitants, that the larger Katabothron was open, and the waters abating, by which upwards of 20,000 acres of rich corn land were brought into reexistence; and since that period the water has kept to its former level. Such inundations have happened there at different periods: Pausanias relates that it was once stopped for 300 years, and its re-opening was ascribed to Her-

cules. The same topographer also states that, in his time, a water mark, which is observable to the present day, 300 feet above the present level of the lake, was to be seen on the mountains which surround it.

Notwithstanding the calamities to which Greece was exposed under the oppressive sway of the Turks, it must be confessed that they kept a vigilant eye on the preservation of the water courses of the lakes. The old men of the valley of Stymphalus still remember the considerable works which were undertaken by the Turkish government sixty-five years ago, in order to clear the subterraneous channel, which had become stopped up. During the six summer months of the year 1776, 500 men were employed on the undertaking. After having cleared away the mud and soil which choked up the modern channel, to the depth of fifteen feet, and above a hundred feet in length, they discovered regular steps cut in the red marble rock, of which the mountain is composed. On clearing out the mud which covered the twenty steps, the lowest of which was about thirty-five feet below the level of the valley, which had risen by the accumulated deposit of alluvial soil, they came to the entrance of the ancient channel, consisting of two large gates, or openings cut in the rock. The operations were then directed to clearing these passages of the mud which obstructed them, in the hope of reaching the point where the ancient channel joined that through which the waters are at present disgorged, and which traverses the mountain at a less depth than the two ancient gates, but in the same direction. Scarcely, however, had they proceeded twenty yards with the operation, when a part of the roof of the cavern fell in suddenly with a tremendous crash, burying half a dozen workmen under it. The rest, who were mostly Greeks, were so frightened that they fairly ran away, and could not be persuaded to return, in consequence of which the works were unfortunately abandoned.

That Lake Copaïs might be drained, there can be no reasonable doubt; the only difficulty would be to furnish the pecuniary means. Crates of Chalcis, an eminent hydraulic engineer in the time of Alexander the Great, per-

forated an artificial channel through the mountains, of sufficient size to admit of the passage of the waters, though increased by the winter rains, which were thus carried off into the sea, the mouth of this artificial channel being opposite the Island of Eubœa. The length of the conduit was about an English mile; and in order to clean it in case of its becoming obstructed, upwards of forty vertical shafts were sunk at different stations from the surface of the mountain through which it passed, so as to permit of easy access to the part where the stoppage existed.

This magnificent work is now completely choked up, but the vertical shafts still exist, and the whole might be cleared out, and thus drain the extensive plain of Copaïs. The inundations are very gradual. The water begins to rise in the winter, after the fall of the first rains, not with the boisterous impetuosity of an Alpine mountain torrent tearing up trees, and destroying houses, but so gently as to be almost imperceptible; and an ancient Hellenic causeway, which is annually submerged, appears again periodically without any visible damage or alteration, though one half the year under water.

But the clearing out of the subterraneous water courses, though the most efficacious and radical, are not the only means to be adopted, for as the water which covers the greatest part of the country is only about a couple of feet deep, a solid wall of not more than three feet in height would protect many thousands of acres from inundation, the waters of which are now only carried off and exhaled in the summer, when it is too late to cultivate the land.

There is no doubt that in Greece the appearance of the country has changed most materially during the last twenty or thirty centuries; and though the position of mountains and rivers remain the same, even their aspect must have undergone a complete change. Herodotus says that the Athenians hunted bears in the forests on Mount Lycabettus, where now there is scarcely a shrub to be found a foot high. From other writers we know that Hymettus, Pentelicon, and Parnassus, were covered with forests to their summits. They now present the appearance of skeletons of mountains, bare

rocks without any vegetation, or only producing a few stunted trees, whose roots seek in vain for nourishment among the soil-less crevices. The trees which formerly covered these mountains, having died away by degrees, the soil kept together by their roots, and increased by the decomposition of their leaves, has, in the course of time, been washed down by the heavy periodical rains into the valleys, the level of which has, no doubt, considerably risen, as is abundantly proved by many antique ruins having been discovered in digging the foundations of modern houses. In the plain of Olympia the pedestals of the columns of the Temple of Jupiter, which have lately been discovered, are nearly twenty feet below the present surface of the ground.

That the rivers have shared the same fate is also easily proved. The Cephissus, for instance, has dwindled down to a little stream not sufficient for irrigating the gardens in the plain of Attica; and yet, at one time, it was so deep as to form a barrier to the progress of Xerxes and his whole army, who, not being able to cross it, encamped upon its banks. The classical Ilyssus is now quite dry, though the buttresses of the magnificent bridge which connected the Athenian side of the river with the Stadium, still exist, showing that the span of the arch was fifty feet; and, judging by appearances, the depth of water must have been at least twelve or fourteen feet. At Sparta are still to be seen the iron rings inserted in the stones forming the quays of the Eurotas, formerly used for the purpose of making fast the galleys. The water in that river now does not reach to the knee in any part, and the Inachus, which was formerly navigable up to Argos, is a dry torrent-bed, except during the rainy season.

Under these circumstances, the introduction of Artesian wells would be an incalculable source of benefit to the country, fertilising whole provinces which now languish for want of irrigation. Professor Russeger, Dr. Fiedler, and other geologists, who have of late years visited Greece, have given it as their decided opinion, that they might be bored with every prospect of success, as the general appearance of the country and the formation of the rocks indicate the

presence of subterraneous mainsprings. One or two attempts have been made in the vale of Athens; but from the clumsy manner in which they were undertaken, they did not prove successful; and it is to be hoped that more energetic measures will be taken by the government for the success of a system which will be of such immense benefit to the kingdom. Even the common pump, by which a great saving of time and labour might be effected, is totally unknown in Greece, and in its absence many proprietors of gardens and lands have introduced the ancient oriental mode of irrigation by a common well with a chain of wooden buckets worked by an ass.

I have before mentioned that the agricultural implements of the Greeks are exceedingly defective. The plough is the same as that described by Hesiod 3000 years ago; a simple piece of crooked timber, with only one shaft, and the ploughshare made of hard wood, sometimes tipped with iron. The harrow, the roller, the tormentor, the threshing and winnowing machines, are perfectly unknown in Greece. The threshing-floors (Ἀλώνια), which generally belong to the commune, are circular pavements of about twenty yards in diameter, with a stake in the centre, and usually in an elevated position to catch the wind, which is the Grecian winnowing fan. To this stake are tied half a dozen horses, oxen, mules, and asses, indiscriminately, and harnessed abreast, or rather tied together by a rope round the neck. The corn being strewed all over the floor, the cattle are placed at the outer circumference, and driven round and round, their circle becoming smaller and smaller every time, by the ropes coiling itself round the post, till they necessarily come to a halt in the centre. They are then turned round, each circuit then extending by the cord unwinding, till they again reach the edge of the pavement. In this manner the corn is "trodden out," and it may be remarked that the Greeks rigidly observe to the letter the scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Wheat is sown in January and February, when the ground is softened by the periodical rains, so as to admit of its being ploughed. The harvest commences at the end of April, and

is finished by the middle of May. The general average of the wheat harvest is in proportion to the quantity of seed sown, as 18 to 1. A good harvest 26, 32, and even 38. A bad harvest 8, 10, and 12 to 1.

Indian Corn, or Maize (Καλαμπόκι), is a very profitable article to cultivate on lands which can be irrigated, or lie in damp situations, producing generally 600 to 700 for 1, and in the plain of Olympia, which is liable to the inundations of the Alpheïus, the crops yield as much as 900 to 1; whilst the stalks form excellent and wholesome nourishment for the cattle. It is planted in April, and is ripe in the month of August.

Barley is sown a good deal on the lighter soils, solely as food for horses, being used instead of oats, which are found more heating. Barley is generally sown in the autumn, after the first rains. It shoots into ear in March, and is ripe about the middle of April. It is much used just before coming into ear for horses, who are tethered for a fortnight in the barley fields to eat the green juicy stalks, known by the name of grassidi (Γρασσίδι).

Oats are not grown in Greece. *Peas* and *beans* in very small parcels.

The prices of corn at the Athenian market, which is fully 20 per cent. higher than in the provinces, are as follows: —

		Leptas.
Wheat, good, highest price	per oka	27
lowest price	...	22
Wheat, inferior, highest price	...	24
lowest price	...	19
Barley, good, highest price	...	21
lowest price	...	14
Straw, wheat	...	5 to 7
barley	...	3 to 6

Tobacco is a good deal cultivated, and succeeds in some parts of Greece better than others. The best tobacco is grown in the plains of Argos, Livadia, and Calamata. It can be cultivated with success on high lands, and the slopes of hills, as it requires no water, receiving sufficient moisture from the night dews. It is sown in garden beds in February,

and planted out in April, generally in the barley fields, as soon as the crop is harvested. The annual produce is about as follows: —

	Okas.
Plain of Argos - - -	240,000
— Livadia - - -	120,000
— Calamata - - -	60,000
Other places - - -	30,000
Total -	450,000

Of this quantity one tenth is of superior quality, three tenths middling, and six tenths inferior. The average price is two drachmes per oka. Besides the above, 120,000 okas are imported annually, principally from Armyros and other parts of Thessaly.

Cotton produces a better crop with irrigation than on dry lands, but the quality is not so good. It is not a perennial plant as in Egypt, nor does it grow so high; the seeds are sown every year, generally after the wheat and barley harvest, and mostly on the same lands.

The quality of the Greek cotton, of which some samples have been sent to London, is very inferior, being of short staple and coarse texture, but the colour is good. About 80,000 okas only are exported, the rest being all used in the country, and very little sold at all, as it is bowed, spun, and woven by the women and children in the families of the peasants who cultivate it. In 1816, the cotton crops produced 860,000 okas, or 2,500,000 lbs. The present crops cannot be estimated with any accuracy.

Opium.—The cultivation of poppies has lately been introduced with great success, and the quality of the opium is considered equal to the Turkish, but the quantity produced has been hitherto too small to admit of its being classified amongst the articles of commerce.

Potatoes.—Repeated attempts have been made to cultivate the potato, but without success. Till the arrival of the king, this vegetable was not known in the country; and even down to the present time, the consumption is limited to the

foreigners resident in the country, the supplies being sent from Trieste.

Madder is an article which might be cultivated to a great extent and yield a large return; but, in the present state of agriculture, where the peasants cannot afford to wait long for their crops, but few turn their attention to it, as this root requires four years to arrive at maturity, and takes up a good deal of room. The present exports amount only to about 40,000 drs. in value; but before the revolution it was an important branch of commerce, and the quality of the article very good.

Rice is cultivated in many parts of Greece, where the nature of the soil is adapted to it. It must have a damp and swampy land, and as the general salubrity of the country requires the draining of the marshes, the government are not disposed to protect its cultivation. A royal ordonnance (*Gov. Gaz.* 1834, p. 295.) contains the regulations to be observed in the cultivation of rice-fields, which, as being unhealthy, are not permitted to be within less than an hour's walk from a town, and half an hour from a village, that the inhabitants may not be exposed to the noxious vapours exhaling from them, and the *malaria* caused in consequence.

Sesaine Seed is produced all over Greece, but the consumption is chiefly confined to the home trade, the annual exports amounting only to about 15,000 okas, or 40,000 lbs.

Currants, which form by far the most important, and indeed the staple article of the Grecian commerce, are the produce of a species of vine so nearly resembling the grape vine in form, leaf, size, and mode of growth, as to show no apparent difference to the general observer. The name is a corruption of *Corinth*, in the neighbourhood of which they grow, and which has given them the same appellation in all European languages, in some of which it is less corrupted than in our own; as, for instance, in French they are called *raisins de Corinthe*, and in German *Corinthen*.

It is an exceedingly tender plant, requiring the greatest care and attention, but well repays the cultivator for the labour bestowed on it. Currants will only grow in some of the

Ionian islands and on the shores of the Peloponnesus, which consequently monopolise the trade and supply the whole world with this article. Attempts have frequently been made to transplant the currant vine to other countries of similar temperature, but uniformly without success. In Sicily and Malta they have degenerated into the common grape, and in Spain would not even take root at all. Recent experiments to remove them even to a short distance, as to Attica and the plains of Argos, have signally failed.

Before the revolution the cultivation of currants was much larger than at present, and the whole trade was nearly annihilated during the war. In the year 1816, the crops of the different producing provinces were as follows: —

	Okas.
Lepanta -	- 88,000
Ætolia -	- 100,000
Corinth -	- 202,400
Patras -	- 3,740,000
Vostizza -	- 528,000
Gastouni -	- 88,000
Calavryta -	- 308,000
Total	- 5,054,000 or 13,645,800 lbs.

After the final expulsion of the Turks from the country, and the guarantee of its future independence by the three protecting powers, the Greeks began again to turn their attention to the cultivation of the currant. The few remaining old plantations, which had nearly grown wild from long neglect, were carefully manured and pruned, and fresh currant vines planted, which, by the year 1832, produced nearly 4,000,000 lbs. Since that period the production has more than doubled itself, as will be seen by the following table (for which, and other statistical information on this article, I am indebted to a highly respected gentleman, the head of a long-established English house of business at Patras): —

Table of the Annual Crops of Currants in Greece, as appears by the Exports from Patras, Vostizza, &c.

Years.	Great Venetian lbs.	British Tons.
1833 - - -	6,260,248	2,796
1834 - - -	4,952,232	2,234
1835 - - -	7,877,744	3,714
1836 - - -	6,629,841	3,131
1837 - - -	7,424,329	3,502
1838 - - -	6,641,059	3,123
1839 - - -	8,788,700	4,133
1840 - - -	10,865,000	5,104
1841 (estimated crop) -	9,300,000	4,400

As I mentioned before, the plant requires much care and labour, and the fruit is of an equally delicate nature. It appears that the southern shores of the Gulfs of Patras and Corinth are best adapted for the cultivation of currants, the other localities being more subject to storms and heavy night-dews. The growth of this fruit extends from Gastouni opposite the island of Zante, along the northern coast of the Peloponnesus up to Corinth, but seldom above two or three miles inland.

It will be seen by the following table, that, with the exception of a small quantity grown in the neighbourhood of Missolonghi, the whole of the crop is produced in the Morea: —

Table of the Crops of Currants in 1838, 1839, *and* 1840, *distinguishing the different Provinces where grown.*

District.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Gulf of Lepanto -	5,871,000	7,823,000	8,800,000
Patras - - -	500,000	695,000	1,400,000
Missolonghi - -	150,000	135,000	265,000
Gastouni and Arcadia -	120,000	135,000	400,000
Total -	6,641,000	8,788,000	10,865,000

The crops are collected in the month of August, at which period the coasts on the Gulf are subject to heavy thunder-

storms, accompanied with rain, which detach the fruit from the vines, and sometimes destroy in a few hours a third or a fourth of the whole crop. It will be seen from the annexed table that the prices of this article are subject to great fluctuations, produced by the quantity of the crop, which, when small, enhances the value of the fruit; while, on the other hand, in abundant seasons, the price necessarily falls, so that to the farmers it is pretty much the same whether the crop be large or small, as they regulate their prices accordingly.

Prices of Currants at Patras and Vostizza, in Spanish Dollars, at per 1000 *Venetian lbs.*

Prices for best Quality.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
At the opening of the season	35	72	60	70	62	80	80	70
Highest price in the year	50	72	61	80	65	86	81½	70
Lowest price in the year	35	60	56	70	55	80	75	60
Average price of the year	41	66	58	75	60	82	77	65

The *dime* tax must be deducted from the prices noted above, to show what were the clear receipts of the grower from 1833 to 1838. In the year 1839 this tax was converted into an export duty payable by the shipper, and the prices noted for 1839 and 1840 are net to the growers.

The average price of a strema (which contains 1600 square peeks, and is about one third of an English acre) of currant plantation, in full bearing, is now about 300 Spanish dollars, or 1800 drachmes. Each strema contains about 280 vines, and produces annually on the average 700 lbs., some lands yielding only 400 lbs. and others as much as 1000 lbs.

The number of stremas now in bearing is 12,556; and as fresh plantations have been made every year, the quantity of new grounds that come annually into bearing is about 1000 stremas, which will, in a few years, considerably increase the quantity produced. The currant vine does not bear fruit before the sixth year, and only produces a full crop after fifteen years, which, therefore, makes a great outlay of capital necessary, as it requires constant and heavy annual expenses, and the interest of the capital is sunk for so long a period.

Some plantations have of late been raised on the following terms: — The capitalist A. purchases 100 stremas of land, at perhaps 100 drachmes per strema, and gives it to the peasant B. to plant and cultivate at the sole expense and labour of the latter till the sixth year, when the plantation begins to bear; at which time the ground is divided into two equal parts, one of which A. takes possession of, and gives the freehold of the other to B. as a renumeration for his labour and time. A. reserves to himself the right of selecting which half he will retain, and it is therefore the manifest interest of B. to cultivate the whole plantation with equal care and assiduity. When it comes into full bearing, it produces, at the lowest computation, and after deducting the current annual expenses, at least 50 Sp. &, or 300 drachmes per strema; so that A. receives for his 50 stremas an annual revenue of 15,000 drachmes, having given for the purchase of the whole 100 stremas the sum of 10,000 drachmes; but it must be taken into account that he has lost the interest on that amount during the whole of the period.

Table showing the Quantity of the whole Crop of Currants for 1839.

Country where produced.	Quantity in Venetian lbs.	Quantity in British Tons.
Greece - - - -	8,788,700	4,133
Ionian Islands { Cephalonia - -	9,260,000	4,311
Ionian Islands { Zante - -	6,982,000	2,766
Ionian Islands { Ithaca - -	600,000	290
Total -	25,630,700	11,500
How disposed of.	**Quantity in Venetian lbs.**	
Shipped to Holland - - -	1,273,956	
... ... Hamburg - - -	1,049,948	
... ... Trieste - - -	1,867,923	
Total shipments to the Continent -		4,191,827
... ... England -	- -	18,464,797
... ... America -	- -	474,076
Not sold - - - -	- -	2,500,000
Total crop of currants in 1839 -	- -	25,630,700

The following table gives a general view of the exports of currants from Greece for the years 1833—1840 inclusive, with the countries to which they were sent.

Table of the Annual Exports of Currants from the Morea, calculated in British Tons.

Destination.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
England - - -	2089	1735	3134	2639	3340	2885	3796	4490
Adriatic - - -	563	499	566	433	162	160	285	614
Holland and the Baltic -	144	—	—	—	—	78	52	—
America - - -	—	—	14	59	—	—	—	—
Totals -	2796	2234	3714	3131	3502	3123	4133	5104

Wine. — The cultivation of the vine is another valuable branch of Grecian agriculture and commerce. The species and quality of the grapes are exceedingly various, there being no less than 276 different sorts indigenous to the Peloponnesus, the islands of the Archipelago, and Continental Greece. The wine of the islands is by far the best; but perhaps the mode of impregnating the wine generally on the Continent with resin tends to make it very unpalatable to all foreigners, giving it a strong, pungent, bitter taste. The reason assigned for this practice is, that it tends to preserve the wine, which, as they have no cellars, they generally keep in sheep-skins and in warehouses above ground.

The wine known in the middle ages by the name of Malvoisie or Malmsey, and which was much esteemed, grew at Napoli di Malvoisia, or Monemvasia (the ancient Epidaurus Limera), in Laconia; but it is now no longer to be found there. The vine, however, is not lost, having been transplanted to the Island of Tinos; and the wine is still of excellent quality, but will not keep more than three years. Among the best wines of Greece may be reckoned the dark red wine of Santorin (the ancient Thera), full-bodied and fiery, much resembling port wine. The best productions are those of the islands of Zea, Tinos, Maxos, Andros, and Paros.

The cultivation of the vine has been greatly increased since the establishment of the monarchy; but no corresponding improvement has taken place in the quality of the

wine. The manner of treading it out, the process of fermentation, of racking, and of clarifying it, are as simple as ancient, and susceptible of great improvement. The king's butler is the only person who has hitherto made any attempt to improve on the old system, in which he has met with great success, although his labours have been on a very limited scale.

There can be no doubt that the quality of the wine depends greatly on the treatment of the vine plant, and the mode of dressing and pruning the vineyards. The Greek vintage takes place in the middle of September, when the grapes are cut and thrown pellmell, white and red, ripe, unripe, and over-ripe, all together into the same wine-press. As soon as the leaves fall in the autumn, holes of about six inches in depth are dug round each vine, to expose the stem to the air and admit the rain freely to the roots. The holes are then filled with manure, and the vines pass the winter in this state. In the month of February they are pruned, and the earth between the vines is hoed up into heaps, the weeds being carefully removed. They begin to shoot towards the end of March, and during the following month the earth is again weeded and replaced on a level. The crown of the vine is never more than six inches above the surface of the ground, in consequence of which in all the vineyards the bunches of grapes mostly hang down and rest on the earth. Water is not necessary for a vineyard. If it be irrigated, the quantity of grapes is considerably larger; but if not, the flavour is much finer, and they are ripe a fortnight or three weeks earlier.

Vineyards begin to bear the fourth year, but the vines do not attain their maturity for three years longer. No attempts have been hitherto made to dry the grapes, the produce being devoted exclusively to making wine; but as the cultivation of the vine has of late years much increased, and large tracts of vineyard been planted, which will begin to bear in a short time, a part of their produce will probably be used in making raisins.

Olive trees are found in every part of Greece, and still in considerable quantities, notwithstanding the great number burned and cut down during the war. Before the revolution

there were upwards of sixty thousand large olive trees in the plain of Argos alone, and as many around Navarin, which have all totally disappeared. There are, however, still some large olive groves; among others, that at Salona, with 44,278, and that at Corinth, with 45,019 olive trees. Both of these groves belong to the state. The olive groves in the valley of the Eurotas, and that in the plain of Attica round Athens, are private property.

The olive attains to a great age. There are some which are positively known to be 400 years old, and others which, by tradition, are double that age. As they take nearly a century to arrive at maturity, and sixteen years before they bear fruit at all, very little has as yet been done to replace the number destroyed during the war. An olive tree as it stands is worth, on the average, 30 drachmes; and the usual crop of a tree in full bearing is 50 okas (or 137 lbs.), which, at 12 lepta per oka, makes 6 drachmes for the annual revenue, or 20 per cent. on the value.

In 1816, the crop of oil yielded 5,008,000 okas, or about 5000 imperial tons. In consequence of the devastation of the trees during the war, the present production is in some years scarcely sufficient for the home consumption of the country; and though some of the provinces export to Trieste, others are partly dependent on Candia for their supplies of oil.

The method of manufacturing olive oil in Greece is still quite in its infancy; though, according to the traditions of mythology, Attica was the favoured country which first received the olive as a boon from Minerva, who planted it herself on the Acropolis. The olives are crushed in a common mill turned by a horse; and the process of refining and purifying it is completely unknown. Were hydraulic presses and the Italian mode of clarifying introduced, the quality would be equal to the best oil of Provence or Lucca. The olives are gathered from the trees in December, and the oil is made about the month of February. The price of oil varies from 1dr. 10 l. to 1dr. 40 l. per oka.

Table showing the Number of Olive Trees in Greece.

District.	National Property.	Private Property.	Total.
Megara - -	—	99,773	99,773
Attica - -	—	80,500	80,500
Salona - -	44,278	—	44,278
Corinth - -	45,019	16,531	61,550
Argolis - -	36,000	15,000	51,000
Other provinces -	286,000	100,000	386,000
Total -	411,297	311,804	723,101

Figs form a considerable branch of commerce, and have lately found their way into the shops of the London grocers. The principal places of growth and exportation are Calamata in the south of the Peloponnesus, and the islands of Ægina and Andros. The quality is not so good as that of the Smyrna figs, the skin being usually tough and hard; but this arises probably from the mode of drying them, for when fresh they are delicious. The value of the exports is about 260,000 drs. annually, the greatest shipments being made to Trieste; amounting in some years to 25,000 cwt.

Almonds are produced in many islands of the Archipelago, but mostly consumed in the country.

Lemons.—There are some large groves of lemon trees in different parts of Greece, the principal of which are at Trœzene and near Sparta, the former containing upwards of twenty thousand trees. This fruit finds a ready and profitable market at Constantinople, with which the trade has become much more regular since the introduction of steam navigation in the Levant. It was formerly shipped in sailing vessels, which were frequently detained, for several weeks, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, waiting for a wind, during which time the lemons spoiled, and whole cargoes were thrown overboard. The value of the annual exports is 200,000 drachmes.

Persian berries grow wild in many parts of Greece; but in that state are of no value. Some successful attempts have been made within the last two years to graft them with the shrub brought from Asia Minor, and they may consequently

become in time a valuable article of commerce, as the price is 12 drachmes per oka.

Gum tragacanth is gathered in the forests of Continental Greece. It exudes from a thorny plant called the Astragalus tragacanthus, about the month of June. The quality is good, and it is mostly exported to Trieste, but only in small quantities.

Valonea is one of the principal articles of Greek exports. The quality is very good, and it is shipped in large cargoes to France and Italy. The exports, in 1838, amounted to 60,000 cwt., the value of which was 580,000 drachmes.

Pseudo-vermilion (πρινοκόκκι) is a small gall-apple, formed by an insect on the leaves of the dwarf or prickly valonea oak, and is gathered in the forests of Eubœa and Continental Greece. It produces a brilliant scarlet durable colour, much used in dyeing the fezis or red caps worn generally by the Greeks, and exported for that purpose to Fez and Tunis, where they are made. The annual exports amount to about 3000 okas, or 8000 lbs., of the value of 160,000 drs.

Silk is another most valuable article of Grecian manufacture. Before the revolution, the production of silk was much more considerable than it is at present; but this is not to be wondered at, for during the war not only were the mulberry trees destroyed, but the inhabitants had no leisure to devote to this peaceful occupation, and the silkworms have nearly all perished. In the year 1816, the silk produced in Greece amounted to 66,000 okas, or 190,000 lbs., the value of which was 75,000*l.*

Since the restoration of peace in the country, the inhabitants have again turned their attention to this article; and the value of the exports, which in 1835 was only 400,000 drs., rose in 1838 to 716,000 drs., and in 1839 to 910,000 drs. The current prices of silk are, for inferior quality, 40 to 50 drs. per oka; middling, 55 to 60 drs.; and for the best 70 drs. The quality, however, on the whole, is inferior, though that principally depends on the manner in which it is reeled and spun. The Greek method is extremely defective; and the government, in 1836, unfortunately granted an exclusive privilege to an Italian to introduce the machinery used for

reeling in Italy, but this person, from want of capital, is unable to benefit by the monopoly, and till its expiration, in 1846, no general improvement on the old system can be expected.

Samples of Greek silk have been sent to London and Manchester; but the quality did not suit those markets. The manufacturers at Lyons have taken a more favourable view of it; and it is nearly all sent to France, where it is used in the manufacture of ribands, for the woof of which it is best adapted.

Bees, which had nearly disappeared during the revolution, are now attended to again. The number of hives in the kingdom is about 200,000; but the quantity of wax produced is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of Greece, where, besides the general consumption of the inhabitants, so many candles are used in all ecclesiastical ceremonies. Honey is of excellent quality; and the value of the exports amounted, in 1839, to about 35,000 drs. The price of the best Hymettus honey is about 3 drs. per oka; but it is extremely difficult to obtain it genuine.

Little has been hitherto done to improve the breed of cattle, horses and sheep, which are susceptible of great amelioration. A few years since the government imported 120 Merino sheep, all of which, however, died from improper treatment. The sheep of the country, which are valuable on account of their wool and milk, are long-legged, and short-necked, with coarse wool. In 1839, 256,758 okas (662,000 lbs.) were exported to Trieste and America. The price is about 80 leptas per oka, or 3*d*. per lb.

Butter and cheese are made exclusively of goat and sheep's milk; and it is only at Athens that about a dozen cows are kept to furnish milk and fresh butter for the court. The export of cheese in 1839 amounted to 86,814 okas, which was sent principally to Italy.

Horses and mules are not bred in Greece, but imported from the Turkish provinces of Thessaly and Macedonia, and from Asia Minor and Egypt. A good riding horse is worth at Athens from 70 to 80 Span. ₰, and a very handsome one from 120 to 150 ₰. Mules fetch from 80 to 90 ₰ each, and are much used as beasts of burthen.

Oxen are imported by land from the grazing countries on the banks of the Danube, in Moldavia and Wallachia. The price of a pair of oxen varies from 350 to 500 drs.

Of the trades and manufactures of Greece but little can be said, as they are generally in a very backward state. The corn-mills are of the most simple construction, and turned by a mule or horse; the flour is consequently coarse and husky. The bakers make use of badly constructed ovens, which consume a good deal of fuel, and take a long time to bake the bread. Carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, can only make the most common and necessary articles; whilst many trades, as those of hatters, opticians, glovers, saddlers, watchmakers, wiredrawers, nailmakers, &c., are totally unknown, and all their articles of manufacture must be imported from foreign countries. The art of printing has only been lately introduced, but it has already made rapid progress, as well as the trade of bookbinding, supported as they are by the extraordinary desire of the Greeks for knowledge and education.

Paper is imported to a great extent, chiefly from France and Italy; and no attempts have yet been made to establish paper-mills, although the raw materials are abundant in the country. The same may be said of leather; for hides and skins, as well as oak-bark and valonea, are exported to foreign countries, and then sent back to Greece in the shape of tanned leather. The trade of coopers is quite new; but casks and barrels are rapidly succeeding sheep-skin bottles, as receptacles for wine and oil. Glassmaking is unknown; and rope-walks have been but lately introduced. The pottery trade is quite in its infancy, although Greece possesses large quantities of excellent clay capable of making the finest porcelain. An experiment has been made with the manufacture of pipe-bowls, which is said to be highly satisfactory. If it be carried on to any extent, it will render Greece independent of other countries for this article, which is in great demand. The annual imports of pipe-heads from Turkey amount to upwards of a million, and the value to 100,000 drs.

The only trades in which the Greeks excel, or which they have brought to any degree of perfection, are confectionary, tailoring, and embroidery in gold, silver, and silk; the latter being much used in the showy and expensive dresses which form the national costume. They, however, evince great aptitude in learning, are clever and ambitious, and easily acquire any trade in which manual dexterity and a good eye are required.

The state of manufactures is equally backward. The women spin cotton and wool, and weave them with the clumsy hand-loom into coarse cloths for themselves, their husbands, and their children.

But Greece is not yet sufficiently advanced to render it necessary that she should be bent on the improvement of her manufactures. The real interest of the kingdom requires her to turn her attention more particularly at present to the production of the raw material, by which means she will advance more rapidly towards prosperity and national wealth, than by aspiring to become a manufacturing country like England, France, or Germany, with which she cannot possibly compete in a whole century; whereas, by devoting herself to agriculture, she will at once increase her means of purchasing the luxuries of other countries, and have valuable commodities to offer in exchange for foreign manufactures.

The following statistical tables will show the general division of labour and trades among the male population of the kingdom, in the year 1838.

Table A. The Morea.

Province.	Agriculturists.	Shepherds.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Bankers.	Wholesale Tradesmen.	Shopkeepers.	Large Landed Proprietors.	Small Landed Proprietors.	Soldiers.	Sailors.	Civil Employés of the State.	Lawyers.	Medical Men.
Argolis	2,316	919	1,018	18	212	855	452	1,617	504	62	72	12	7
Hermione	662	97	120	—	46	84	64	572	9	1026	5	—	7
Corinth	4,172	982	252	2	87	312	188	2,914	43	—	15	12	9
Achaïa	1,984	996	327	7	72	245	122	2,135	44	55	149	1	8
Ægialia	1,291	101	95	—	27	—	57	260	38	4	24	3	3
Cyllenia	4,432	1,440	471	—	133	919	58	1,177	75	—	16	—	5
Elis	5,411	1,670	247	—	109	345	16	696	50	13	23	1	6
Triphyllia	1,751	899	173	—	33	135	23	979	14	17	7	—	5
Olympia	2,599	1,016	78	—	45	6	33	1,046	38	—	8	2	2
Pylia	1,587	145	195	6	79	250	8	295	46	136	25	1	4
Messenia	1,660	360	202	5	57	83	58	2,003	40	—	2	8	4
Lacedæmon	3,595	790	422	—	76	315	124	1,906	130	—	10	—	14
Epidaurus / Limera	1,626	293	56	—	28	30	2	211	24	108	16	—	—
Laconia	3,279	417	455	4	136	10	57	658	502	91	15	—	1
Gythion	1,151	227	114	10	46	—	49	722	188	65	4	—	—
Mantinæa	3,946	1,246	645	—	46	194	—	750	175	1	51	4	4
Gortynos	3,250	2,034	1,790	—	51	231	1	337	96	—	32	3	4
Megalopolis	1,938	762	72	—	23	11	67	640	10	—	—	—	—
Kynouria	1,549	750	400	—	253	739	107	1,929	23	26	5	2	19
Calamata	2,665	420	160	10	78	151	49	337	25	—	—	—	3
Total	50,864	15,584	7,292	62	1637	4915	1535	21,184	2075	1604	479	49	105

Table B. The Continent.

Province.	Agriculturists.	Shepherds.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Bankers.	Wholesale Tradesmen.	Shopkeepers.	Large Landed Proprietors.	Small Land Owners.	Soldiers.	Sailors.	Civil Employés of the State.	Lawyers.	Medical Men.
Attica	2,276	275	620	80	276	2517	152	1,105	320	72	253	26	26
Megara	874	349	35	—	11	285	160	1,178	35	130	26	—	3
Bœotia	2,175	624	255	15	71	511	32	1,605	135	—	46	1	1
Thebes	2,123	520	193	—	91	301	—	747	65	10	13	—	—
Ætolia	975	257	307	—	147	580	21	541	114	168	24	8	3
Naupactos	1,189	308	251	1	75	30	63	1,790	244	1	3	1	—
Trichonia	960	691	320	—	103	12	5	590	144	—	55	—	1
Eurytania	2,640	1553	385	—	64	119	8	226	126	—	8	—	—
Acarnania	615	526	13	12	58	65	33	270	32	52	26	—	2
Xeromeros	1,239	1046	52	—	45	32	78	900	33	12	7	—	2
Phocis	1,377	556	237	1	177	265	121	733	162	685	8	—	4
Doris	2,162	1086	75	—	25	—	26	532	266	2	3	—	—
Phthiotis	3,172	616	533	—	175	488	48	1,568	264	221	30	6	3
Locris	1,428	422	53	—	28	49	2	967	96	4	10	—	—
Baltos	1,170	723	17	—	13	30	37	483	66	—	15	—	—
Total	24,375	9552	3346	109	1359	5284	786	13,235	2102	1357	527	42	45

Table C. The Islands.

Province.	Agriculturists.	Shepherds.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Bankers.	Wholesale Tradesmen.	Shopkeepers.	Large landed Proprietors.	Small Land-owners.	Soldiers.	Sailors.	Civil Employés of the State.	Lawyers.	Medical Men.
Hydra -	38	53	409	14	248	143	15	201	10	3,158	21	—	5
Spetzia -	17	10	158	76	26	119	—	55	2	1,110	31	—	3
Ægina -	163	15	160	3	43	—	8	138	—	164	4	—	1
Eubœa -	8,494	1096	656	4	138	393	150	2,960	125	817	44	5	10
Scopelos -	253	45	296	—	57	150	30	311	13	865	23	—	1
Syra -	631	77	1114	—	953	267	8	1,612	42	1,229	133	10	14
Kythnos -	1,283	415	111	—	57	88	14	1,953	33	61	30	—	3
Mylos -	952	133	114	—	92	301	15	80	15	374	22	—	—
Thera -	1,777	89	443	—	196	247	87	1,016	41	1,506	23	4	4
Tinos -	1,665	13	740	8	92	95	10	103	44	258	23	—	10
Andros -	1,809	—	132	—	52	92	—	1,780	17	1,037	14	—	4
Naxos -	2,748	304	372	—	140	102	97	606	37	139	17	—	3
Total -	19,830	2230	4705	105	2094	1997	434	10,815	379	10,718	385	19	58

Table D. Recapitulation.

Division of the Country.	Agriculturists.	Shepherds.	Mechanics.	Merchants and Bankers.	Wholesale Tradesmen.	Shopkeepers.	Large landed Proprietors.	Small Land-owners.	Soldiers.	Sailors.	Civil Servants of the State.	Lawyers.	Medical Men.
Morea -	50,864	15,584	7,292	62	1637	4,915	1535	21,184	2075	1,604	479	49	105
Continent -	24,375	9,552	3,346	109	1359	5,284	786	13,235	2102	1,357	527	42	45
Islands -	19,830	2,230	4,705	105	2094	1,997	434	10,815	379	10,718	385	19	58
Tota -	95,069	27,366	15,343	276	6090	12,196	2755	45,234	4556	13,679	1391	110	208

CHAP. VI.

FINANCE.

Sect. 1. Administration.

Finance Office. — The administration of the finances, one of the most important branches of the public service, was confided by the king to a minister of finances until very lately, when it was put in commission. The commissioners are three in number, who take separate departments, under the direction of the president.

The Court of Accounts (Το Ἐλέγκτικὸν Συνέδριον) was established in 1833, at once for the purpose of checking the public accounts of the different subordinate offices and of controlling the expenditure of the state, and to propose to government such improvements as it might deem expedient to introduce into the system.

This court is the highest authority in the state for administrative affairs. Its jurisdiction extends over every branch of the service, as far as accounts are concerned; and it has a control over all financial functionaries.

It is composed of a president, a procurator of the state (Ἐπίτροπος τῆς Ἐπικρατείας), a vice-president, six councillors (Ἐλέγκτας), a secretary, two assessors (Παρέδροι), four clerks, and a messenger, besides twelve accountants (Λογιστὰς) for the revision of accounts and inspection of the different treasuries. The proceedings of the court are collegiate, and a quorum of four is required for a legal decision. In an equality of votes the president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, has the casting vote.

The salaries of the officers of the court of accounts are fixed as follows: —

	Drs.		£
The President -	7200	per annum, equal to	257
Procurator of State	5400	... ...	192
Vice-President	5400	... ...	192
Each Councillor	4200	... ...	150
Secretary - -	2000	... ...	70
Accountant, 1st class	2400	... ...	86
Ditto, 2d class	2000	... ...	70
Clerk - - -	800	... ...	30
Messenger - -	600	... ...	22

The Court of Accounts is independent of any minister in the execution of its functions, though the Finance Office exercises over it a superior control, in the same way as the minister of justice does over the courts of law. The Court of Accounts is bound to examine and check the accounts of all those through whose hands, either by virtue of their office, or by special appointment, the payments or receipts of the state, or both, pass. For this purpose all such persons must make up their accounts in the manner prescribed, and send them in to the court within the period required by law, together with the necessary receipts and other vouchers. In case of neglect of such duty, or delay in executing it, the court is empowered to levy a fine on the offender of from 30 to 300 drs.; and, if necessary, may send a special commissioner, at the expense of the party, to make up his accounts, and even in extreme cases to denounce the offender, and petition for his removal or suspension from office.

The court may fix the period for the public offices to send in their accounts; but is bound to see that they are produced within twelve months of the expiration of each financial year. The court has to examine and check all accounts sent in, and to approve and order them to be settled. The decisions of the court are final; and there is no appeal from them to the civil tribunals. If the court should discover any case of fraud, embezzlement, or dishonesty, it is bound to report it to the ministers of finance and justice; to the latter, in order to have the delinquent brought before the competent tribunal. The court is bound to keep a register of all the sales of national property, and the amount of purchase money, and to endorse the deed of sale and title

to the purchaser. The examination and payments of arrears due to the state, and the particulars of all outstanding debts, belong to the jurisdiction of the court; but their authority extends no further back than 1st January, 1822.

The court is bound to see that the special and general credits opened in favour of the different public offices are not exceeded; and in case of transgression, to report the same to the king direct. It is the duty of the court to see that the moneys intended for the sinking fund are properly applied. The accounts of charitable institutions, schools, monasteries, and communes, are under the jurisdiction of the court.

The original formation of the Court of Accounts was effected by royal decree of $\frac{27 \text{ Sept.}}{9 \text{ Oct.}}$ 1833; but some alterations were introduced by another of $\frac{23 \text{ Oct.}}{4 \text{ Nov.}}$ 1836, the principal features of which were the increase of the establishment to the number above stated, and the subdivision of the court into two sections; the first to examine into and take cognisance of all accounts, debts, and reclamations between the 1st January, 1822, and the $\frac{25 \text{ Jan.}}{6 \text{ Feb.}}$ 1833 (the date of the king's arrival in Greece); and the second for all similar affairs relating to the subsequent period.

The two royal ordonnances are published at full length in the Greek Government Gazette for 1833, p. 249.; and 1836, p. 326.

The expenses of Court of Accounts for the years 1833—1836, amounted annually to 91,300 drs. (about 3300*l.*). The yearly charge since then has been increased, by an addition made in the number of persons employed, to about 120,000 drs. (4300*l.*).

The following is a table of the salaries of the members of this Court: —

	Drs.
The President - - - - -	7,230
Procurator-General - - -	5,400
Vice-President - - - -	5,400
6 Councillors at 4200 drs. - -	25,200
Secretary - - - -	4,700

	Drs.
8 Accountants, 1st class, at 2400 - -	19,200
12 ditto, 2d class, at 2000 - -	24,000
Under Secretary - - - -	2,000
4 Clerks at 1200 - - - -	4,800
1 Messenger - - - -	720
Total of salaries - - - -	105,820
Office expenses - - - -	9,000
Travelling and extra expenses - -	4,900
	119,720

State Treasury and Provincial Chests.—In a country like Greece, where the circulating medium is exclusively metallic, the establishment of treasuries for the different branches of the government was absolutely necessary; but it was not till the year 1834 that they were organised by royal decree, when four classes of treasuries were formed, according to the then division of the country in nomarchies or provinces, and eparchies or districts. They were as follows: —

1. *The Treasury General* (Το γενικόν Ταμεῖον του Βασιλέιου), composed of a treasurer, a controller, two secretaries, and a clerk. The treasurer with a salary of 6000 drs. (215*l.*) per annum, and the controller with 3600 drs. (130*l.*), were nominated by the king; the rest by the minister of finance.

2. *The Provincial Treasuries* (Ταμείον τοῦ Νόμοῦ), with their seat in the capital of each province.

3. *The District Treasuries* (Ταμείον Επαρχικὸν), formed at the seat of government of the eparchies.

4. *Special Treasuries* (Ειδικὰ Ταμεῖὰ), consisting of those for the naval prefecture, for the different branches of the army, and for the establishments of the royal saltworks, mines, post-office, mint, and customs.

This organisation, formed by royal ordonnance of the $\frac{6}{18}$ February, 1834, which in 117 articles contains the details of the system, and the duties and attributes of its functionaries, was partly superseded by the present establishment in tue of the royal decree of $\left.\frac{29\text{ July,}}{10\text{ August,}}\right\}$ 1836, analogous

to the existing local divisions of the kingdom. According to this, the treasury general remains unaltered, as also the special treasuries; but the provincial and district treasuries are superseded by ten of the first class and twenty of the second, which are as follows: —

First Class Treasuries.

1. *Argolis*, including the former eparchies of Nauplia, Argos, and Hermione; seat Nauplia.
2. *Mantinæa*, including Mantinæa and Megalopolis; seat Tripolitza.
3. *Achaïa*, including Patras and Ægium; seat Patras.
4. *Messenia*, including Calamata and Messenia; seat Calamata.
5. *Lacedæmon*, including Lacedæmon, Œtylon, and Gythium; seat Sparta.
9. *Ætolia*, including Missolonghi and Naupactos; seat Missolonghi.
7. *Phthiotis*, including Phthiotis and Locris; seat Lamia.
8. *Attica*, including Megara and Ægina; seat Athens.
6. *Eubœa*, including Chalcis and the Sporades; seat Chalcis.
10. *Syra*, including the Islands of Syra, Zea, Kythnos, Serphos, and Myconos; seat Hermopolis.

Second Class Treasuries.

1. *Corinth*, including Corinth and Sycion; seat Corinth.
2. *Hydra*, including Spetzia, Hydra, Trœzène, and Poros; seat Hydra.
3. *Cyllene*, including Calavrita and part of Dipotamia; seat Kynetha.
4. *Elis*, including Gastouni and part of Dipotamia; seat Pyrgos.
5. *Triphilia*, including Triphylia and Olympia; seat Kyparissia.
6. *Pylos*, including Methone (Modon); seat Pylos (Navarin).

7. *Gortyne*, including Gortyne and part of Dipotamia; seat Thissoa (Dimitzana).

8. *Kynouria*, including Kynouria and Prassiæ: seat Astros.

9. *Epidaurus Limera*, including the eparchy of same name; seat Monemvasia.

10. *Acarnania*, including Acarnania; seat Vonitza.

11. *Trichonia*, including Agrinion and Apocuros; seat Agrinion.

12. *Eurytania*, including Callidrome; seat Callidrome.

13. *Phocis*, including Parnassus and Doris; seat Amphissa.

14. *Thebes*, including the eparchy of same name; seat Thebes.

15. *Bœotia*, including Livadia; seat Livadia.

16. *Carystia*, including Carystia and the Island Skyros; seat Koumi.

17. *Tinos*, including Tinos and Andros; seat Tinos.

18. *Naxos*, including Naxos, Paros, and Anti-Paros; seat Naxos.

19. *Thera*, including Thera, Amorgos, Yos, and Pholegandros; seat Thera.

20. *Mylos*, including Mylos, Kymilos, and Syphnos; seat Mylos.

Treasurers are appointed for all the first class treasuries, and for ten of the second class; the other ten (Corinth, Hydra, Pylos, Kynouria, Epidaurus Limera, Carystia, Tinos, Naxos, Thera, and Mylos) are under the control and management of the respective receivers of customs.

The treasurers of the first class treasuries have the rank and uniform of ministerial assessors; those of the second class the same as ministerial secretaries.

The salaries are fixed as follows: —

	Drs.		£
First class treasurers	230 per month,	equal to	100 per annum.
Second class ditto	170 ...	...	73 ...

In these salaries are included stationery and office-books,

with the exception of the ledger, journal, blank receipts, and a suitable office, which are found by government.

Sect. 2. Revenue.

Mode of raising the Revenue.—The ordinary revenues of Greece are raised by direct and indirect taxes, and the annual produce of the public establishments, and national property.

The direct taxes consist in the tithes, or tenth of all the natural produce of the earth, and the taxes on cattle, trades, and house-rent.

The indirect taxes include the customs, stamps, health-office, and consular fees, and port-charges.

The public establishments that produce a revenue are the Mint, the Post-office, and the Government Printing-office.

The national property is of a very manifold and valuable nature, and contains resources as yet scarcely made available, but which promise to produce a large annual income at no very distant period.

It may be divided into two classes: viz. government monopolies and perishable property.

Government monopolies are all lands not owned by individuals, mines, saltworks, and fisheries.

The perishable property consists in forests, olive groves, mulberry trees, vineyards, and currant plantations, domains, gardens, houses, and other property.

A. Direct Taxes.

1. The Tithes may be divided into two classes: viz., the tithe proper, and the ground rent.

The tithe, properly so called (ὁ Εγγείος), is one tenth of the gross produce of the land payable to government every year.

The ground-rent tax (ὁ Φόρος τῆς Ἐπικρατείας) is the rent claimed by government for the use of national lands, and which is regulated according to the nature of the tenure, as follows: —

15 per cent. on the gross produce of land cultivated with the permission of government, and the produce of vines currants, olives, mulberries, and other fruit-bearing trees planted by individuals on national property without the authority of government.

20 per cent. on the gross produce of national lands formerly cultivated and planted with vines, currants, olive, and other fruit trees, but which, having been abandoned and neglected during the war, have come into the possession of individuals without the permission of government.

10 per cent. is paid by those who had authority from the former Turkish proprietors to plant lands confiscated during the revolution, and now belonging to the state; and also by those who have received authority from the Greek government to do so since its first establishment on the breaking out of the revolution.

Some of these taxes are levied in kind, others in money. Among the first are corn, cotton, dried figs, olive oil, tobacco, &c. Those paid in money are the produce of gardens, fruits, vegetables and other articles, the collecting of which would present many obstacles and much difficulty.

The tithe on wine is paid in kind, according to the law made in 1840, if the grower does not prefer to pay the amount in money at the current price of the article.

Of the tithes paid in natural produce, some are determined by actual admeasurement, others by estimation made by persons appointed by government and the tithe-payers, who name an umpire in cases of disputes.

There are two modes of raising the revenue established by law: viz., the sale of the produce of the tax in anticipation at a price fixed by means of public competition, and the collecting it by agents of the government.

The first system contains many inconveniences, for the farmers of the taxes, not contented with the rights conceded to them by law, frequently commit exactions much to the prejudice of the agricultural classes. The complaints, indeed, made against the vexatious conduct and extortions of

the contractors are not so frequent as formerly, owing to the establishment of the administrative courts, which take cognisance of all disputes between the farmers and the contractors; but it is not the less certain that it is impossible to strictly guard against exactions and irregularities as long as the system exists, it being a well-authenticated fact that the peasant prefers submitting to these extortions, rather than lose his time and neglect his fields by seeking redress and involving himself in a lawsuit, of which the result is doubtful, and the expenses probably amount to more than the sum in dispute.

The second mode is more generally preferred by the agriculturists, the receivers of the taxes who are appointed by government, and subject to punishment for offences, rarely committing extortions; but it is seldom that this system is practised, from the difficulty of finding men of sufficient probity and capacity to go through so complicated a business satisfactorily.

It may be remarked, however, that this latter mode not only protects the agriculturists from imposition, but greatly facilitates the prompt collecting of the public revenue; whilst the system of farming out the taxes causes them to be often much behind hand, and the arrears go on increasing from year to year, frequently without any chance of their being ever paid up, from the fraudulent insolvency of the contractors and their sureties.

All these circumstances combine to render a reform in the whole system of raising the revenue not only desirable, but absolutely indispensable. It must, however, be confessed that the moment for such a reform is not yet arrived, for it requires a moral and physical development of the country, an improvement in the mode of carrying on the business of the municipal authorities, a consolidation of the principle of the direct taxes, and a regularity in the manner of remitting the amounts, to which Greece is still a stranger.

The following is a table of the tithes received in 1840: —

		Drs.	L.
Corn, cotton, tobacco, and other articles	-	6,000,397	37
Olives -	-	543,070	50
Silk -	-	133,143	60
N. B. All these articles belong properly to the forest department, but as they were farmed out, they are included under this head. Lemon trees	-	20,450	0
Acorns	-	4,568	0
Rice -	-	3,020	0
Potash -	-	144	0
Pine-apples	-	720	0
Tragacanth	-	980	0
Yellow berries	-	825	0
Pitch -	-	17,638	0
		6,724,956	47

Tithe on Currants.—A special law regulates this impost. The tax amounted in 1840 to 540,000 drs. in addition to the above. Down to the end of 1838, it was collected in kind, and consequently farmed out by public competition; but in 1839, government enacted a law according to which the tax is paid in money, and on the exportation of the article. This reform has tended greatly to increase the revenue derived from this article, which, in 1838, amounted only to 296,570 drs. But the principal cause of the increase is the progressive extension of the cultivation of the currant-vine, of which large plantations have been made, and which increase in produce every year.

Valonea.—To the above sum of 6,724,956 drs. 47 l. must be added 105,459 drs., the amount of this tax in 1840.

The system adopted in regard to this article is regulated by a special law, renewed every year, according to which the revenue is farmed out by public auction to the highest bidder, for the whole kingdom, with the exception of the provinces of Laconia and Lacedæmon, where the tribute is paid at the custom-house on exportation. This law provides that when the amount of the highest bidder does not reach the minimum fixed, the tax shall be collected for account of government.

Vermilion.—This was formerly an article of extensive

commerce, but since the publication of the laws respecting the administration of the forests, it has considerably diminished, in consequence of the restrictions imposed on collecting it.

It is enacted in the forest laws that this tax shall be farmed out, but it was never put in execution, except in 1838 and 1839; and it may be observed that the difficulty of collecting the impost produced but very few bidders. To obviate these difficulties, government published the law of the 26th May, 1840, in virtue of which the right of collecting vermilion was declared free, subject, however, to the payment of 2 drs. per oka export duty, when shipped, which has caused the trade to revive, and it will probably greatly increase. The export duty paid in 1840 amounts to 5942 drs., showing the quantity exported to be nearly 3000 okas, or about 8000 lbs.

Produce of Laconia. — The province of Laconia was formerly exempt from the payment of direct taxes; but it is now obliged to furnish a part towards the contingencies of the state, though in a very moderate degree. It is a thinly populated and mountainous district, with but few natural productions, and those subject to the payment of the following taxes: —

		Drs.	L.
Valonea, called Hamade -	- per cwt.	1	50
... ... Bardiston	- ...	1	0
... coarse - -	- ...	0	60
Silk - - -	- per oka	3	0
Vermilion - -	- ...	2	0
Honey - - -	- ...	0	6
Wax - - -	- ...	0	70
Oil - - -	- ...	0	12

According to reports lately made to the government, it appears that the total receipts of the taxes on the produce of Laconia amount to only 32,656 drs.; and in this sum is included the impost on the valonea of Lacedæmon, received by the custom-house at the port of Gythion. The most important article of Laconian produce is valonea; the rest are of trifling value, the mountaineers not devoting their atten-

tion to agriculture, and, from their simple mode of life, having but few wants, and those easily satisfied.

Bee-hives. — The tax on bees was formerly regulated by a special law every year, but it is now included in the tithes. The produce of a hive which averages 10 lbs. of honey and 3 lbs. of wax, may be considered as a clear revenue to the proprietor, the expenses being very trifling. This branch of industry was nearly annihilated during the war; and in order to encourage its revival, the tax is made extremely light, being only 25 leptas (*2d.* sterling) per hive. The revenue for 1840 was 47,230 drs., showing that the number of hives in the kingdom amounts to 188,920.

2. TAX ON CATTLE. — There are thousands of families in Greece whose sole occupation is that of shepherds. They lead a wandering life, migrating from one part of the country to another, according to the seasons, and accompanied by immense flocks of sheep and goats. These families belong mostly to continental Greece. They are not so numerous in the Peloponnesus, and are not to be found in the islands.

Besides these wandering tribes, the agriculturists and landed proprietors possess considerable flocks; but the breeding of the nobler species, as horses, &c., is almost unknown.

Butter and cheese are made almost exclusively of the milk of sheep and goats, there being, as already mentioned, but few places where cows are used for dairy purposes.

During the revolution, government raised no revenue from the cattle, which became a prey not only to the enemy, but to the national troops, who received at that time no regular pay.

It was only in 1830 and 1831, under the government of Capodistria, that a slight provisional tax was introduced, and definitively regulated by royal ordonnance, after the arrival of the king. It only produced, however, in 1833, 527,000 drs., whilst, in 1840, it amounted to 2,000,000 drs.

This tax was at first divided into the cattle tax proper, and the pasturage tax, which latter was levied on cattle grazing on state lands in addition to the first named.

In the year 1836, these two contributions were united, and a general tax on cattle established as follows: —

	Drs.	L.	
Horned cattle, horses, and pigs -	1	50	per head.
Sheep and goats - - -	0	35	...
Asses and camels - - -	1	0	....

The principal reason for this change in the system was to prevent the disputes which so frequently occurred between the shepherds and the tax-gatherers, the former pretending that their flocks grazed on private property, which the latter maintained to be national land. The peasants and shepherds pay the tax at present with great regularity, and the former incessant disputes are no longer heard of.

The law of 1836 was however accompanied with a manifest evil, viz., that of farming out this tax, which was not only vexatious to the tax payers, but produced a heavy loss to the state, from the insolvency of the tax farmers. This inconvenience disappeared in the law of 1840, and the evil is now completely remedied by the tax being collected for account of government.

In 1835, during which year the cattle tax was collected for government account, the number of cattle in the country was found to be as follows: —

Sheep - - - - -	2,186,000
Goats - - - - -	1,720,000
Oxen used for ploughing (tax-free) -	50,040
Horned cattle for food - - -	53,018
Horses - - - -	49,991
Pigs - - - - -	55,315
Mules - - - -	14,928
Asses - - - -	38,245
Buffaloes - - - -	551
Camels - - - -	255
Total	4,168,343

Since that period no returns have been made; but it is fair to infer that a considerable increase has taken place in the number.

3. TAX ON TRADES.—This tax (*Φόρος τῶν Οἰκοδομῶν*) was originally introduced by the decree of the provisional government, dated $\frac{4}{16}$ February, 1830; but on the arrival of the king it fell into disuse, and was no longer enforced. When his majesty, on assuming the reins of government, saw the necessity of imposing taxes for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state, desirous as he was to divide the burden amongst his subjects as fairly as possible, this tax was revived, but met with so many impediments in its execution, and such opposition from the tradesmen, not so much to its principle as to the collecting of it, the many vexatious and arbitrary abuses to which it gave rise, that it was found necessary to modify it considerably before it could be said to work well.

The royal decree, dated $\frac{6}{18}$ July, 1836, which appeared only as a provisional law, ordains that all individuals carrying on any trade or manufacture, be subject to a tax of 5 per cent. on the gross profits of their business, after deducting only the rent of the premises on which it is carried on.

Those exempted from this tax are the peasants, farmers, and all wholly engaged in agriculture; shepherds and keepers of flocks and herds; all the servants of the crown and public functionaries, as far as their public duties are concerned, whether they receive a regular salary or only precarious fees, such as midwives, authors, teachers of languages, or the arts and sciences, painters, sculptors and engravers, and, lastly, editors of newspapers.

Every other person carrying on any trade or profession, is bound to take out a certificate (*Δίπλωμα*), which is only available for the person named in it, and hence every partner in a concern must take out one separately, and a valuation of the profits being made of the whole partnership, the tax is levied on the share of each partner whoever he may be. The certificate must be displayed in a conspicuous part of the workshop or other premises, and open to the inspection of any one who chooses. Those who carry on more than one trade receive a certificate for the

principal business, but the others are mentioned in it specially and severally, and the tax is levied on the gross amount of all the trades together. The certificate is granted by the demarch of the commune, and must be written on stamped paper, to be paid for by the party in addition to the trade-tax.

The finance officers in conjunction with the administrative local authorities, are bound to make out lists of the individuals in their commune subject to the tax, which lists must be finished in the month of December for the ensuing year. They are to make the necessary enquiries as to the extent of the business of each person, in order to make an assessment of their profits, and thus raise the tax. These lists must be laid before the municipal council by the finance-commissary, and a copy sent to the minister of finance. The municipal council has the privilege of examining into, and deliberating on these lists, of making modifications, and of adding, deducting, or altering, according to their judgment.

On the close of these examinations by the municipal council, legalised copies of the lists are to be affixed for public inspection in a conspicuous part of the town-hall, and the parties interested will then receive due notice of the amount for which they are assessed. If any body thinks himself aggrieved, and too highly rated, he is at liberty to state objections in writing to the governor of the province.

A commission, consisting of the mayor of the commune, the local judge of the peace, and the governor of the province, is formed for the purpose of revising the lists, enquiring if the valuations have been properly made, and hearing the objections made by persons who consider themselves aggrieved. This commission decides on each case by a majority of votes. The revised lists are then sent to the different demarchs, who make out the certificates and hand them over to the receiver of the commune to draw the amount.

The expense of raising the tax on trades, and of suing those in arrear, falls entirely on the communes, for which, however, they are allowed to deduct 20 per cent. commission: one

tenth part of which sum is to be devoted to the local schools, the rest being applied for general municipal purposes.

It is plain that this mode of levying the tax in question opened a door for innumerable abuses and vexatious overcharges. Many merchants, dealers, and shopkeepers, whose only capital was the credit they enjoyed, and whose profits were uncertain and dependent on the opinion their neighbours entertained of their resources, their capital, and their income, were exposed to the dangerous alternative of passively subjecting themselves to a heavier tax than their business yielded, or of proving, by their books and a public statement of their affairs, that they were justified in making objections — a course which must seriously affect their credit.

This system threatened to give a death-blow to the very essence and spirit of all commercial affairs — *secrecy and credit;* and had it been persisted in, would have withered for ever the young tree of commerce but lately planted in the soil of Greece, where it required the most judicious management to enable it to take root, but where, under the attentive care of a fostering government, it promised shortly to make rapid shoots. But the country is still poor, and the capital small; the splendid resources of the soil, the climate, the industry and natural abilities of the inhabitants, are not yet developed and made available. Money is very scarce, and a good deal of foreign capital is embarked in commercial enterprises; most of the houses and ships being built with borrowed monies, for which an enormous annual interest must be paid.

These circumstances were not taken into consideration in framing the above law, which pressed very heavily upon a large class of the inhabitants. Besides the arbitrary method of assessing the mercantile and working classes, it opened a door to the exercise of malice and invidious feelings in the most covert and secret manner; for any one actuated by motives of revenge, jealousy, or wanton ill-nature, could wound his neighbour most severely in the dark, under pretence of giving his advice and knowledge of the affairs and

business of the other, who had no means of remonstrating and proving the injustice of the assessment of his supposed profits, but by exposing the state of his affairs, and discovering to the world the secrets of his trade, his connexions, and means, which in every mercantile community are regarded as inviolably sacred, and ought to be touched by every government with the utmost delicacy.

From the moment the imposition of this tax was bruited I was convinced that such a system could never work well, and that it was a most dangerous experiment to make with a nation setting up, as it were, in business. I had several opportunities of expostulating on the subject with heads of departments, and particularly with the then minister of finance; but they could not at that time see the force of my arguments, or were perhaps unwilling to abandon a measure which, on paper, promised to yield a large revenue, and did not take into consideration the vexatious manner of raising it, nor the ill-will it was likely to create in the public mind.

What I prognosticated was speedily realised. At Syra, Patras, Nauplia, Athens, and other commercial places of the kingdom, the opposition to the measure was universal, and disturbances, caused by the general discontent, broke out, which were only put down by the military. Petitions and deputations were sent to the king from all parts, and the condemnation of the measure was so unqualified that the government saw the impossibility of enforcing its execution, and were obliged to make concessions to the public feeling, and repeal the law.

A fresh ordonnance, dated $\frac{4}{16}$ Nov. 1837, appeared at length, containing a modification of the trade-tax, in which the oppressive mode of levying it, which gave so much offence, was omitted, and in the room of 5 per cent. on the profits, a fixed amount was substituted. The other regulations remain the same.

The following tables show the classification of trades, and the amount of taxation levied on each. The sums in table B. are payable by the respective tradesmen in cities with a

population of 5000 and upwards. Those in towns of from 3000 to 5000 souls, pay 20 per cent. less; for those of towns from 1000 to 3000, the reduction from the first is 35 per cent.; and, lastly, those with a population under 1000 pay 50 per cent. less than the amounts specified in the table. The sums mentioned in table A. are payable in all towns, whatever may be their population. The tax produced, in 1840, a revenue of 260,000 drs.

TABLE A.

Trade.	Annual Tax.	Trade.	Annual Tax.
	Drs.		Drs.
Bankers - -	375	Silk merchants - -	75
Merchants - -	150	Commission merchants -	75
Jewellers - -	100	Manufactured goods sellers	75
Wholesale grocers -	100	Wholesale ironmongers -	60
Cotton merchants -	100	Linen merchants -	60
Wine merchants -	100	Wholesale flour dealers -	50
Timber merchants -	100	... brandy merchants	50
Wholesale drapers -	100	... tobacco merchants	50
Oil merchants - -	75	... leather sellers	50
Bill brokers - -	75	Horse dealers - -	40
Wool merchants -	75	Ship builders - -	50
Dealers in cotton goods -	75		

TABLE B.

1st class (tax 75 drs. per ann.). Builders, lawyers, upholsterers, cloth-dealers, apothecaries.

2d class (tax 50 drs.). Coffee-house keepers, with billiard-tables; retail wine dealers, hotel keepers, merchants with retail trade, hosiers, linen-drapers, tailors, &c.

3d class (tax 40 drs.) Physicians and surgeons, retail venders of silk, cotton, and worsted, china dealers, &c.

4th class (tax 30 drs.). Grocers, booksellers, shoe-makers, bakers, &c.

5th class (tax 20 drs.). Hat-makers, butchers, barbers, saddlers, &c.

6th class (tax 12 drs.). Coopers, coach-makers, carpenters, &c.

7th class (tax 10 drs.). Book-binders, locksmiths, stone-masons, glaziers, watch-makers, weavers, wheelwrights, &c.

4. TAX ON HOUSE-RENTS. — This tax, which was established by royal decree of $\left.\begin{matrix}31\text{ July,}\\12\text{ August,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1836, and im-

poses a tax of 7 per cent. on all dwelling-houses let on rent, produces annually about 160,000 drs., the greater part of which is paid by Athens alone. This tax is, like the preceding one, collected by the communes, for which they receive 20 per cent. of the amount for municipal purposes. The number of buildings subject to this tax in 1839, was 11,348, and in 1840, 28,112. This great increase may be principally ascribed to the large number of new houses built on speculation at Athens. But the principle of the tax is in itself highly unjust, for whilst a wealthy man builds a palace for his own use, as large as half a dozen surrounding houses, he pays no tax, whilst a poor man, who perhaps builds these half dozen houses to make a living by the rent, has first to pay an enormous interest for the capital borrowed, and then the tax of 7 per cent. on the rent, before he can clear any thing for his own profit.

Table of the Gross Annual Revenue produced by the Direct Taxes, 1833—1840.

Year.	Amount.	
	Drs.	L.
1833	4,651,904	69
1834	6,255,538	59
1835	9,392,684	29
1836	8,332,000	0
1837	8,760,500	0
1838	8,422,000	0
1839	9,250,000	0
1840	10,404,441	5

B. Indirect Taxes.

1. Customs. —The custom-house establishment was organized on its present footing, by the royal ordonnance of the $\frac{18}{30}$ September, 1836; the system pursued till then being that which was introduced by Capodistria in 1829, and continued by the regency, with a few trifling modifications.

The line of coast and the islands are divided into twenty-five custom-house districts (Τελώνιον), of which five are of

the first class, seven of the second, and thirteen of the third. Each of these is subdivided into under custom-houses (Ὑποτελῶνια), custom-house stations (Ἐπιστάσια), and coast-guard stations (Φυλακή), as shown in the following table:—

Custom-House District and Head Custom-House.	Class.	Number of under Custom-Houses.	Number of Custom-House Stations.	Number of Coast-Guard Stations.	Establishment.						
					Directors.	Controllers.	Secretaries.	Sub-Directors.	Head Guards.	Guards.	Total.
Syra - -	1	4	—	—	1	4	5	5	4	34	53
Athens (Pyræus) -	1	7	3	6	1	1	1	7	7	18	35
Astros - -	3	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	3	7
Chalcis - -	2	6	3	5	1	1	—	7	9	7	25
Coumi - -	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	4	1	9
Epidaurus Limera -	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	5	2	10
Hydra - -	2	2	3	1	1	2	—	2	5	10	20
Lamia - -	2	5	—	9	1	1	4	—	5	10	21
Nauplia - -	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	5	9	21
Naxos - -	3	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	5	3	11
Tinos - -	3	4	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	10
Thera - -	2	5	3	7	1	1	2	4	9	11	28
Patras - -	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	7	1	12
Ægion - -	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	7
Amphissa - -	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	5	11
Astacos - -	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	7
Calamata - -	2	2	3	—	1	1	—	1	5	2	10
Corinth - -	2	4	—	1	1	1	—	4	1	3	10
Cyllene - -	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	2	2	2	8
Gythion - -	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	3	2	—	7
Itamos - -	3	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	2	3	8
Marinoros -	3	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	1	5	8
Missolonghi -	2	4	2	2	1	1	—	3	5	9	19
Pylos (Navarin) -	3	3	1	2	1	1	—	3	5	6	16
Vonitza - -	3	4	2	—	1	1	—	4	—	2	8
Total -	58	63	33	58	25	30	14	65	99	148	381

There are consequently 25 head custom-houses, 63 under custom-houses, 33 custom-house stations, and 58 coast-guard stations, making together 179 ports with custom-house authorities.

That the rate of pay allowed to these officers is not sufficient to place them above corruption, may be seen by the following list, which is the pay for the first-class stations,

those of the second and third classes being 30 and 50 per cent. less respectively: —

		Drs.		£	
District custom-house	Director	180	per month, or	77	per annum.
	Controller	140	...	60	...
	Secretary	120	...	52	...
	Guardian	50	...	22	...
Under custom-house	Director	100	...	43	...
	Controller	80	...	35	...
	Guardian	60	...	26	...
Custom-house station	Head guard	40	...	18	...
Coast-guard station	Guardian	30	...	13	...

Imports of foreign goods from abroad, and exports of native produce to foreign parts, are, in general, restricted to the 25 head custom-houses; but an exception is made in favour of the following under custom-houses: — Ægina, Amurgos, Andros, Anatolikon, Antikyra, Atalanta, Eretria, Galaxidi, Ios, Karystos, Katacolon, Kea, Koronis, Kymilos, Kyparissia, Lymne, Modon, Mylos, Manolia, Mykonos, Naupactos, Paros, Poros, Salamis, Syphnos, Skopelos, Skyros, Skiathos, Spetzia, Triphyllia, and Vatika.

Free intercourse is permitted between all the respective ports for goods and merchandise, grain, and cattle, either the produce of the country, or of foreign growth or manufacture, if originally imported at a legal port, and if the duty has been paid at the custom-house, which will appear from the manifest and clearance of the vessel.

The principal custom-houses are under the immediate control of the minister of finance, from whom they receive their instructions, and to whom all reports and communications are made. The under custom-houses, &c. are under the control of the principal one in each district.

The chief custom-houses are divided into two main districts; the first 12 in the foregoing table in the eastern, the other 13 in the western district, for each of which a chief inspector of customs is appointed, with the rank and pay of a ministerial assessor; the seat of the former is at Syra, that of the latter at Patras. Their duty is to inspect

the books and vouchers of the custom-houses in their districts.

The officers of the customs are entitled to wear the uniform of the civil servants of the crown, as contained in the decree of the $\frac{6}{18}$ April, 1833, in the analogous grades, and with the same distinctive embroidery, epaulettes, &c.; and all custom-house functionaries are permitted, *ex officio*, to carry fire-arms, without the usual certificate from the police.

The revenues of the customs are divided into import, export, and transit duties, and fines for smuggling.

The import duties are levied on the principle of ten per cent. *ad valorem*, and those on exports at 6 per cent., though the tariff published by the government of Capodistria, dated $\left.\begin{matrix}31\text{ March,}\\12\text{ April,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1830, is still in force for those few articles contained in it. The transit dues are 1 per cent. for manufactures, and 2 per cent. for raw materials; but this includes the warehouse-rent in the government bonding magazines. The fines for smuggling are fixed at eight times the duty payable on the goods respectively.

The revenue of the customs, since the arrival of the king, has been as follows: —

Year.	Amount.	
	Drs.	Lepta.
1833 -	2,043,500	7
1834 -	2,610,865	36
1835 -	2,407,226	77
1836 -	2,562,114	33
1837 -	2,628,831	11
1838 -	2,986,159	54
1839 -	2,704,870	65
1840 -	3,062,509	97

The expenses of the custom-house department are about 320,000 drs. per annum, of which 290,000 drs. go to defray salaries; 18,000 drs., office expenses; 10,000 dr., rent; and 2000 drs., furniture, &c.

2. Health-office Fees and Port-charges. — These are raised on ships and passengers coming from foreign parts,

who have to pay certain charges, which will be found detailed under the head of SHIPPING. The revenue derived from this branch of the service amounted in 1840 to 252,480 drachmes. The port-officers are under the minister of the navy, and the expenses are charged on the naval budget.

3. STAMPS.— The imposition of the stamp duties was one of the happiest measures for obtaining a large indirect tax, at a comparatively trifling expense, that was introduced into Greece; and though, of course, considerable discontent was manifested by the public at first, as is usual on the imposition of new taxes, the system was pursued by the government with vigour and perseverance; and, with the exception of the stamps on bills of exchange and bills of lading, which, with a view to facilitate commercial undertakings, were reduced a few months later, the original law has undergone no change, and is in force at present, producing a large revenue to the state. There is perhaps no country in Europe where so many petitions and protests are addressed to the king and the different authorities as in Greece; and it was a happy idea of M. Lassanis, then minister of finance, to subject them to a moderate tax, partly to check the many trivial petitions and extravagant pretensions of the Greeks, and to raise from the rest an indirect revenue which pressed but slightly on individuals.

The royal ordonnance for the establishment of the stamp-tax, is dated $\frac{14}{26}$ August 1836, and the following are its principal contents, including the subsequent trifling modifications above-mentioned, so that the law is now constituted as follows: —

There are two descriptions of stamps; viz., the stamp of value (χαρτώσιμον τῆς Ἀξίας), and the stamp of classes (χαρτώσιμον τῆς Τάξεως).

The Stamp of Value is composed of stamps of 30 different prices, according to the amount of the sums for which the documents are used, as follows: —

No.	Value.	Stamp.	No.	Value.	Stamp.
	Drs.	Drs. L.		Drs.	Drs. L.
1	11 to 100	25	16	2,001 to 2,200	5 50
2	101— 200	50	17	2,201— 2,400	6 —
3	201— 300	75	18	2,401— 2,600	6 50
4	301— 400	1 —	19	2,601— 2,800	7 —
5	401— 500	1 25	20	2,801— 3,000	7 50
6	501— 600	1 50	21	3,001— 4,000	10 —
7	601— 700	1 75	22	4,001— 5,000	12 50
8	701— 800	2 —	23	5,001— 6,000	15 —
9	801— 900	2 25	24	6,001— 7,000	17 50
10	901—1,000	2 50	25	7,001— 8,000	20 —
11	1,001—1,200	3 —	26	8,001— 9,000	22 50
12	1,201—1,400	3 50	27	9,001—10,000	25 —
13	1,401—1,600	4 —	28	10,001—15,000	37 50
14	1,601—1,800	4 50	29	15,001—20,000	50 —
15	1,801—2,000	5 —	30	20,001 and above	60 —

The following documents are subject to the stamp of value: —

A. All contracts and agreements entered into between two or more individuals, or between individuals and the state, communes, and public institutions or corporations.

B. All receipts for legal deposits, and sureties for the honesty of civil functionaries.

C. All commissions and diplomas of civil and military functionaries, officers of the army and navy, public notaries, lawyers, and judicial and ecclesiastical appointments. The value of the stamp to be calculated according to the annual receipts, and in those cases to which no fixed emolument is attached, the probable income to be derived from such offices is to be taken into consideration, and specially mentioned in the document. All other enjoyments, as glebe lands, free quarters, &c., are to be included. In cases of promotion, an extra stamp will only be levied on the additional pay or emoluments of the office. When military or civil officers are suspended or discharged, the stamp is not returned.

D. All private contracts of service. The stamp to be taken for the value of the wages for one year, if the contract does not specify a shorter period.

E. All receipts of civil and military functionaries, notaries, and law officers.

F. All accounts and receipts of private individuals, above 11 drachmes.

G. Receipts of payments made to the public treasuries, with the exception of the direct and indirect taxes of the state, and of the communes, districts, and provinces.

H. The shares of commercial and building companies, and their receipts for the payment of dividends. The shares of the National Bank and their receipts for dividends are exempted from all stamps.

I. Policies of Insurance. The stamp is payable on the premiums, and not on the sum insured.

K. All bills and promissory notes circulated within the kingdom, which must be stamped before being presented for acceptance, and all bills drawn abroad on parties in Greece. The bank notes of the National Bank are alone excepted.

[This list was modified by the royal decree of $\frac{27 \text{ Dec. } 1836}{8 \text{ Jan. } 1837}$, which fixed the stamps on bills of exchange and promissory notes as follows: —

	Drs.	L.
Sums under 1,000 drs. - -	0	25
From 1,001 to 2,000 - -	0	50
2,001— 4,000 - -	1	0
4,001— 8,000 - -	2	0
8,001—12,000 - -	3	0
12,001—20,000 - -	5	0
Above 20,001 - - -	10	0

Bills drawn in sets are only subject to one stamp, to be attached to the first of exchange.]

L. Legacies and inheritances from all strangers and all relations except those ascending or descending in direct line. The stamp to be levied on the net sum, deducting the debts of the deceased and the stamp payable to the state.

In the calculation of sums liable to the stamp duty, the amount is to be levied in cases of barter on the most valuable article; in cases of loans, on the sum lent; in cases of rent, on the annual rent multiplied by the number of years stipulated in the contract; in agreements for life, at twenty times

the annual value; and for uncertain periods, at ten times the yearly amount.

The Class-Stamp is divided into seven classes, which pay the following stamp duty for each folio sheet: —

First Class — Duty 25 Leptas. All petitions, representations, and complaints, of private persons, corporations, private or public institutions, addressed to the king, the government, or any public authorities or branch of the service. All registers of four pages and upwards producible as legal evidence kept by merchants, bankers, brokers, notaries, innkeepers, &c. Passports for travelling within the kingdom granted for one single journey, and in force for not more than three months.

Second Class — Duty 50 Leptas. Documents, summonses, and protocols of justices of the peace. Permission to quit the military service, from privates to sergeant-majors inclusive.

Third Class — Duty 1 Drachme. Documents of, and relating to the courts of law, and official copies of the same; certificates of tribunals or notaries of papers deposited with them; private arbitrations; passports for journies within the kingdom of from three months to one year; permissions granted to foreigners to reside in Greece for a term of three months; school-certificates; certificates of births, deaths, and marriages; bills of lading and charter-parties. [The stamp duty on these latter was modified by the royal ordonnance of $\frac{27\text{ Nov.}}{9\text{ Dec.}}$ 1836, as follows: —Bills of lading and charter-parties made out in sets or duplicates, if only two, to have the 50 leptas stamp on each; if three or more, the lowest stamp (or that of 25 leptas) on each.]

Fourth Class — Duty 2 Drachmes. Subject to this stamp are all sentences and decisions of the courts of peace without exception, even if made as arbitration; all documents relating to the district legal courts, and the tribunals of commerce, as well as the criminal courts and higher tribunals; all registrations, transfers, and releases of mortgage; marriage licenses, and all decisions of ecclesiastical authorities relating to individuals.

Fifth Class—Duty 3 *Drachmes.* The acts of notaries which do not come under the stamp of value, and all wills made by them; the sentences of the district courts in cases of police, contravention, and fraud; permission to carry fire-arms: and permission to foreigners to reside in the country from three months to one year.

Sixth Class — Duty 5 *Drachmes.* Passports granted for foreign countries; the definitive sentences of the tribunals of commerce; the preliminary sentences of the courts of appeal in civil and criminal cases; certificates of examinations of individuals intended for the public service; and the diplomas of physicians and surgeons.

Seventh Class — Duty 10 *Drachmes.* The sentences of the assize-courts, and courts-martial; the sentences of the Areopagus; the decisions of the council of state in disputed cases; definitive sentences of the courts of appeal; certificates of naturalisation.

Spoiled stamps cannot be reclaimed, and no stamp can be used for more than one separate object.

Forgeries of stamps are punishable according to the provisions of § 235 of the penal code. All persons selling or manufacturing paper with the royal watermark, are liable to imprisonment for six months, and confiscation of the paper.

A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed to purchasers of all stamps of the value of 50 drs. and upwards, with the exception of those for passports for the interior of the kingdom, for which the communes are allowed a discount of 50 per cent. Notaries, also, are allowed a deduction of one half the value of the stamps used by them.

		Drs.
The net produce of stamps was in	1836	- 200,000
	1837	- 500,000
	1838	- 700,000
	1839	- 800,000
	1840	- 900,000

But to give the reader an idea of the number of stamps used annually in the kingdom, and the comparatively small amount paid into the treasury, I here subjoin the special budget of stamps for the year 1837 : —

	Drs.
Stamps used by notaries and courts of law -	700,000
Ditto for other purposes - - -	320,000
Gross receipts of stamps for the year -	1,020,000

Deduct for expenses as follows: —

	Drs.	
Administration - - -	2,500	
Salaries of workmen - -	8,000	
Purchase of paper - - -	80,000	
Other materials - - - -	4,000	
Carriage of paper to the provinces -	14,000	
Salary of an officer at the Treasury -	2,000	
Additional salaries to officers at the provincial Treasuries - -	1,500	
Sundry expenses - - -	3,000	
	115,000	

Commissions: —

	Drs.		
50 per cent. to the courts and notaries - -	350,000		
50 per cent. to the communes for passports -	25,000		
10 per cent. to dealers -	30,000		
		405,000	
			520,000
Net amount of revenue -			500,000

Table of the Gross Amount of Revenue produced by the Indirect Taxes, 1833—1840.

Year.	Amount.	
	Drs.	Leptas.
1833 -	2,282,540	21
1834 -	2,922,424	51
1835 -	2,683,912	27
1836 -	2,996,303	0
1837 -	3,544,000	0
1838 -	4,057,000	0
1839 -	3,976,616	30
1840 -	4,287,311	41

C. Public Establishments.

1. The Mint was established in 1836, and commenced its operations on the $\frac{19}{31}$ August of that year. Although it was originally intended to have coined money of every description, its operations have been confined exclusively to copper, the silver coin in circulation having been found to be made at a cheaper rate at Paris and Munich.

This establishment is under the minister of finance, and consists of a director, a controller, a secretary, and the necessary number of workmen, which varies according to the work to be performed.

Since its commencement in 1836, down to the 31st December 1840, the mint has coined in pieces of ten, five, two, and one, leptas, to the value of 662,373 drs., 71 leptas, the expenses of which were 411,367 drs., leaving a clear profit of 251,006 drs. 71 leptas.

The expense of coinage, including the metal, is as follows: —

Pieces of	10	lepta cost	4·3555 leptas.
	5	...	2·7646
	2	...	1·6588
	1	...	1·3444
Total	20	...	10·1233

Thus it appears that the greatest profit arises from pieces of 10 leptas; whilst on those of one lepta there is a loss of about 30 per cent. The profit, however, on the whole shows an average of about 100 per cent.

The stamp-office is in the same building as the mint.

2. Government Printing-office. — A national printing-office has existed ever since the beginning of the revolution. Under the provisional government of Capodistria, it was remodelled; but it was only properly organised by the royal ordonnance of $\frac{10}{22}$ December, 1833, which placed it under the department of the minister of religion and public instruc-

tion. It was divided into two sections, one for printing government acts, and the other for the public. The lithographic department was divided in the same manner. In 1835 it underwent some modifications, and again in 1838, and was then placed under the financial department, to which it still belongs.

The following are the works printed at the establishment: — 1. The Government Gazette. 2. The Greek Courier. 3. The Journal of the Antiquarian Society. 4. The public acts of all the government authorities in the metropolis, at prices fixed by a tariff. 5. The public acts of all other authorities at their demand. 6. Useful works ordered to be printed by the government. 7. Books of instruction and other works for the use of schools authorised by a special order from the king.

The lithographic department may also work for private persons, provided it does not interfere with the public service.

The receipts of this establishment amounted, in 1840, to 127,891 drs., and the expenses to 74,925 drs., showing a clear revenue of 52,966 drs.

3. Post-office. — The importance of establishing a regular and frequent means of communication from one part of the kingdom to the other, was not overlooked by the government; but, occupied as they were at first by more weighty concerns, they had not sufficient time to direct their attention to this branch of the service. The letter-bags in the interior of the country were carried from town to town by foot-messengers, and the control was so imperfect and ill-arranged, that letters were frequently lost, and sometimes intercepted by robbers, to obtain possession of the money contained in them. In order to deprive the klephtis of all further inducement to attack the mails in future, a regulation was published by which the public were informed that for the future money-letters would not be forwarded through the post-office; but the intention of government was partly frustrated, as it happened more than once subsequently that the messengers were stopped, and the letters seized and destroyed.

It was not till 1836 that the post-office was organised on a proper and judicious footing; and though great praise is due to M. Skouphos, the postmaster-general, for the reforms he has effected, and for his still unceasing efforts to improve the department over which he presides, there is still a wide field for his exertions.

The royal decree for the definitive organisation of the post-office is dated Athens $\left.\begin{matrix}20\text{ Nov.}\\2\text{ Dec.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1836, and contains the regulations and establishment of post-offices in every town, the number of persons employed, their functions, responsibilities, salaries, rank, and uniform, the control of the receipts and expenditure, and a general plan of the manner in which the business is conducted.

The whole of the post-offices of the kingdom are under the immediate control of the director-general, who must reside in the capital, but is bound to make a biennial tour of inspection round all the subordinate post-offices. The director-general has the rank and uniform of a governor of a province; those of the other functionaries are the same as the corresponding grades in the ministries, but without epaulettes.

The salaries of the post-office employés are as follows:—

	Drs.		£
Postmaster-General per month	400	equal to per annum	171
Postmaster - ...	250	... ...	107
Controller - ...	200	... ...	86
Secretary - ...	140	... ...	50
Expeditor - ...	100	... ...	43

The following is a table of the gross receipts and expenses of the post-office establishment for the eight years, ending 1840.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.
	Drs.	Drs.
1833	9,624	55,836
1834	21,536	63,687
1835	43,140	100,000
1836	120,000	160,000
1837	125,000	205,000
1838	140,000	200,000
1839	160,000	200,000
1840	180,000	200,000

D. National Property.

Sect. 1. *Government Monopolies.*

1. Lands. — Before the revolution, the Turkish government were well known to have been posssesed of a complete register of the public and private property in Greece. Every house, every field, and almost every tree, were registered. All these important documents, however, disappeared in the revolution; some of them were burned by the Turkish authorities themselves, others destroyed by the reckless Greeks, without any regard to the future, and thus the government found themselves almost without any documents.

According to a decree of the first Greek national assembly, held at Epidaurus in 1821, all lands and other property till then belonging to the Turkish government and individuals, was confiscated, and became Greek national property. The only exception to this was the Isle of Eubœa, where, by the treaty of July, between the three great powers and the Porte, the Turkish proprietors were allowed to dispose of their property, or remain in the country.

Under these circumstances, and during those troubled times, a large quantity of national lands was taken possession of and cultivated by private persons; and as at that period almost all the *hodgets* or title-deeds of property were also destroyed and lost, the government cannot in every case prove their claims, and rather prefer to forego them than appear unjust and grasping. But every year brings fresh property into the hands of government, as the state of things becomes more organised, and the rights of titles are more strictly investigated.

It is said by some that government possesses land to the extent of ten millions of stremata, others say twenty millions. But these are vague surmises; for the fact is, that the government have never had a computation made, and till a correct survey has been taken, it is impossible to ascertain exactly the precise amount. It is, however, certain, that it amounts to a very large proportion of the whole of the kingdom; for in Greece, the government claims possession of all lands; and the onus of proving the right and title of possession lies with individuals, not with the state.

The national lands are available for national purposes.

The following tables will serve to show the quantity of national property alienated by virtue of the law of endowment of the Greek families, and the endowment of the royal phalanx: —

A. — *Table of Land and other National Property ceded to Individuals, conformably to the Law of Dotation of the Greek Families, from 26th May, 1835, to 31st December, 1840.*

Number of Persons endowed.	Stremata at 1000 square Metres each.	Purchase Money, in Drachmes.	Portion of Purchase Money on account of Dotation.	Portion of Purchase Money payable in ten Years (one-tenth each Year).	Annual Payments.			Amount of Tithe fixed in this Case at 3 per cent. annually.
					Interest and Sinking Fund on account of endowment.	Decennial Payments.	Total.	
6,124	102,648	7,561,353	4,868,528	2,712,825	291,989	271,283	563,272	55,028

B. — *Table of National Lands ceded to the Officers of the Royal Phalanx from* $\frac{1}{13}$ *January, 1838, to 31st December, 1840.*

Number of Phalangites who have obtained Credits.	Number who have accepted the Dotation.	Number of Stremata.	Purchase Money in Drachmes.	Remarks.
1,294	937	87,357	3,154,923	There are several Phalangites who have not yet received the full amount of their credits.

C. — *Table showing the Quantity of Land ceded to the Phalanx, distinguishing the different Provinces, and the Amount in each.*

Province.	Number of Stremata.	Province.	Number of Stremata.
Missolonghi	7,505	Kynetha	671
Agrinion	3,205	Naupactos	2,232
Mantinæa	2,354	Phocis and Doris	3,103
Megalopolis	618	Gortyne	2,530
Locris	10,314	Patras	6,533
Lacedæmon	3,894	Livadia	6,504
Phthiotis	1,853	Eurytania	70
Messenia	362	Olympia	456
Corinth	8,384	Triphyllia	1,177
Acarnania	5,003	Modon	1,704
Attica	1,108	Hermione	126
Argolis	3,396	Chalcis	1,254
Elis	3,443		
Thebes	9,560	Total	87,357

2. MINES. — Of the mineral productions of Greece generally, a description will be found in another part of this work. Those which produce a revenue to the state, are the following: —

A. The emery of the island of Naxos.
B. The millstone-quarries on the island of Mylos.
C. Gypsum at Mylos.
D. Clay of Santorin.
E. E'cume-de-mer (meerschaum) at Thebes.
F. The coal mines at Koumi.
G. Marble of Pentelicon.
H. Mineral springs at Thermia.

The administration of the first five is under the finance department; the coal mines of Koumi are under the minister of war, and the quarries of Pentelicon under the intendant of the civil list.

A. *Emery.* Government pays 95 leptas per cwt. to the miners for extracting this mineral, which is done without much labour, as it lies close to the surface. It might be worked to any extent, and produce a never-failing supply; but the government is bound by a contract with an English house to deliver to them annually 20,000 cwt. at certain stipulated prices, and not to sell any more of the article for exportation during the term of the contract, which was entered into in 1835, and is for ten years.

The annual revenue derived from emery is as follows: —

Cwt.	Drs. L.		Drs.
12,000 at	5 60	(contract prices) - -	95,200
8,000 at	3 50		
Deduct expenses of production - - -			24,200
		Net revenue -	71,000

It may be observed here, that the contractors re-sell the emery at prices varying from 20 to 40 drs. per cwt. on the spot, and consequently, when the contract expires (in 1845), the government will probably take the article under their own administration, and thus make an annual revenue of at least 500,000 drs. more than at present they obtain from it.

B. *The Millstones of Mylos* are obtained from quarries worked in the solid rock, and are of excellent quality, not only supplying the mills in all parts of Greece, but a good many are annually exported to Italy and other countries. The works are carried on for government account, and the stones sold at very moderate prices fixed by a tariff, according to their size.

The number sold in the year 1840 amounted to about 50,000, and the revenue produced was as follows: —

	D. L.	D. L.	Drs.
1,500 of 1st class at from	5 50 to	7 50 each	- 9,075
4,000 of 2d	2 50 ...	3 75 ...	- 12,100
4,000 of 3d	1 25 ...	1 80 ...	- 5,940
10,000 of 4th	65 ...	1 0 ...	- 7,970
20,000 of 5th	15 ...	0 23 ...	- 3,620
40 pair hand-millstones	5 0 ...	12 0 ...	- 328
Gross revenue - -			- 39,033
The expenses amounted to			- 18,350
Net revenue			- 20,683

C. *Gypsum* (plaster of Paris) is obtained also at Mylos. About 1500 cwt. are annually sold, producing at 4 drs. per cwt. 6000 drs. The expenses amount to nearly 2000 drs., leaving a net revenue of about 4000 drs.

D. *Santorin Clay* is used for building purposes, and when mixed with lime, produces an admirable cement of extraordinary compactness and solidity, much sought after for making terraces, wine-presses, and other purposes requiring to be rendered impervious to damp or fluids. The administration sells it at 4 leptas per basket, and the annual revenue produced is about 3,500 drs.

E. *Meerschaum.* — This natural production, which is principally used for pipe-heads, and much esteemed in Germany, and other parts of Europe, is found in a soft, spongy state in many parts of Greece. In the year 1835, a German house made a contract with the government to work exclusively a large bed of this article near Thebes, at their own charge, and pay the state a sum of 73 drs. 50 leptas for every cwt. exported. They went to the expense of 50,000 drs. in exca-

vating it; but it appears they did not know the proper way of preparing it for use, as, when exposed to the air, it cracks in drying, and breaks into pieces too small for pipes of even ordinary size. The contract, which is made for seven years, expires in 1842, and the article will then be open to competition. The quantity hitherto exported has not been more than 100 cwt. altogether, and the works are now abandoned.

F. The working of the *coal mines at Koumi*, on the eastern coast of the island of Eubœa, was commenced in 1835. The quality is inferior, and indeed it has more the appearance of petrified timber, with a dull brownish surface, than the sparkling look of sea coal. Some attempts have been made to use it in steamers, but the result was not very favourable. Its principal consumption is in the forges of the royal arsenals, the smelting houses, iron foundry, and the mint. It is sold at the port of Koumi at 3 leptas per oka (16*s.* sterling per ton); and about 30,000 cwt. are now annually consumed. The expenses of working it amounted, in 1840, to 53,900 drs., the receipts 54,800 drs., surplus 900 drs. The post-office used to consume annually 12,000 cwt. for the post-steamer; but as this has ceased running for the present, the supply is no longer necessary.

G. *Marble Quarries of Pentelicus.*— Some of the noblest monuments of antiquity, still in existence, are composed of Pentelican marble, such as the Parthenon, the Erectheïum, the temples of Theseus, Jupiter, Olympius, &c.; and the closeness of its grain, and brilliant whiteness of its colour, combine to render it eminently adapted for ornamental architecture.

The quarries were re-opened in 1836, for the purpose of procuring materials for building the new palace of King Otho; but slabs and blocks of this exquisite marble are sold to the public at fixed prices, according to their size, under the superintendence of the controller of the king's household.

H. *Mineral Springs.*— The principal springs for medicinal purposes are on the island of Thermia (Kythnos), and are much frequented by invalids. Government has formed a bathing establishment there; but the revenue derived from it is scarcely sufficient to defray the expenses.

3. SALT-WORKS. — The manufacture and sale of salt is a government monopoly in Greece. The salt-works are sixteen in number, of which three are in the Peloponnesus, eight on the continent, and five in the islands; but of all these, only six are now at work; viz., those of Anavissos in Attica, Missolonghi in Ætolia, Lamia in Phthiotis, Thermissia in Argolis, Dombrena near Thebes, and Mylos in the island of the same name.

The produce of the salt-works, in 1840, was 8,539,926 okas (equal to about 20,000 tons). The expense of producing salt is very trifling, being nearly the result of natural effects. The salt water is allowed to enter extensive flats, prepared for the purpose, which, when inundated to the proper depth, are closed; and by the influence of the sun and the air, crystallisations are formed, which are then refined in the salt-pits. It has been remarked, that when northerly winds prevail, the crystals are larger, the quantity of salt produced much greater, and the process of formation infinitely quicker than with any other wind.

The salt is thence conveyed to the government depôts, which are established in every town of importance, and there sold to the public. The price for local consumption is fixed at 8 leptas per oka, and to facilitate commerce, it is reduced to 2 leptas per oka (12*s.* 6*d.* sterling per ton), for exportation.

This article produces an annual revenue of about 460,000 drs., from which 100,000 drs. have to be deducted for the expenses, thus leaving a clear revenue of 360,000 drs.

4. FISHERIES. — The right of fishing in the rivers, lakes, and seas of the kingdom is let to private individuals, who pay a yearly rent to government for the privilege. They are in general let for a period of five years, though there are some few exceptions.

The following is a general view of the number of fisheries in the kingdom, with the amount of the annual rent they produce: —

Province.	Number of Fisheries.	Annual Revenue.
		Drs.
Acarnania - - - -	6	4,360
Ætolia - - - -	11	47,330
Bœotia - - - -	3	1,210
Thebes - - - -	3	6,580
Eubœa - - - -	1	598
Locris - - - -	3	1,929
Phthiotis - - - -	1	234
Attica - - - -	1	120
Parnassus - - - -	1	122
Argolis - - - -	7	5,426
Achaïa - - - -	1	3,600
Elis and Olympia - - -	6	47,715
Pylos (Navarin) - - -	2	2,281
Messenia - - - -	2	704
Kynouria - - - -	9	525
Lacedæmon - - - -	3	734
Naupactos - - - -	1	280
Total -	61	123,748

Sect. 2. *Perishable Property.*

1. *Woods and Forests.*—The numerous abuses relative to the felling of timber in the royal forests, which had crept in during the revolution, and the period of anarchy which succeeded it, induced the government, at an early period, to interpose its authority, and endeavour to put an end to them, by imposing certain restrictions, and exacting certain payments for the right of using the timber of the state. On the $\frac{10}{22}$ Dec. 1833, a royal edict was issued (*Government Gazette*, 1833, p. 300.), in which, after adverting to the severe losses which accrued to the state from indiscriminately felling for fire-wood large trees which were valuable for ship-building and house-timber, and from the destruction by fire of extensive tracts of forest arising from the negligence and wilfulness of the peasants and others, the following regulations were enacted:—

"The right of cutting timber in the national forests is in future only to be granted to such individuals as receive a certificate of permission from the king's commissary (Ἔφορος) of the district, in which the quantity and particular description of timber are specified.

"For all timber felled and carried away in a rough state, the government levies a tax of 25 per cent., whether intended for fuel, turnery, house, or ship-building, and 20 per cent. only, if the wood is cut up into beams, planks, hoops, staves, &c.

"On charcoal made from government timber, the tax is 1 lepton per oka, which is about 15 per cent. on the selling price.

"On wood used in lime-kilns, and brick and tile manufactories, as well as tar made on the royal domains, 10 per cent. on the produce of the respective trades is to be paid to the state.

"The exportation of timber for ship-building can only be allowed by special permission from the king.

"The cutting down of young trees of less than three years, as also the felling of Valonea oaks, olive and fig trees, is entirely prohibited, and all transgressions are punishable by the penal code.

"To avoid the danger of fire, it is ordained that all manufactories of tar, plaster of Paris, lime, bricks, and tiles, shall be situated at least a quarter of a mile distant from the borders of forests.

"Making incisions in fir-trees, to extract resin (ρητινή), and stripping off bark from any standing tree, as well as wilfully setting fire to the forests, are criminal acts, and the perpetrators are amenable to the criminal laws."

By a subsequent law, it was decreed that timber for ship-building should pay to government a duty of 50 per cent.; but, on the other hand, that staves and hoops for casks, barrels, and buckets, should be free of all duty. (*Gov. Gaz.* 1835, p. 165.)

The royal forests were placed under the care and control of an organised body of foresters, in virtue of royal decree, dated Athens, $\frac{18}{30}$ Sept. 1836, according to which they were divided into seven districts; viz. Roumelia, Eubœa, Arcadia, Elis, Messenia, Attica, and the Cyclades.

But the districts being found too extensive for exercising the necessary control, the system was re-modelled in 1838;

and the royal ordonnance of that year established the forest administration on its present improved footing. The following are the principal regulations of the law, which is found to work well: —

"The forests of the kingdom are divided into twenty districts (Δασονομείον), each subdivided into five under-stations (Δασοφυλακείον), making together 100. The twenty districts are: —

District.	Headquarters.	District.	Headquarters.
Pylos (Navarin).	Choraïs.	Eubœa (North).	Pylæ.
Megalopolis.	Leondari.	... (South).	Psachna.
Lacedæmon.	Sparta.	Attica.	Kalyvia Kassa.
Argolis.	Epidaurus.	Bœotia.	Livadia.
Gortyne.	Vitina.	Acarnania.	Kompoti.
Kyllenia.	Calavrita.	Valtos.	Karvasara.
Achaïa.	Ali-Tslepi.	Ætolia.	Vrachori.
Elis.	Douka.	Phthiotis.	Lamia.
Olympia.	Krestena.	Phocis and Locris.	Lidoriki.
Triphyllia.	Tzourtza.	Eurytania.	Karpenisi.

"Over each district is placed a ranger (Δασονόμος), under whom are five foresters (Δασοφύλαξ) for the protection of the forests and timber. The direction and superintendence of forests is confided to two inspectors (Επιθεορήτης τῶν Δασῶν), who are immediately subordinate to the finance minister, and who must travel through their respective districts at least eight months in the year. During their official tours they must keep a journal, in which are to be entered all particulars connected with the forests and their administration, and on their return to the capital their remarks must be laid before the minister.

"The pay of the inspectors of forests, is 250 drs. per month (107*l.* per annum), and forage for a horse; that of rangers 130 drs. per month, or 57*l.*; and the foresters, who are to be chosen from among those men who served their country during the war of independence, 30 drs. per month.

"The uniform of the forest employés is a coat of dark green cloth of military cut (the same as the infantry of the line), with standing collar and cuffs of black cloth, silver buttons, and a *couteau de chasse* with silver hilt. The

rangers have three oak leaves in silver embroidered on the collar, silver epaulettes without bullion, and silver sword-knot. The inspectors have a similar wreath of oak-leaves round the collar, and epaulettes with bullion; a three-cornered hat with the national cockade, and a plume of dark green feathers. The uniform need not be worn except on grand occasions, but the employés are bound to wear a cap of green cloth, on which is embroidered in silver the king's initial, an O surmounted by a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves in silver."

All the other regulations contained in the original organisation remain in force.

The revenue derived annually from the crown forests, amounts to about 190,000 drs., and the expenses to 90,000 drs.— annual net revenue 100,000 drs.

2. *Olive Trees.*—A very valuable part of the national property consists in the numerous groves of olive trees scattered throughout Greece, amounting altogether to more than 400,000. Most of these are let on lease of fifty years, and produce to the state an annual revenue of 442,799 drs.

3. *Mulberry Trees.*—The number of mulberry trees belonging to the state, which grow in the plain of Sparta, amounts to about 120,000. They are let on long lease, and produce an annual revenue of 64,579 drs. Others situated in different parts of Greece produce 4713 drs., making the total annual receipts of this description of property 69,292 drs.

4. *Vineyards and Currant Plantations.*— Some of these are cultivated for account of the state, but the greater part were planted by private individuals on government lands on condition of paying the legal tax for the use of the ground. These amount to 1076 pieces of property in different hands.

	Drs.
The revenue of those let on 10 years' lease amounts annually to - - - - -	48,208
The revenue of those let on short leases - -	7,780
Total -	55,988

5. *Royal Domains and other Property.*— The royal domains are: —

	Drs.
Daphne, producing an annual revenue of -	1,840
Vochoro-Galata (let for 50 years) ditto -	10,000
The Botanical garden and nursery, ditto -	3,600
The Model farm at Tirynth ditto -	3,743
Total -	19,183

Besides these there are the following descriptions of property, viz.: —

	Drs.
Gardens - - producing in 1840 -	26,293
Marshes and willow-beds ... ... -	6,850
Artificial meadows - ... ... -	4,595
Rice grounds - ... ... -	2,712
Water-mills - - ... ... -	22,834
Oil-mills - - ... ... -	886
Houses - - ... ... -	2,892
Workshops - - ... ... -	3,881
Khans, coffee-houses, &c. ... ... -	675
Brick-kilns - - ... ... -	497
Total -	72,115

From the foregoing it appears, that the net annual revenue at present derived from national property is as follows: —

			Drs.
Imperishable Property.	Interest on sale of lands - -		63,105
	Mines and minerals, viz.: —	Drs.	
	Emery - -	71,000	
	Mill-stones - -	20,683	
	Gypsum - -	4,000	
	Porcelain clay -	3,500	
			99,183
	Saltworks - - -		360,000
	Fisheries - - -		123,748
			646,036
Perishable Property.	Woods and forests -	100,000	
	Olive groves - -	442,799	
	Mulberry trees - -	69,292	
	Vines and currants -	55,988	
	Domains - -	19,183	
	Other property - -	72,115	
			759,377
	Total -		1,405,413

The following Table will show the increase which has taken place progressively in the revenue obtained from national property during the last seven years, from which it will be seen that it produced in 1840 nearly three times as much as in the year 1833: —

Table of the Gross Revenue derived from National Property, for the eight Years 1833—1840 *inclusive.*

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
Mines and Minerals - -	5,906	9,735	32,652	82,145	180,643	180,000	180,000	182,000
Saltworks -	157,809	377,000	431,000	469,000	416,000	467,000	453,000	483,651
Fisheries -	102,800	142,600	118,600	122,000	96,000	58,000	124,000	124,545
Forests - -	46,603	75,250	95,000	92,000	102,000	148,000	188,000	192,484
Olive-trees -	105,125	15,174	15,180	134,000	8,000	22,000	400,000	442,799
Vineyards and currants -	10,127	21,000	24,529	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	54,000
Gardens, &c. -	40,022	167,000	166,000	120,000	100,000	26,000	26,000	26,000
Houses, mills, &c. - -	99,981	163,876	125,000	60,000	160,000	26,000	30,000	26,000
Other property	29,878	45,040	135,983	61,172	46,500	176,000	110,000	89,372
Total -	598,251	1,016,675	1,143,944	1,195,317	1,164,143	1,158,000	1,566,000	1,620,851

Sect. 3. *National Expenditure.*

Notwithstanding the various reports which have been circulated in Europe during the last few years, of the bankrupt state of Greece, the unfavourable prospects of her finances, and the impossibility of her ever extricating herself from her pecuniary difficulties, if the reader will attentively examine the figures contained in the following pages, I think he will arrive at the conclusion that, so far from being in a state of insolvency, Greece has been making great and rapid progress every year in the improvement of her financial system, and will be convinced that *she has now happily arrived at that period when her revenues exceed the necessary expenses of carrying on the government.* This favourable state of things, which must prove highly satisfactory to every well-wisher of Greece, has been brought about partly by the gradual development of her national resources, the extension of her commerce and agriculture, and the introduction of a better system of collecting the revenue and exercising a more rigid control over the financial department, and partly by the introduction of a judicious economy, and a reduction

of the expenses in the different branches of the public service.

On his attaining his majority and assuming the reins of government, the young monarch found himself placed in a state of extreme difficulty and embarrassment: — the treasury nearly empty from the lavish expenditure of the regency — the accounts in a state of chaotic confusion — the taxes levied in a most loose and uncontrolled manner — expensive embassies kept up abroad — heavy demands on the purse at home — the country saddled with a considerable foreign debt, the interest of which under all circumstances must be duly provided for — a large standing army to be maintained — several branches of the service still to be organised — and but very few public servants in whom he could place confidence.

The net proceeds of the two first series of the loan guaranteed by the three powers, were received and spent by the regency, and out of the nominal amount of forty millions of francs, or 44,672,000 drachmes, only 19,612,000 drachmes found their way into the Greek treasury, more than one half having been absorbed and kept back for the following items: —

	Drs.
Loss of 6 per cent. on the price of negotiation, commission, &c. - - - - -	5,298,000
Indemnity paid to Turkey for giving up Negropont, 40,000,000 piastres - - - -	14,920,000
Interest and sinking fund for the first year, also kept back - - - - -	4,842,000
	25,060,000

Of the third series of the loan, the greater part has been used for paying the interest and sinking fund of the two former, and there remains but a very small portion still to be received.

In the year 1837 Greece obtained a small loan of about a couple of millions of francs from Bavaria, but the greater part has already been repaid.

The old loans negotiated in London during the revolution have not been hitherto formally acknowledged by the present

government; but there is no reason to doubt that as Greece is now in a situation to provide for the exigencies of her own state without assistance from abroad, and has a surplus at her disposal, which is likely to increase every year, she will at no very distant period make some arrangement with her foreign creditors, and set apart some portion of such surplus for the purpose of liquidating those long outstanding debts, the nominal amount of which is 2,800,000*l.*

The annexed documents will speak for themselves. The first is the financial report for the first three years of the existence of the kingdom, drawn up by the then minister of finance; the second gives a general comparative view of the annual receipts, expenditure, deficiency, and surplus for each year from 1833 to 1840 inclusive; and the third and last is the detailed account of the revenue and expenses of the country for the year 1840.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE FOR THE YEARS 1833, 1834, and 1835. DATED ATHENS, $\frac{3}{15}$ OCTOBER, 1836.

Now that Greece is become an independent state, and a new link in the great chain which connects the civilised countries of Europe, she forms a subject of the deepest interest not only to politicians and literati, but to all thinking men. Every one examines and enquires particularly whether she really contains within herself such elements as, when properly developed, can secure to the state stability and independence, or whether she can only exist by the support and assistance of foreign powers.

In order to answer this question fairly, it will be necessary to inquire into her financial resources,—the most important source of prosperity to every state,—and consider them in relation to the extraordinary moral powers developed and exerted by the nation in so glorious a manner during the period of the ever-memorable revolution and war of independence. Political economy is to a nation what domestic economy is to a family. A private family may be said to be

in good circumstances, when its head wisely directs its resources and income, and regulates his expenses according to his receipts. In like manner, a state is in a flourishing condition when its sovereign, having ascertained what are the most necessary expenses for carrying on the government, confines them to the means which are at the disposal of such a state, without imposing extraordinary burdens on the people.

The financial affairs of Greece may be divided into three principal epochs.

The first commences from the day when the trumpet of liberty was first sounded, and comes down to the year 1828:

The second from the arrival of Capodistria as president, to the beginning of 1833:

The third, from the arrival of the king down to the present period.

If we turn our attention to the first epoch, we shall endeavour in vain to find any order or regular system in the finances of the nation. That was the period of universal movement, uncertainty, and war. Government rapidly succeeded government, and their short duration was not calculated to build up solidly the great national edifice — the finances of the country. It is true that there existed at that time a finance-ministry, by whom registers and accounts were kept; but the confusion which existed in the financial operations of that period was so vast, through the pressure of circumstances, that even now, after a lapse of so many years, it is scarcely possible to check them. On the one hand, immense sums are charged for extraordinary expenses of the state, purchase of warlike stores, preparations for military expeditions, arming and manning the infant navy, and the payment of the troops; on the other, we find revenues arising from the tithes raised on the produce of the land, from the sale of national property, from foreign and domestic loans, subscriptions, presents, and other pecuniary assistance. But to determine the precise amount of these receipts and expenses, even supposing that the former were duly paid into the treasury of

the provisional government, and properly accounted for, is a work of time, and must be left till the laborious investigations on the subject are completed.

The second epoch, when, freed from the heavy rod of war, the government had time to introduce a financial system, exhibits some attempts at balance-sheets and budgets; but the disturbances which took place towards the end of it, annihilated at one stroke all order and systematic organisation, and the ensuing period of anarchy, loosened so completely the springs of the financial machinery, that it became impossible to pay the regular salary of the men at the head of affairs out of the public revenue. In order to give an idea of the state of the finances of the country at that time, we should remind the reader that our troops were without pay or food, and prowling about the country, levying contributions on the inhabitants of the provinces; and that at the period of the arrival of the king, our public treasury contained only 229 phœnix 77 lepta *, in metal, and 1960 phœnix † in paper.

The arrival of King Otho, in 1833, was an epoch in the history of Greece which opened to her the most cheering prospects of prosperity. Since that period, extraordinary progress has been made in every department of our public affairs; and every thing tends to make us cherish the hope that, at no very distant period, the complicated machinery of the state will attain perfection. That the country contains sufficient resources in itself, which only require to be properly developed, and placed under effective and wholesome financial regulations, to defray all our public expenses, will be seen from the following tables and accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom for the three years ending 1835, which are extracted from the books and official documents of the finance-office and treasury-general. We consider it superfluous to add any explanations to these balance-sheets, but merely give them with their principal results.

* About 6*l.* 12*s.* sterling.

† Nearly 56*l.*

Revenue.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
The two first series of the loan of 60,000,000 of francs, nominal amount 40,000,000 of francs, or - -			44,672,000	0
Balance of the old loan - - -	210,900	0		
Advance on account of the 3d series of the loan - - -	1,128,944	44		
			1,339,844	44
Ordinary revenue of 1833 - -	7,721,370	62		
1834 - -	10,921,787	82		
1835 - -	13,635,930	36		
	32,279,088	80		
Deduct expense of collecting the revenue for 3 years -	3,798,184	73		
Arrears due -	4,785,397	13		
	8,583,581	86		
			23,695,506	94
Total - -			69,707,351	38

Disbursements.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
(A) On account of the guaranteed loan, and for the years preceding 1833:				
(1) *Non valeurs* of the loan; viz. loss and difference on the price negotiated, discount, interest on advances, commission, coining, insurance, and freight			5,296,070	6
(2) Repayments and sinking fund, viz.: —				
(a) Indemnification to Turkey	12,531,164	54		
(b) Repayments to the Powers	1,125,694	44		
(c) Ditto, with interest to M. Eynard - -	131,782	40		
(d) Redemption of paper money cancelled - -	10,432	0		
(e) Amortisation of the new loan (effective) - -	961,851	16		
(f) Arrears due before 1833 -	159,762	45		
			14,920,686	99
(3) Interest on the new loan (effective) - - - - - -			4,842,620	59
(4) Redemption of copper money coined previous to 1833 - - - - - -			463,843	87
			25,523,221	51
(B) Ordinary expenses of the three years 1833, 1834, and 1835:				
For 1833 - 11,821,234	27			
1834 - 14,987,298	87			
1835 - 13,338,574	4			
	40,147,107	38		
Deduct arrears not paid - -	864,886	80		
			39,282,220	38
			64,805,441	89

Recapitulation.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Receipts for the three years -	69,707,351	38		
Expenditure ditto - -	64,805,441	89		
Balance - -			4,901,909	49
Of which, rest of the loan remaining in the hands of the bankers charged with the negotiation - -			151,893	79
Sundry accounts not charged in the budget - -			184,279	39
Payments of arrears received in the first six months of 1836, after deducting the expenses of collecting -			2,631,490	92
Cash in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1835, specie -			1,810,834	49
Ditto ditto ditto assignations			123,410	90
			4,901,909	49

It appears from the above, that the expenditure of 1833 and 1834 greatly surpassed the revenue of those years; but in 1835 the finances made a great advance towards the grand object of reducing the one and increasing the other till they arrive at an equal balance. It will be observed that there was scarcely any difference between the receipts for the year, and the current expenses of the state, further than the amount of charge of collection.

That the expenses of the first two years should surpass the amount of revenue is very natural, when we consider the nature of the extraordinary circumstances under which we laboured, and which exercised such a powerful influence over our whole system; and, further, that we were saddled with the heavy expense of the auxiliary corps sent here in virtue of the decision of the London conference, as well as that of recruiting a body of volunteers in a foreign country for the purpose of replacing the auxiliary corps, also in accordance with the will of the great powers; to this must be added the travelling expenses of the regency, and their functionaries; and, lastly, sundry large outlays for repairs and new buildings, which were undertaken not only for momentary comfort and security, but with reference to futurity. The expenses incurred on military buildings alone, amounted to nearly a million of drachmes.

It must also be remembered that, at first, the government found it necessary to purchase arms and other articles for the army, and other branches of the public service, in foreign

countries, and were frequently obliged to pay exorbitant prices, as they were required for immediate use, and native industry had not made sufficient progress to allow the Greeks to compete with foreigners.

An examination of the state of the revenue and expenditure for 1835, will convince every reasonable person that the former will continue to increase in proportion to the progress and development of our national industry, commerce, navigation, agriculture, and manufactures; and that our expenditure will be reduced, as by degrees it will be confined to the payment of the really necessary expense of carrying on the government, which, as we have seen above, amounted for the three years to about forty millions of drachmes. The greater part of this was raised from the internal resources of the country; out of the proceeds of the loan about fourteen millions were taken; but, on the other hand, nearly fifteen millions were applied to pay off debts incurred prior to 1833.

That the expenditure for the current service of the state during these three years was not disproportionally large, may be seen by casting a glance at the number of national wants for which it was required to provide.

The order which, as we said before, was introduced for a short time during the second epoch, was overturned in 1832, and the Greeks, who had scarcely recovered from the pressures under which they had been labouring for many years, were again plunged into misfortune, and thrown back to the state in which they were at the commencement of the epoch of 1828. In order to reach the point at which Greece has now arrived, it became necessary to frame laws, and have the proper organs to dispense them with justice, as well as a sufficient military force to suppress the spirit of revolt and disturbance, annihilate the different factions, and support the legislative and executive authorities.

The internal state of the kingdom was then unorganised; the communes, the foundation of all social life, were mere shadows, or skeletons of municipalities. The name of justice was almost unknown. Some tribunals, indeed, had existed, but these were encumbered with the chains of the

Venetian jurisdiction. The government had, therefore, to constitute proper and independent courts of justice, the want of which was severely felt by all classes of society. It was certainly a great misfortune for Greece to be morally excluded from the other states of Europe. As a young mercantile nation, she required embassies to open connections and form alliances for the furtherance of her moral and physical interests; and she felt the want of consuls to protect and countenance her growing trade. Public institutions were indispensable, such as a mint, printing-office, warehouses for the transit-trade, health-offices, custom-houses, lazzarettos, barracks, and prisons. We required the organisation of our financial authorities, and particularly elementary schools, in support of which the sum of 360,000 drs. is now yearly paid out of the public treasury. The state stood in need of the services of a corps whose special duty was the preservation of order, and security of life and property. The organisation of the gendarmerie, whose success in fulfilling the purposes for which they were instituted does them as much honour as it is generally acknowledged and justly appréciated, was therefore a matter of necessity.

The country was bound to support the widows and orphans of those who had fallen while fighting for the liberty of the nation, and who had been plunged into misfortune for the benefit of the country; it was bound to provide a suitable subsistence for the veterans who had bled for the cause of Greece. If we calculate all these wants of the country, which are now for the most part removed; if we compare many others which we have not mentioned with the current expenses of the three years above specified; if we consider the extraordinary charges incurred by the disturbances in the provinces of Maina and Messenia; and, lastly, if we reflect on the enormous means required to organise a state, which during a long and wearisome period of revolution, war, internal factions, and anarchy, had sunk into a complete moral chaos, we shall be fully convinced that our expenditure was not disproportioned to the wants of the community.

Let us now for a moment examine whether the money

spent by the state has tended to enliven our commerce, to increase our agriculture, and to improve our national industry, by establishing confidence, facilitating the circulation of capital, and showing the practical benefits which accrue to a nation from the introduction of order and the maintenance of peace.

In the year 1830, the revenues of the different custom-houses of the kingdom amounted to 1,456,510 drs. In comparing them with the yearly receipts of the same for the last three years, we find that, exclusive of the custom-houses of Eubœa, Lamia, and Attica, which districts were the last incorporated with the kingdom, they yielded the sum of 6,717,548 drs. 84 lepta, equal to a yearly average of 2,239,182 drs. 29 lepta. Thus, although no alteration was made in the tariff of import and export duties, the yearly receipts of the custom-house for the last three years exceed those of 1830 by 782,672 drs. 39 lepta.

In order to gain a clearer insight into the progress that has been made by our national agriculture, let us compare the amount of duties paid on exports from the country at the above two periods.

The amount of duties paid on exports in 1830 was 228,384 drs., whilst the annual average of the same for the last three years, and exclusive of the before-mentioned three provinces, amounted to 510,030 drs. If we multiply 228,384 drs., the sum received in 1830 by $16\frac{2}{3}$ (the export duty being 6 per cent. *ad valorem*), we shall find that the value of Greek produce exported in that year amounted to 3,806,400 drs.; whereas, if we multiply 510,030 drachmes, the average receipts for the years 1833—1835, in the same manner, the product will be 8,500,500 drs., showing an increase in each year of 4,694,100 drs., or 121 per cent.

Let us now look at the corresponding receipts of the land-tax; but that we may not be accused of wishing to detract from the past, to which attach such glorious recollections, we will no longer refer to the period of 1830, but look at

the revenues of the three years ending 1835, which are as follows: —

			Drs.
Revenue of the land tax for		1833	4,127,927
Ditto	ditto	1834	5,703,100
Ditto	ditto	1835	7,269,684

From this it appears, that, although the tax was not increased, the receipts of the second year exceeded those of the first by nearly one third, or 33 per cent., and those of the third year three quarters, or 75 per cent., and we may properly infer that the increase in the produce of the soil took place in the same ratio. The conclusion, therefore, at which we arrive is, that the peasants and agriculturists who took up arms in defence of their country, and who remained inactive for a period from want of security and confidence in the stability of the government, have now returned to their agricultural employments, and that an impetus has been given to native industry by the introduction of foreign capital. It cannot be doubted that the great expenses incurred by the state have not only caused a great moral improvement in our social relations, but have mainly tended to benefit generally the state of our agriculture, commerce, and shipping, by putting in circulation 15,000,000 of fresh capital.

Let us look, lastly, at the manner in which the property of the state has been administered, to see whether or not proper measures have been taken to guard against abuses.

The expenditure of the state was, and still continues to be, regulated by special budgets, founded upon the general annual budget, and laid before the king every month by the different ministerial departments. No sum can be spent which is not included in the monthly budgets, or specially ordained by a royal ordonnance, and to be deducted from the annual budget. The greatest caution is observed in all cases of payment, which are only made in virtue of written orders, attached to which are all the proofs and other documents relating to the case, particularly the royal ordonnance authorising the payment, a special account of the items, and the proper receipts. Without these certificates no order can be honoured by any treasury of the kingdom.

For the rest, the administration of the public monies is subject to the strict scrutiny of the Court of Accounts, created for the express purpose of revising and controlling the expenses of the state, of watching over the public stock, and of detecting and punishing abuses.

(Signed) The Minister of Finances, *ad interim*,
LASSANIS.

Athens, $\frac{3}{15}$ October, 1836.

Financial Account of the Receipts and Expenditure for 1833.

No. 1.—GROSS RECEIPTS.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Direct Taxes.				
Land and farm tax	4,127,927	15		
Cattle and pasture tax	523,977	54		
			4,651,904	69
Indirect Taxes.				
Customs	2,043,500	7		
Other indirect taxes	239,040	14		
			2,282,540	21
Public Institutions.				
Mint				
Post-office	9,624	6		
Printing-office	8,633	18		
			18,257	24
Domains and other National Property.				
Forests	46,603	14		
Mines and minerals	5,906	34		
Salt-works	157,829	94		
Fisheries	102,812	25		
Aqueducts and running water	662	80		
Olive trees	105,125	25		
Currant plantations	10,127	0		
Rice-grounds and marshes	3,307	92		
Model farm at Tyrinth	1,040	25		
Gardens and meadows	40,022	72		
Public buildings and workshops	99,981	39		
Sale of national lands	19,744	91		
Interest	5,087	80		
			598,251	71
Sundry Receipts.				
Local receipts	33,750	56		
Collections for institutions of public utility	7,535	86		
Unforeseen receipts	18,930	46		
			60,216	88
Arrears.				
Arrears of revenue due previous to 1833			110,199	89
Total			7,721,370	62

No. 2. — Expenses of Administration and Management.

	Drs.	L.
Public treasuries - - - - -	65,306	32
Direct taxes - - - - -	202,657	50
Indirect taxes - - - - -	268,047	9
Public institutions - - - -	55,836	42
National domains, &c. - - - -	203,597	75
Repayments and overcharges - - -	10,853	36
Total -	806,298	44

Recapitulation.

	Drs.	L.
Amount of gross receipts - - - -	7,721,370	62
Deduct cost of administration and management -	806,298	44
Net receipts - - -	6,915,072	18
Deduct arrears not yet paid -	353,611	1
Amount received by the treasury - - -	6,561,461	17
Add the nominal amount of the two series of the loan, 40,000,000 francs, or - - -	44,672,000	0
Total receipts -	51,233,461	17

No. 3. — Expenses of the State.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Charges on the Realization and Administration of the Loan of 40,000,000 *francs.*				
Loss on negotiation at 6 per cent. - - -	2,680,320	0		
Discount on sums received in anticipation, according to art. 10. of the Treaty - -	573,290	12		
Commission for negotiation of the loan, 2 per cent. -	893,440	0		
Commission on advances to the Greek government - -	108,175	12		
Interest on advances - -	267,436	44		
Coinage of Greek coins at Munich and Paris - -	107,968	28		
Insurance and freight of specie sent to Greece, engraving and printing bonds, postage, and other charges - -	139,294	26		
			4,769,924	72

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Brought forward -	-	-	4,769,924	72
Repayment of Debts incurred before 1833.				
Indemnification to Turkey, 40,000,000 of piasters, according to the Treaty of the 21st July, 1832 - -	12,531,164	54		
Repayment to the British government on account of their advance to Capodistria -	381,201	12		
			12,912,365	66
Current Expenses.				
Civil list - - -	986,801	3		
Regency - - -	719,426	54		
Ministry of foreign affairs -	293,917	45		
justice - -	97,327	0		
interior - -	522,152	2		
finances - -	99,199	73		
war - -	8,041,228	18		
navy - -	742,297	65		
instruction -	127,502	34		
Pensions previous to 1833 -	191,382	33		
			11,821,234	27
Sundries.				
Redemption of copper money coined under Capodistria and later - - -	81,012	68		
Redemption of paper money circulated by Capodistria -	10,432	0		
			91,444	68
Arrears.				
Sundry payments of arrears due prior to 1833 - -	-	-	133,632	45
			29,728,601	78
Deduct not yet paid: viz. —				
On the expenses of administration and management -	1,456	0		
On the current expenses of the state - - -	29,000	0		
			30,456	0
Total -	-	-	29,698,145	78

BALANCE.

Revenue of 1833, and the two series of the loan -	51,233,461	17
Deduct the above amount of expenses - -	29,698,145	78
Balance carried to 1834 - - - -	21,535,315	39

Financial Account of the Receipts and Expenditure for 1834.

No. 1.— Gross Receipts.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Direct Taxes.				
Land and farm tax - -	5,703,100	65		
Cattle and pasture tax -	552,437	94		
			6,255,538	59
Indirect Taxes.				
Customs - - -	2,610,865	36		
Other indirect taxes - -	311,559	15		
			2,922,424	51
Public Institutions.				
Mint				
Post-office - - -	21,536	50		
Printing-office - -	19,714	70		
			41,251	20
Domains and other National Property.				
Forests - - -	75,255	60		
Mines and minerals - -	9,735	95		
Salt-works - - -	377,270	79		
Fisheries - - -	142,661	51		
Aqueducts and running water -	819	62		
Olive trees - - -	15,174	47		
Currant plantations - -	21,069	23		
Rice-grounds and marshes -	7,718	76		
Model farm at Tyrinth				
Gardens and meadows -	167,818	10		
Public buildings and workshops	163,876	98		
Sale of national lands - -	11,045	31		
Interest - - -	24,229	12		
			1,016,675	44
Sundry Receipts.				
Local receipts - -	52,954	79		
Collections for institutions of public utility - -	745	56		
Unforeseen receipts - -	13,283	6		
			66,983	41
Arrears.				
Arrears of revenue due prior to 1833 - - -	-	-	230,241	30
			10,533,114	45
Church.				
Ecclesiastical revenues -	-	-	599,573	37
Total -	-	-	11,132,687	82

No. 2. — EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT.

	Drs.	L.
Public treasuries - - -	63,151	21
Direct taxes - - - -	277,591	83
Indirect taxes - - - -	529,205	0
Public institutions - - -	63,687	2
National domains, &c. - - -	345,016	31
Repayments and overcharges - -	32,251	87
Total -	1,310,903	24

RECAPITULATION.

	Drs.	L.
Amount of gross receipts - - -	11,132,687	82
Deduct cost of administration and management -	1,310,903	24
Net receipts -	9,821,784	58
Deduct arrears not yet paid - - -	1,090,643	7
Amount received by the treasury - -	8,731,141	51
Balance of the proceeds of the loan brought forward from last year - - -	21,535,315	39
Total receipts -	30,266,456	90

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 3. — Expenses of the State.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Interest and sinking fund -	-	-	4,432,951	46
Civil list - - -	715,439	4		
Regency - - -	435,089	52		
Council of state - -	17,849	99		
Department of foreign affairs -	478,729	66		
justice - -	239,750	16		
interior - -	1,221,980	55		
finances -	162,190	24		
war - -	9,029,921	39		
navy - -	2,086,932	39		
instruction -	355,608	37		
Pensions granted prior to 1833 -	243,807	92		
			14,987,298	87
Sundry payments, including freight and insurance of specie coined in France and Munich, and sent to Greece, difference in exchange, &c. - - -	-	-	19,420,250 92,800	33 59
Redemption and buying up old copper coins of the former government - - -	-	-	382,831	91
Payments of arrears incurred prior to 1833 - - -	-	-	26,130	0
Commission on monies advanced -	-	-	359,264	28
			20,281,277	11
Deduct not yet paid: viz. —				
On the expenses of administration and management -	5,371	78		
On the current expenses of the state - - -	43,973	84		
			49,345	62
Total -	-	-	20,231,931	49
Balance.				
Revenue of 1834, and the remains of the loan -			30,266,456	90
Deduct the above amount of expenses -			20,231,931	49
Balance carried to 1835 - - -			10,034,525	41

Financial Account of the Receipts and Expenditure for 1835.

No. 1. — Gross Receipts.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Direct Taxes.				
Land and farmer tax - -	7,292,684	29		
Cattle and pasture tax -	2,100,000	0		
			9,392,684	29
Indirect Taxes.				
Customs - - -	2,409,943	41		
Other indirect taxes - -	273,968	86		
			2,683,912	27
Public Institutions.				
Mint				
Post-office - -	43,140	3		
Printing-office - -	30,616	58		
			73,756	61
Domains and other National Property.				
Forests - - -	95,048	23		
Mines and minerals - -	32,651	87		
Salt-works - - -	426,569	15		
Fisheries - - -	118,628	5		
Aqueducts and running water	905	0		
Olive trees - - -	15,180	65		
Currant plantations - -	24,529	85		
Rice-grounds and marshes -	6,195	89		
Model farms - - -	6,000	0		
Gardens and meadows -	166,175	73		
Public buildings - -	4,609	22		
Workshops - - -	121,397	33		
Sale of national lands - -	67,993	81		
Interest - - -	58,059	68		
			1,143,944	46
Sundry Receipts.				
Local receipts - -	20,962	23		
Collections for institutions of public utility				
Unforeseen receipts - -	20,338	53		
			41,300	76
Arrears.				
Arrears due prior to 1833 -	-	-	39,905	25
Church.				
Ecclesiastical revenues -	-	-	260,426	72
Total -	-	-	13,635,930	36

No. 2. — Expenses of Administration and Management.

	Drs.	L.
Public treasuries - - - -	100,782	38
Direct taxes - - - - -	258,029	0
Indirect taxes - - - - -	544,157	98
Public institutions - - - -	413,884	79
National domains, &c. - - - -	324,127	94
Repayments and overcharges - - -	40,000	96
Total -	1,680,983	5

Recapitulation.

	Drs.	L.
Amount of gross receipts - - -	13,635,930	36
Deduct cost of administration and management -	1,680,983	5
Net receipts -	11,954,947	31
Deduct arrears not yet paid - - -	3,341,143	5
Amount received by the treasury - - -	8,613,804	26
Balance brought forward from the preceding year -	10,034,525	41
Received on account of the third series of the loan -	1,128,944	44
Total receipts -	19,777,274	11

No. 3. — EXPENSES OF THE STATE.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Interest and sinking fund -	2,730,457	89		
Civil list - - -	891,111	8		
Regency - - -	254,560	57		
Council of state - - -	79,486	76		
Department of foreign affairs -	543,575	29		
justice - -	538,497	58		
interior - -	1,287,353	27		
finances - -	184,382	47		
war - -	6,401,296	58		
navy - -	2,279,313	11		
instruction -	570,591	94		
Pensions granted prior to 1833 -	308,405	39		
			16,069,031	93
Advances repaid - -	-	-	74,079	75
Repayment of debts incurred prior to 1833 : viz. —				
To the French government two thirds of the loan of 500,000 francs advanced to Capodistria	372,226	66		
Ditto to the Russian government	372,226	66		
To M. Eynard one-half of the sum advanced by him to Capodistria, together with interest	131,782	40		
			876,275	72
			17,019,387	40
Deduct not yet paid : viz. —				
On the expenses of administration	122,685	44		
On the current expenses of the state	2,021,337	34		
			2,144,022	78
Total -	-	-	14,875,364	62
BALANCE.				
Revenue of 1835, and balance of last year -			19,777,274	11
Deduct the above amount of expenses - -			14,875,364	62
Balance carried on to 1836 - - -			4,901,909	49

General Comparative View of the Annual Revenue, Expenditure,

A. The

	1833.	1834.	1835.
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
Direct taxes - - -	4,651,905	6,255,539	9,392,684
Indirect taxes - - -	2,282,540	2,922,424	2,683,912
Public establishments - -	18,257	41,251	73,756
National property - -	598,251	1,016,675	1,143,944
Sale of lands - - -	19,744	11,045	67,993
Sundry receipts - - -	150,673	885,753	273,641
Total -	7,721,370	11,132,687	13,635,930

B. The Ex-

	1833.	1834.	1835.
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
Foreign affairs - - -	293,917	478,730	543,575
Justice - - - -	97,327	239,750	538,497
Home department - -	522,151	1,221,980	1,287,354
Religion and public instruction -	127,502	355,609	570,592
Army (including the gendarmerie)	8,041,229	9,029,921	6,401,296
Navy - - - -	742,298	2,086,932	2,279,313
Civil list - - -	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Council of state - -	—	17,849	79,486
Pensions - - -	191,382	243,807	308,405
Collecting the revenue - -	806,298	1,310,903	1,680,983
Finance department - -	99,199	162,190	184,383
Interest and sinking fund -	—	4,432,951	2,730,458
Sundry expenses - -	—	576,559	840,678
Regency - - -	719,426	435,089	254,560
Total -	12,640,730	21,592,280	18,699,580

C. The Dlficiency

	1833.	1834.	1835.
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
Surplus - - -	—	—	—
Deficiency - - -	4,919,360	10,459,593	5,063,650

Deficiency, and Surplus for the Years 1833—1840 *inclusive.*

REVENUE.

1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
8,652,000	8,122,000	8,422,000	9,250,000	10,404,441
2,996,000	3,544,000	4,057,000	3,960,000	4,287,311
326,900	608,790	311,000	325,000	341,644
1,195,317	1,164,143	1,158,000	1,566,000	1,620,851
290,000	389,000	320,000	360,000	678,063
185,510	85,460	76,000	133,400	184,200
13,645,727	13,913,393	14,344,000	15,594,400	17,516,511

EXPENDITURE.

1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
348,915	378,250	371,000	453,000	350,000
539,704	575,334	683,000	758,000	812,000
1,300,000	1,577,238	937,000	1,095,000	1,155,334
440,000	442,539	450,000	440,000	418,104
4,870,000	4,799,940	5,500,000	5,467,000	5,073,580
2,000,000	2,666,160	1,652,000	1,664,000	1,456,180
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
230,820	264,290	198,000	190,000	194,502
380,000	517,208	360,000	357,000	395,748
1,242,810	1,455,398	1,325,000	1,290,000	1,609,721
404,919	449,570	627,000	657,000	481,985
2,801,399	4,388,519	3,186,000	3,786,000	3,748,175
888,359	2,911,908	76,637	38,959	1,412
—	—	—	—	—
16,447,126	21,426,354	16,365,637	17,195,959	16,696,741

AND SURPLUS.

1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.
—	—	—	—	819,770
2,801,399	7,512,961	2,021,637	1,601,559	—

Revenue of Greece, 1840.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Direct Taxes.				
Dimes (tithes)	7,722,817	70		
Dimes of 3 per cent. on the dotations	53,908	0		
Cattle tax	2,187,923	6		
Tax on trades	259,923	51		
Tax on house-rent	179,868	78		
			10,404,441	5
Indirect Taxes.				
Customs	3,062,509	97		
Stamps	900,000	0		
Consular fees, port charges, &c.	324,801	44		
			4,287,311	41
Public Establishments.				
Mint	35,434	14		
Post-office	200,000	0		
Printing and lithographic offices	106,209	88		
			341,644	2
National Domains and other Property.				
Mines and minerals	178,000	0		
Mineral waters	4,000	0		
Salt-works	483,651	27		
Fisheries	124,545	0		
Forests	192,484	57		
Olive trees	442,799	0		
Vineyards and currant plantations	54,000	0		
Gardens and other cultivated lands	115,372	0		
Houses, mills, and other buildings	26,000	0		
			1,620,851	84
Sale of Lands.				
Annual instalments on dotations payable in 36 years	303,821	0		
Ditto, payable in 10 years	295,243	0		
Ditto, on sales of perishable property	61,979	44		
Anticipated ditto on dotations	5,000	0		
Ditto on sales of perishable property	7,000	0		
Arrears on sales made prior to 1833	5,000	0		
			678,063	44
Sundry Receipts.				
Produce of active capital and interest	120,000	0		
Unforeseen receipts	12,000	0		
Produce of property of debtors seized and sold	2,000	0		
Recovery of expenses of justice and restitutions	50,000	0		
			184,200	0
Total revenue			17,516,511	76

Expenditure of Greece, 1840.

	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
Foreign affairs	-	-	350,000	0
Justice	-	-	812,000	0
Home department	-	-	1,155,334	0
Religion and public instruction	-	-	418,104	48
Army	-	-	5,073,580	0
Navy	-	-	1,456,180	44
Finance: viz.—				
Central administration	100,982	9		
Court of Accounts	118,373	32		
Treasuries	138,419	60		
Commissaries of finance	91,710	0		
Printing expenses	7,500	0		
Donations and assistance	25,000	0		
			481,985	1
Civil list	-	-	1,000,000	0
Council of state	-	-	194,502	0
Pensions	-	-	395,748	46
Foreign debts: viz.—				
Interest and sinking fund of the guaranteed loan	3,579,885	40		
Ditto, ditto, Bavarian loan	169,089	66		
			3,748,175	6
Home debt:—				
Interest on caution-money deposited by newspapers	-	-	1,410	0
Expenses of administration and collecting the revenue: viz.—				
Dimes (tithes)	99,000	0		
Cattle-tax	100,000	0		
Tax on trades	52,284	70		
Tax on house-rent	36,273	75		
Customs	370,324	0		
Stamps	255,000	0		
Sundry minor taxes	2,000	0		
Mint	40,897	62		
Printing and lithographic office	80,000	0		
Post-office	200,000	0		
Forests	89,003	0		
Mines and minerals	91,145	0		
Salt-works	176,767	40		
National domains	17,026	37		
			1,609,721	84
Total expenditure	-	-	16,696,741	29

CHAP. VII.

THE ARMY.

On the arrival of the king and regency in 1833, the state of the army was found to be very disorganised; and it required no small degree of vigour and skill to form a regular military establishment, and introduce a system of order and discipline so essentially necessary in this branch of the service. The remains of the *tactic* corps formed under the provisional government of Capodistria were still in existence, but badly clothed, worse paid, and miserably armed. The different free corps raised by the great chieftains at their own expense during the war of independence were mostly disbanded, or destroyed by the enemy; and the few that remained were distributed in the principal towns and villages of the kingdom, where they wasted the substance of the inhabitants, whom they obliged to furnish them with food, quarters, and other requisites.

The principal fortresses of the Morea were occupied by the French corps under General Schneider, with the exception of Nauplia, which fell into the hands of the Greeks at an early period of the revolution, and remained in their possession ever since. The Acropolis of Athens was garrisoned by Turks; the fortress of Chalcis, and indeed the whole island of Eubœa, was also occupied by the Moslems; and the land frontiers had to be more exactly defined than the proposed line of demarcation contained in the treaty between the powers.

Under these circumstances it was judged advisable to disband the whole army, and remodel it on the European plan of organisation.

The first royal ordonnance is dated $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{27 February,}\\ \text{11 March,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833, and contains the following regulations:—

"The hitherto existing *tactic* corps (τακτικὰ Σώματα) are hereby dissolved, and the soldiers to be transferred to the army on its present formation.

"The army is composed of the following regular forces:—

8 Battalions of infantry of the line (Πεσικὰ τῆς Τραμμῆς).
1 Regiment of cavalry (lancers) (Λογχοφόρων Ἱππέων).
6 Companies of artillery (Πυροβολικὸν).
1 ditto train (Ζεύγιτον).
1 ditto ouvriers (Τεχνιτῶν).

A division of engineers for the service of the staff and technical works, with 2 companies of pioneers (Μηχανικὸν) for military purposes, and to be employed in the formation of roads, bridges, &c.

"The effective force of each corps is as follows:—

"A. A BATTALION OF INFANTRY, composed of the staff and 6 companies.

"*The Staff*:—1 major (Ταγματάρχης), 1 adjutant (Ὑπασπιστὴς), 1 captain (Λοχαγὸς), 1 quarter-master (Καταλυματίας), 1 surgeon (Ἰατρὸς), 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 ensign (Ἀνθυπασπιστὴς), and 1 drum-major (Ἀρχιτυμπανιστὴς).

"Of the 6 companies, 1 are grenadiers (Ἐπιλέκτων), 4 fusileers (Κέντρον), and 1 voltigeurs (Ζυζώνον).

"*A Company* is composed of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 8 corporals, 3 drummers, 2 sappers and miners, and 100 rank and file: in all, 120 men.

"B. THE CAVALRY, comprising the staff and 6 squadrons.

"*The Staff:* 1 colonel commandant, 3 chefs de division, 1 adjutant, 1 captain, 1 quarter-master, 1 regimental surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 3 cornets, 1 staff-trumpeter.

"*Each Squadron:* 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 8 corporals, 3 trumpeters, 1 farrier, 1 saddler, 90 lancers, rank and file: together, 111 men.

"C. THE ARTILLERY. Each company, 1 captain commandant, 1 second captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant-major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 12 fireworkers (Πυροτεχνιτὰς), 24 artillerymen first class, 40 ar-

tillerymen second class, 3 smiths, 1 wheelwright, and 3 trumpeters: in all, 100 men.

"D. THE TRAIN. 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 1 sergeant-major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 4 smiths, 2 saddlers, 3 trumpeters, and 100 privates: in all, 126 men.

"E. THE OUVRIERS. 1 captain commandant, 1 first lieutenant, 3 second lieutenants, 5 work-masters, 1 sergeant-major, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 3 trumpeters, and 100 privates: in all, 132 men.

"F. THE PIONEERS. Each company, 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 sergeant-major, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 trumpeters, and 60 pioneers: in all, 86 men.

"G. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. 1 colonel commandant, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 deputy quarter-master, 2 majors, 4 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 8 second lieutenants, and 10 ensigns.

"*Sundry Regulations.* — The pay of the officers is divided into that of their *rank* and *functions*. When on active service they receive both, but when on furlough, or in the hospital, or when at the disposal of government (διαθέσιμος), they only receive the pay of their rank.

"Officers receive their pay monthly, viz. on the first day of each month for the past period. The increase of pay on promotions begins at the end of the month in which promotion takes place.

"A ration of forage consists in 3 okas (8 lbs.) of barley, and 5 okas (13 lbs.) straw. When horses are turned out to grass in the spring, the rations cease for the time.

"When officers are not found in free quarters *in naturâ*, they receive a compensation as follows: — a colonel 80 drs. per month, a major 60 drs., a captain 40 drs., a lieutenant 20 drs. Unmarried officers are expected to form a mess in their respective corps.

"Every officer on promotion is required to give up the difference of his pay for the first three months, for the benefit of the mess of his corps.

"The non-commissioned officers and privates are paid every five days."

From the peculiar nature of the war of independence, in which volunteer corps were raised by the primates and chieftains, and commissions easily obtained from the provisional government, the number of officers claiming rank in the newly organised army was so great, and the pretensions of the greater part of them so extravagant, that it required no little skill to adjust their respective claims.

By a royal decree dated $\frac{13}{25}$ March, 1833, the following chieftains Costa Bozzaris, George Iatrako, Andreas Loudos, Demetrius Makri, Vasso Mavrovounioti, Panajotti Panourias, Demetrius Plapoutas, and Alexis Vlachopoulos, were appointed a special commission, to investigate the merits and claims of those officers who had served in the Greek army prior to the arrival of the king, and to divide them into six classes; a work which they executed with great judgment and impartiality. The officers of the first class received commissions as colonels; the second class, lieutenant-colonels; the third class, majors; the fourth, captains; the fifth, lieutenants; and the sixth, second lieutenants; all of whom were severally distributed in the different regular corps, or otherwise employed, as was deemed expedient by the government.

In consequence of the great expense entailed on the country by keeping up an army, so large in comparison with the population and resources of Greece, a reduction took place in 1836, by which a considerable saving was effected. This was the more easily done, as many of the Bavarians who had enlisted for four years, having about this time fulfilled their engagement, manifested a desire to return to their homes. The Greek government was, however, saddled with the expense of sending them back according to the stipulations of the agreement, and almost every week transports left the Pyræus for Trieste.

A great difference of opinion exists on the policy of bringing out any troops at all from Germany, some maintaining that it was only a waste of money, scarcely justifiable in the pecuniary difficulties of an infant state, and producing no benefit to the country; whilst others assert that the measure was absolutely necessary for the personal safety of the young monarch, the execution of the laws, and of the measures introduced to overawe the turbulent spirit of the factions and intriguing military chieftains, and for the general tranquillity of the new kingdom.

Mr. Gropius, my worthy friend and colleague for Austria, the Nestor of the Franks in Greece, and who, from his long residence in the country, is minutely acquainted with the state of affairs, repeatedly intimated to the Bavarian government his opinion of the utter inutility of inundating Greece with foreign troops. "If you send out a couple of thousand oxen," he said in one of his letters to general Heidick, referring to the languishing state of agriculture, "it will benefit the country more than twice as many bayonets." But the regent, who had served in the war of independence as a Phil-hellene, had conceived such a strong opinion of the necessity of having a large military force at the disposal of the government, to keep in check the factious primates and Capitani, who might otherwise become troublesome, and demand, and perhaps enforce, concessions against the will of the king, and having, perhaps, as an old soldier, imbibed certain prejudices in favour of military government, and carrying out all measures by physical force, he used his influence in the councils of the regency to appear in Greece well armed, and ready for any emergency.

It is true, that, on their arrival, they found most of the fortresses of the Morea in the military occupation of the French, but they were ordered to withdraw on the arrival of the young king, and regency; and the king of Bavaria was not only permitted, but enjoined by the three great powers to raise in his dominions a body of troops to accompany his son in taking possession of his new kingdom.

With all due respect for the opinion of my highly respected friend, I differ from him on this subject, if only on the ground of precaution; for at that time it was impossible to know at Munich the real state of Greece, and the public feeling of the country at the election of their future sovereign, nor could they anticipate the manner of his reception, or the obstacles which might be unexpectedly thrown in their way.

Happily these fears were unfounded, and the difficulties overrated. Never was a prince more heartily welcomed or more warmly received by the nation over whom he was called to reign, than king Otho was by the Greeks, who vied with each other in loyal expressions of attachment to his person, submission to the laws introduced, and in taking unreservedly the oath of allegiance.

But after a lapse of three years, when the king having attained his majority, had taken the reins of government into his own hands, his natural good sense led him to the conviction, that the loyalty and affection of his subjects are a greater support and safeguard to the throne than thousands of mercenary bayonets; and placed as he was, at that time, in a situation of extreme difficulty, with an almost empty treasury, a trifling revenue, and the heavy annual expenses of the state to be provided for, his first means of improving the finances was by a well directed economy in the different branches of the public service.

The maintenance of the army on its then expensive footing was no longer necessary or advisable; and the war department, which cost 8,000,000 drs. in 1833, 9,000,000 drs. in 1834; and 6,500,000 drs. in 1835, was so far reduced, that the budget for the ordinary service of the army for 1836 was fixed at 4,000,000 drs.

In the year 1838, a further reduction took place in the infantry and cavalry, by which a saving of 780 men was effected. The technical corps remained as before.

The following tables give a comparative view of the nu-

merical strength of the Greek regular and irregular troops in the three above-mentioned periods:—

1st Formation, 1833.

			Number of Men.
Infantry:	6 companies, at 120 men	720	
	Staff	8	
	Each battalion	728	
	8 battalions, at 728 men		5,824
Cavalry:	6 squadrons, at 111 men	666	
	Staff	15	
			681
Artillery:	6 companies, at 100 men	600	
	Staff	25	
			625
Train			126
Sappers and miners			132
Pioneers:	2 companies, at 86 men		172
Engineers			32
	Total of regular troops		7,592
Irregular troops:			
	Light infantry, 4 companies, at 50 men	200	
	The staff	4	
	Each battalion	204	
	10 battalions, at 204 men		2,040
	Grand total		9,632

2d Formation, 1836.

Infantry of the line, 4 battalions, at 853 men		3,412
Irregular infantry, 4 ditto, at 378 ditto		1,512
Cavalry, 1 regiment		692
Artillery, 1 battalion		750
Sappers and miners, 1 company		152
Pioneers, 2 companies		324
Engineers		32
	Totals	6,874

3d FORMATION, 1838.

	Number of Men.
Infantry of the line, 3 battalions, at 853 men - -	2,559
Irregular infantry, 2 ditto, at 853 ditto - - -	1,706
Cavalry, 2 divisions, at 302 ditto - - -	604
Artillery, 1 battalion - - - - -	750
Sappers and miners, (remodelled) - - - -	197
Pioneers, (ditto) - - - - - -	230
Engineers, (ditto) - - - - - -	50
Totals -	6,094

Some trifling reductions have been made subsequently to 1838 in the different corps, and I shall now proceed to state the present force of the Greek army, extracted from an official report of the War Office, dated 28th February 1841.

The Greek army (having an effective force of 9011 men, including officers of all ranks, except general officers, the aides-de-camp of his majesty, officers on half pay, &c.) is composed of the following corps: —

1. *The Royal Greek Phalanx*, forming 4 tetrarchies, with 295 officers.

2. *The Gendarmerie*, 1435 men, forming 10 divisions, and 123 brigades, of which 108 are foot and 15 horse.

3. *The Infantry of the Line*, 2254 men, forming 3 battalions and 18 companies.

4. *The Light Infantry*, 1275 men, forming 2 battalions and 12 companies.

5. *The Frontier Guards*, 1920 men, 3 corps, 8 battalions, and 32 companies.

6. *The Cavalry*, 548 men, 2 divisions and 4 squadrons.

7. *The Artillery*, 871 men, 1 battalion, 5 companies, and 1 company train, and 1 company of sappers and miners. In this amount are included the officers and men employed in the royal arsenals.

8. *The Engineer Corps*, 212 men, including the staff of the engineers, and a company of pioneers.

Besides these there is a company of veterans, employed in garrison service in the fortress of Monemvasia, composed of

soldiers no longer fit for campaign duty, and not included in the above amount of the effective force of the army.

Royal Greek Phalanx. In the autumn of 1835, the veteran officers who had served in the war of independence, but who were not able to be of use in the tactic corps of the army, were formed into a separate corps by royal ordonnance. It is something on the plan of the Hungarian noble guards in the Austrian service, for the privates have the rank of lieutenants in the army, lieutenants of the phalanx are equal to majors, captains to colonels, &c.

When this corps was formed, it amounted to 1070 men, all of whom consequently had the rank of officers in the army. The support of so large a number of officers, the greater part of whom were no longer fit for active service, and who were more or less confirmed in their respective grades, in consideration of the services they had rendered to their country during the war of independence, was a dead-weight on the public treasury, and increased the military budget by more than one fifth.

In 1836 the charge for the royal phalanx amounted to 877,298 drs., an extremely heavy sum, and for which the state could expect to receive no adequate benefit in the shape of services to be rendered to the country at any future period.

Continually occupied with the desire to reduce the public expenditure by every means in its power, and convinced at the same time of the absolute necessity of providing for the support of its former warriors in a manner the least burdensome to the country, the government published, in 1836, the law concerning the dotation of the phalangites.

According to this law, any officer of the phalanx receiving pay from the public treasury, might (and may still) commute it, and receive a dotation of lands or other property belonging to the state under certain favourable conditions contained in the royal ordonnance. Such phalangites who have accepted, or may in future accept the endowment, retain their rank in the army as honorary grades, and are permitted to wear their uniform on all occasions they may think proper. On the other hand, the government has reserved to

itself the right of disposing of their services in case of any national emergency, and giving them commissions in the national guards whenever it is deemed necessary to organise this branch of the service.

The charge for the phalanx, which still amounted in 1838 to 782,000 drs., fell in 1839 to 354,256 drs., and was reduced in 1840 to 351,536 drs., in consequence of the measure above specified.

Gendarmerie.—This efficient corps was organised in 1833; and its principal duty consists in the maintenance of order and public tranquillity, and enforcing the execution of the laws. Though distributed in small detachments over the whole of the kingdom, and from the peculiar nature of its duties placed under the orders of the ministers of the interior and war jointly, it is equipped and fully organised as a military corps; and in cases of public emergency can be concentrated in a short time, and used for any specified military purpose. The commandant of this corps must reside in the metropolis, and the heads of divisions in the capitals of the provinces, when extraordinary circumstances do not require their presence elsewhere.

The Frontier Guards.—When the revolutionary movements of the robbers and lawless bands in the northern provinces of continental Greece in the beginning of 1836 broke out and threatened to extend into other parts, government found it expedient to permit some of the chieftains of Rumelia to raise troops for the purpose of putting down the insurrection. These corps having rendered such efficient services in this campaign, as to deserve some peculiar mark of approbation, his majesty issued a royal ordonnance dated $\left.\begin{matrix}25\text{ Jan.}\\6\text{ Feb.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1838, in virtue of which they were incorporated with the regular army under the above denomination, with higher pay and several other privileges, forming three corps, divided into eight battalions.

These three corps, bearing the names of three provinces where employed (Phthiotis, Eurytania, and Acarnania), are posted along the frontiers of Turkey at the most important

points, and forming a double chain extending from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Ambracia.

The first chain, composed of the stations nearest the line of frontier at the points which offer the greatest advantages for a complete observation of all that pass in and out, forms the line of advanced posts.

The second chain, formed of the posts of support established in such situations as to answer completely the qualifications required of them as positions of defence, composes the defensive line.

The position of the frontier guards is determined by the season of the year, and the change is made generally every six months, but modified according to circumstances which may require an alteration in this system of defending the land frontiers. The most important positions, however, are constantly occupied, the government having erected defensive barracks of more or less strength, according to the nature of the localities.

Complete success has sufficiently demonstrated the utility and expediency of this measure. The nature and situation of the border provinces required a larger development of physical force than had hitherto been employed on this service. To put down the repeated incursions of brigands, who frequently crossed the frontiers in considerable bodies, and whose ostensible object was often secondary to the views and intrigues of a foreign policy in disturbing the tranquillity of the country, rendering the inhabitants discontented, and endeavouring to compromise the government, it was deemed indispensably necessary to organise a permanent military force, capable of neutralising such attempts in future, and of maintaining public order and tranquillity.

The frontier troops, composed of individuals possessing a perfect knowledge of all the localities of the borders, are now able to frustrate all the projects of the brigands. Whole bands have been defeated, and a great number made prisoners, who, after being brought before the competent tribunals, have been made amenable to justice, whilst those who contrived to escape falling into the hands of these troops, have

not since dared to cross the frontiers of Greece; so that brigandage has perfectly ceased, the ravages committed by those lawless bands in former years occur no longer, and all the provinces along the northern frontier enjoy at present as perfect tranquillity as the other parts of the kingdom.

The Irregular Infantry. — On the $\frac{2}{14}$ March, 1833, two royal ordonnances were published, the first of which declared all the irregular troops (ἄτακτα Στρατεύματα), which were formed previously to the arrival of the king, to be disbanded, and gave the officers and men the option of returning to their homes, or joining the new corps of light troops about to be formed. The second contains an order for the immediate formation of 10 battalions of irregular light infantry (Ακροβολιστῶν), each of the effective force of 204 men.

The uniform is to consist of the Greek national dress (the short jacket with open sleeves, and the *fustanella*), with standing collar of red cloth, on which are embroidered the distinguishing marks of rank as in the troops of the line. The rate of pay is as follows: —

Officers.		Equal to per Ann.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.		Equal to per Diem.
	Drs.	£		Drs. L.	s. d.
Major per month	220	118	Ensign per diem	1 50	1 0½
Adjutant ...	100	43	Sergeant major ...	72	6
Quartermaster ...	120	52	Sergeant ...	56	4½
Captain ...	120	52	Corporal ...	44	3¾
Lieutenant ...	100	43	Private ...	32	2¾

The officers have to find themselves in uniforms, arms, board, and lodging; the non-commissioned officers and privates receive daily a ration of 220 drams (1¼ lbs.) of bread, free quarters in barracks, and the following articles of dress every year: 2 jackets, 2 fustanellas, 1 cap, 1 girdle, 2 pair of leggings, 2 pair drawers, 2 shirts, and 2 pair of shoes.

These light troops were reduced in 1836 to four battalions, and in 1838 to two, their present number.

Mode of recruiting. — Vacancies in the army arising from death and other causes, are filled up by volunteers and by

conscription, in virtue of the law of conscription, which bears date Athens, $\left.\frac{28\text{ Nov.}}{10\text{ Dec.}}\right\}$ 1837, and is as follows: —

"*Art.* 1. It is the duty of every Greek to serve his country, either in the army or navy, under the following regulations: —

"*Art.* 2. The national army will be recruited by enlisting volunteers, and by conscription. The period of service is fixed for four years, to commence from the day that each individual enters his respective corps.

"*Art.* 3. The completion of the necessary number of men applies equally to the continent and the islands. The islands will be required to furnish conscripts for the land service when their number exceeds the complement required for the navy; and such recruits shall be more immediately employed in guarding the line of coast, or enrolled in the artillery, in order to be removed, if necessary, into the royal marine artillery. If, on the other hand, the inhabitants of the continent are required to complete the contingent for the navy, the preference will be given to those residing in the seaports.

"*Art.* 4. The number of recruits required for the land and naval service, will be divided among the different provinces in proportion to the amount of their population respectively, and a subdivision made amongst the communes in the same manner.

"*Art.* 5. Before the definitive settlement of each contingent, the demarch of the commune has to invite the young men to come forward as volunteers. Such volunteers have the right of selecting the particular branch of the service in which they are willing to serve, provided they are physically competent to undertake its duties, and there are vacancies in the respective corps. The number of volunteers will be deducted from the contingent of each commune, and the remainder will be drawn for by lottery.

"*Art.* 6. A volunteer must have completed his 18th year, and be under 30, but if he has already served in any corps he may be received up to his 35th year. He must be at

least $1\frac{56}{100}$ métres in height, without any bodily infirmity, and able to produce a certificate of good conduct from the demarch of the commune where he last resided.

"*Art.* 7. All Greek subjects between the ages of 18 and 24, are liable to the conscription; and it is only for the first levy that the age is extended to 30 years.

"*Art.* 8. All who have been found guilty of any criminal act, are excluded from the honour of serving their country.

"*Art.* 9. The communes are responsible for the moral and physical capabilities of their respective recruits; and in case of desertion within a year from the enrolment, are obliged to find a substitute.

"*Art.* 10. Exceptions to the liability of conscription, are: —1. all married men, and widowers with families, who were married before the promulgation of this law: 2. all who have already served for four years in the tactic corps since the arrival of the king: 3. all young men studying at the university, the gymnasiums, or the seminary for schoolmasters, or preparing for the sacerdotal office: 4. all clergymen, schoolmasters, and medical men: 5. all those whose stature is below $1\frac{56}{100}$ metres.

"*Art.* 11. Any one drawn for the service is at liberty to send a substitute who fulfils all the qualifications required of him. The agreement between them is a matter of private arrangement.

"*Art.* 12. All those registered in the lists as liable, and imagine themselves exempt from any particular circumstances, are at liberty to make the necessary representations to the governor of the province, from whose decision they may appeal to the minister of the interior."

The annual levy is fixed at present at 1200 men; but in general the number is regulated according to the wants of the army. The recruiting experiences not the slightest obstacle in the different parts of the kingdom; and it is a fact worthy of note, that the peasants and other subjects, whatever may have been their former occupation, when placed in this novel sphere of action, promptly acquire habits of order and discipline.

Promotion.—In Greece, every citizen is admissible to any rank and employment by means of his merits, services, and talents, so that a private soldier may rise to the rank of officer, and even to the highest military honours.

Corporals, sergeants, and sergeant-majors, are appointed by the commanders of corps from among those individuals who possess the necessary qualifications and attainments, seniority of service being kept in view as much as possible.

Vacancies amongst ensigns, lieutenants, and captains, are filled up by seniority amongst the officers of the respective corps; but those who thus acquire the right of promotion, are obliged to pass an examination, in which they have to prove their capacity to fulfil the duties of the vacancy. In cases of equality of service, whoever passes the best examination obtains the vacancy.

Majorities, lieutenant-colonelcies, and colonelcies, are filled up by seniority in the same corps; generalships according to seniority in the army list.

Exceptions to these regulations can only be made under extraordinary circumstances, or when an officer distinguishes himself by some signal act of courage or prudence.

Vacancies in the commissariat, quartermaster, and medical departments, are filled up by seniority in these branches respectively.

All appointments from the rank of ensign up to the highest military functionaries are made exclusively by the king, as the supreme head of the army.

Administration.—The command and administration of the army is confided to the minister of war, under the immediate orders of His Majesty the King.

The war-office is composed of several sections according to the different branches of the service. Heads of departments are at the same time referendaries for their sections. To each section are given a number of inferior functionaries according to the business of each department.

The posts of commander-in-chief of the Peloponnesus, and of continental Greece, which were established in 1835,

and placed under the immediate orders of the minister of war, were charged with the command and inspection of the troops quartered in these two principal divisions of the kingdom, and formed the intermediate authorities between the commanders of corps and the minister of war, but were abolished on becoming vacant in 1836 and 1837. Prudential considerations, and the necessity of introducing greater expedition in the transmission of reports and orders, and of placing the different corps under the direct and immediate orders of the war-office, were the principal reasons for this measure.

A combination of forces under the command of a general officer is only effected when extraordinary circumstances require the development of physical strength. According to the system at present introduced, each corps, battalion and division is considered as a unit of force, and each is placed under the orders of the war-office.

Every corps furnishes a contingent more or less for the garrison service of the fortresses and other places where the presence of troops is considered necessary. This mode of organisation is more suited to the present force of the army, and offers greater facilities for the movements of troops in case of emergency.

Pensions, Asylums, and Hospitals. — Wounded, infirm, and superannuated soldiers, receive a pension suitable to their rank, and sufficient to support them in a manner commensurate with their station in the army. Military asylums have not yet been established; but government has formed a stationary company of invalids unfit for field duty, though capable of garrison service, which occupies the fortress of Monemvasia (Epidaurus Limera).

For the cure and proper attendance of the sick and wounded, care has been taken to erect and establish proper hospitals in all the principal garrison towns, with twenty-nine surgeons, and the necessary number of inferior functionaries for this branch of the service. Part of the above number of surgeons is attached to the different battalions and corps on active service.

The chief superintendence of the military medical department is confided to a staff-physician, who is at the same time medical referendary at the war-office.

Courts-martial. Military justice is administered in the Greek army according to the French system. It consists in a first and second permanent court-martial, whose seat is Nauplia, and is placed under a council of revision in form of a court of cassation, seated at the capital. To each of the permanent courts-martial are attached two officers as king's procurators, and two substitutes to conduct the prosecutions on behalf of the crown. The first investigations rest, however, with the commanders of corps, who make a report to the minister of war, and the royal procurators are then instructed to commence the prosecution as circumstances may require.

Soldiers who commit a crime in conjunction with a civilian, are amenable to a civil tribunal according to the laws of the country. Misdemeanours and breaches of discipline are punished by a court of discipline formed in the respective corps, which submits its judgment to the commander of the corps for his approbation. In more important cases, the latter submits the case to the minister of war for final decision.

The military volunteers who enlisted in Bavaria according to the stipulations of the treaty made with that kingdom, and who are charged with military offences, are tried according to the military code of Bavaria, and the articles of war established in Greece.

Uniforms. — The royal phalanx, the frontier guards, and the light infantry, are clothed and armed in the Greek national costume. The gendarmerie, infantry of the line, cavalry, and technical corps, wear European uniforms and arms.

The following is a table of the different uniforms of the regular corps of the Greek army : —

Corps.	Uniform.	Collar and Cuffs.	Epaulettes, Buttons, &c.	Remarks.
Gendarmerie	dark blue	dark blue	silver	On the buttons a royal crown.
Infantry of the line	light blue	scarlet	ditto	On the buttons the number of the battalion.
Cavalry	dark green	crimson	ditto	Red facings; Polish chakos on the head, and lances with a blue and white flag.
Artillery	dark blue	ditto	gold	On the buttons two cannons crossed.
Train	ditto	ditto	ditto	On the buttons a crown.
Sappers and miners	ditto	ditto	ditto	On the buttons a grenade.
Engineers	ditto	ditto	silver	Plain buttons.
Pioneers	ditto	ditto	ditto	On the buttons a shovel and pickaxe crossed.
Staff	ditto	ditto	gold	On the buttons the royal crown.
Invalids	light blue	dark blue	silver	Plain buttons.
Commandants	ditto	light blue	dit o	
À la suite	ditto	black	ditto	
Military Academy	dark blue	dark blue edged with scarlet.	gold	

Where the officers have gold and silver, non-commissioned officers and privates have white or yellow worsted respectively.

Cockade. — The national cockade is blue and silver. The centre is blue to the extent of two thirds the diameter; the outer circle silver. The sword-knot for all the troops is white and blue.

The Royal Standard for fortresses and the land service, is a square flag, azure blue, with the white Greek national cross dividing the blue field into four equal squares. The centre of the cross is occupied by a shield containing the thirty-two blue and white lozenges, as in the royal arms of Bavaria, and surmounted by a royal crown. (Royal ordonnance, dated Nauplia, $\frac{4}{16}$ April, 1833.)

Schools of Instruction. — The members of the different corps learn their respective drills according to the regulations made by the military authorities. Schools of theoretical instruction for privates and non-commissioned officers exist in every corps, for the purpose of enabling every man

to have an opportunity of rising in the army. There are also schools of instruction for the junior officers.

Royal Military Academy. — To furnish the army with officers, theoretically and practically instructed in the qualifications required for the different branches of the service, the military academy at the Piræus was organised, and is, perhaps, the most valuable and important of the Greek military institutions.

It was originally established by Capodistria at Egina, under the name of "the military school for hopeful youths" (Το Στρατιωτικὸν Σχολεῖον τῶν Ἐυελπίδων), but was re-organised by His Majesty King Otho in 1834, and shortly after transferred to the Piræus, the original appellation being still retained.

The royal ordonnance is dated Nauplia, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}19\text{ February,}\\3\text{ March,}\end{array}\right.$ 1834, and contains the regulations for the establishment, of which the following are the most interesting: —

"The object of the military academy of the Evelpides, is to give young men such an education, that at the end of a certain period, they may be able to enter the army as officers, not only in the troops of the line, but also in the technical corps.

"All the exercises, service, discipline, manœuvres, and punishments, are the same as in the army, so that young men on receiving commissions, may be already acquainted with their duties.

"Four junior and four senior classes are formed. The young men enter at the lowest and pass a year in each, when after undergoing an examination, they are placed in the army.

"All the young men educated at the military academy are bound to serve in the army at least four years, and to be employed, if necessary, in giving instruction in the tactic corps, or in the academy itself.

"The number of pupils is limited to 140; of which

	Drs.
50 are educated entirely at the expense of the state.	
20 pay one quarter of the calculated expense of 1000 drs. or - - -	250 per annum.

	Drs.	
30 pay one half - - - -	500	per annum.
20 pay three quarters - - -	750	...
20 pay the whole amount - - -	1000	...

"The pupils are educated, clothed, fed, armed, and mustered, without any distinction or preference. They must be above the age of twelve years when entered, and have received an elementary education.

"The studies of the four junior classes (which are minutely specified in the ordonnance) comprise the ancient and modern languages, geometry, geography, calligraphy, algebra, history, drawing, dancing, gymnastics, swimming, fencing, land-surveying, &c.

"At the end of four years the pupils undergo an examination; those who pass, advance into the senior classes, the others must quit the academy, and either enter the army as privates, or commence a civil career.

"The instruction of the pupils in the four senior classes is of such a general and technical nature as to fit them for the artillery and engineers. Consequently, the higher branches and application of the mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, fortification, gunnery, the construction of roads and bridges, &c., form the subject of their studies.

"Only those pupils who pass their examination after the second period of four years, can claim the right of obtaining a commission in the army."

Attached to the academy are a library, a collection of models, a physical cabinet, and a chemical laboratory.

Its management is entrusted to the following officers and others: —

The commandant (a field officer of the army), a sub-commandant, an adjutant, 8 inspecting officers, a quartermaster, an assistant quartermaster, a surgeon, an assistant surgeon, 5 professors of the first, and 5 professors of the second class, 10 teachers, 1 serjeant-major (as housekeeper), and 14 servants: — Total, 50 persons.

The instruction of the pupils is restricted to 8 hours daily,

and the period to be devoted to each branch of study is regulated by the commandant.

A reduction has lately been made in the number of pupils received at the academy, who are now limited to 60, that being considered sufficient for the present strength of the army. Of these, the government has reserved 22 for the sons of civil and military *employés* who have rendered important services to their country, and whose private fortunes are not sufficiently ample to allow them to give their sons a suitable education.

But the government, anxious at the same time to promote the interests of the nation, has so fixed the rate of the annual payments for the remaining 38 pupils, that persons of middling fortune may be enabled to give their sons the advantages of a military education at a lower sum than the actual cost; thus:—

		Drs.		£
8	pupils pay	1000	per annum, equal to	36
8	... ...	750	... ...	27
9	... ...	500	... ...	18
13	... ...	250	... ...	9

Fortresses.—The sea coasts of Greece are defended by a considerable number of forts and fortresses, the principal of which are Nauplia, Navarin, Coron, Modon, Vonitza, Rhion, Anti-Rhion, Missolonghi, Acro-Corinth, Chalkis, and Monemvasia; but the greater part of them would be able to offer but feeble resistance to an enemy, from the want of the necessary funds for repairing and putting them in a proper state of defence.

The land frontiers towards Turkey are guarded by the movable armed forces, for the fort of Lamia, which is the only one in this district, is by no means in a complete state of defence. The construction of almost all the fortresses of Greece may be traced to the time of the Venetians, though in many parts are found traces of Cyclopean walls, and other indications of their having existed in the most remote periods of antiquity.

Brief Description of Nauplia, the principal and most important Fortress of Greece.

Nauplia is situated on a small rocky peninsula in the north-east corner of the Gulf of Argos, and at the foot of the lofty isolated rock of the Palamides, proudly denominated "the Gibraltar of the Levant."

The fortifications are divided into three parts, viz.: the citadel *Acro-Nauplia,* commanding the town, fort *Bourdgi,* commanding the port and anchorage, and the fortress of *Palamides,* overlooking both.

The town is defended on the land side by a strong stone wall of Venetian construction, forming a regular front, with curtain and bulwarks, covered way and glacis. In the counterscarp are mines for the purpose of countermining.

The marine side is defended by an *enceinte continuée,* flanked at intervals with towers and batteries, mounted with guns of heavy calibre; but owing to the erection of the marine suburb when Nauplia was the seat of government, the defences of the town are much weakened.

The citadel of Acro-Nauplia is built on a rock, inaccessible on the three sides surrounded by the sea, and approached from the town, which lies at its foot, by a flight of about 200 steps cut in the face of the rock, and leading to a strong sallyport, flanked by a tower mounted with guns. The citadel itself is divided into three parts, one higher than the other, which affords great facilities for defence, and it is moreover connected with the Palamides by a *caponnière.*

The Palamides consists of 7 detached forts, well placed for mutual defence, and the whole surrounded by a strong wall. These forts bear the names of *Leonidas, Miltiades, Epaminondas, Themistocles, Phocion, Achilles,* and the *Commandant's Fort.* The ramparts of each of these forts are fitted with casemates, which are partly used as magazines, and partly as prisons for civil and military criminals. The first-named five forts were erected by the Venetians, the two latter by the Turks. There are well-made and capacious cisterns in the forts Commandant, Phocion, Miltiades, and Leonidas,

capable of supplying the garrison with a sufficient quantity of water in the event of a siege.

The works are by no means in a complete state of defence; and although considerable sums have been expended on them during the present reign, a great deal remains to be done to repair the ravages of time and enemies during the last hundred and fifty years. At present about 10,000 to 12,000 drachmes are expended annually on the repairs of the works, but at this rate, several years must elapse before it can be rendered impregnable as a fortress.

On the ramparts and batteries of the different forts are mounted at present 163 pieces of cannon, and 15 mortars of different calibre, viz. 91 guns and 6 mortars of bronze, and 72 guns and 9 mortars of iron. These, together with 125 pieces of cannon, and 14 mortars kept as a reserve in the arsenal, make the total number amount to 288 guns and 29 mortars of all sizes.

Nauplia is garrisoned by a battalion of infantry of the line, and a division of light infantry, as also the artillery with 260 men, and the train company with 136 horses. It is also the garrison of the 3d tetrarchy of the Royal Phalanx; the head station of the division of gendarmerie for the province of Argolis, a brigade of which is always present to keep the public peace; and, lastly, the company of sappers and miners, with 137 men, and a detachment of pioneers, are stationed here.

The military establishments and buildings at Nauplia are: —

1. The royal military arsenal, containing a large quantity of ammunition, cannon, muskets, and other warlike stores, to the value of about 32,000,000 drachmes (about 1,150,000*l.*).

2. The army-clothing establishment, for making the uniforms and other articles of dress for the troops.

3. The artillery barracks, on the great square, capable of holding 300 men, with kitchens and other offices. It was built by the Venetians, and used by them as a town hall; under the provisional government of Capodistria, it was converted into barracks, and now continued as such after

having been thoroughly repaired by his present majesty's government.

4. The barracks for the sappers and miners, fitted up for 200 men.

5. The barracks of the artillery and waggon train for 150 men, with stables for an equal number of horses.

6. The quarters of the military commandant.

7. The workshops and other localities in the arsenal.

8. The infantry barracks in Acro-Nauplia for 450 men, and another for 200 men. Both of these were built by the Venetians, though the former was left in an unfinished state, and only completed and fitted up under Capodistria.

9. The military hospital in the citadel, erected and fitted up during the present reign.

10. The powder-magazines and various other buildings of Turkish origin in different parts of the fortress.

Military establishments. — Most of these have been founded since the arrival of the king, and the few that then existed have been re-organised and considerably improved. The principal are: — The royal arsenal at Nauplia, the powder-mills and saltpetre refinery on the river Erasinos, near Argos, the iron foundery near the Lernæan marshes, the workhouse for military delinquents in the Palamides, the army-clothing board at Nauplia, and the establishment for breeding horses at Tyrinth.

Amongst the above mentioned, that for the occupation of military delinquents merits particular notice. Though only recently established, it has already been attended by with great success, and almost warrants the expectation, that it will shortly be able to supply all the woollen and cotton cloths required for the use of the army.

The chief object in view in the establishment of this workhouse was to exercise a salutary, moral, and physical influence on the criminals, and to furnish them at the same time with the knowledge and means of honestly gaining a livelihood by teaching them some useful trade during the period of their imprisonment.

Besides this, the establishment possesses the following advantages: — that of manufacturing in the country almost

all the articles required for the equipment of the army; so that in future the government will not have to send away large sums of money to purchase these articles in foreign countries; that the expenses of clothing the troops will be greatly diminished by the extremely low price at which these home-made articles can be furnished; that the charge of maintaining the criminals no longer falls on the country, as they are supported by the produce of their own industry; and, lastly, on the ground of humanity, the lot of these unfortunate persons is considerably ameliorated, and rendered more supportable by a healthy occupation, the employment of their time, and the increase of their means of present and future subsistence.

Military Colonies.—In order to enable the Greeks and foreigners who have served in the army to establish themselves in Greece, and acquire the possession of freehold landed property, by making them grants of national lands, the government has formed two military colonies, one at Herakli, near Athens, and the other at Tyrinth, near Nauplia.

The royal ordonnance on this subject decrees that each colonist shall receive a grant of 40 stremas of land, and 124 drachmes in money to purchase the necessary agricultural implements, besides which he receives for a whole year the full pay that he enjoyed in the corps in which he served, a daily ration of bread, and suitable clothing; and, lastly, he has the privilege, in case of sickness, of being received into the military hospital, and properly treated at the expense of government till he recovers. Besides this, a solid and sufficiently capacious house is built for each colonist by royal will; in one word, every assistance is given which could in any way tend to the furtherance of these establishments, and give them the greatest chance of success.

In order to be admitted to these colonies, the candidate, whether a native or alien, must produce testimonials that he has served for several years in the Greek army, during which period he has duly fulfilled the duties of his rank, and led an exemplary life. It has been, however, deemed expedient to give the preference to those candidates who, before entering the army, belonged to the agricultural classes.

Rewards and Punishments.—The former consist in promotion, pensions, and medals; the latter, principally in imprisonment for longer or lesser periods, according to the nature of the offence, and degradation: corporal punishment does not exist in the Greek army.

Military Orders of Knighthood.—The Order of the Redeemer is the only order of knighthood in Greece; and the number of officers of the army wearing the decoration, amounted on the $\frac{1}{13}$ September, 1841, to 197; of which, —

Grand Crosses	1
Grand Commanders	7
Commanders	18
Knights Gold Crosses	59
Knights Silver Crosses	112
Total	197

These are distributed in the different branches of the service, as follows: —

	No. of Knights.
War Office	7
Generality	3
Aides-de-camp of the King	6
Orderly Officers in Waiting on the King	1
Staff	2
Royal Greek Phalanx	55
Gendarmerie	20
Commands of Fortresses	6
Infantry of the Line	22
Irregular Infantry	8
Cavalry	4
Artillery	5
Engineers	3
Medical, Commissariat, and other branches	55
Total	197

The number of medals given to those who served their country in the army during the war of independence, is as follows: —

Description of Medals.	Number distributed in the Army.
Silver (officers) - - - -	3,461
Bronze (non-commissioned officers) -	6,329
Iron (privates) - - - -	18,615
Total -	28,405

Bavarian Troops.—By the 14th article of the treaty of London, the king of Greece was empowered to raise a body of troops in Bavaria, for the service of the new kingdom. In consequence of this a special treaty was signed between Bavaria and Greece (1st October, 1832), but as the troops could not be recruited and equipped in time to accompany His Majesty, it was stipulated that a brigade of the king of Bavaria's troops, consisting of four battalions of infantry, two squadrons of dismounted Chevaux-Legers, and a park of artillery, should be lent to the king to accompany him to Greece, and relieve the French army which occupied the Morea. The Bavarian brigade landed at Nauplia with the king, $\left.\begin{matrix}25\text{ January}\\6\text{ February}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833, and immediately took possession of that fortress, and the other principal fortified places in the kingdom. This corps was sent back in detachments as the troops recruited in Bavaria were by degrees formed and sent out.

The recruiting service in Bavaria was divided into three periods, viz.: —

The first, from $\frac{1}{13}$ October, 1832, to $\frac{3}{15}$ January, 1833.

The second, ... $\left.\begin{matrix}24\text{ March}\\5\text{ April}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833, to $\frac{18}{30}$ April, 1834.

The third, ... $\left.\begin{matrix}19\text{ April}\\1\text{ May}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1834, to $\frac{12}{24}$ January, 1835.

During these three periods, 5410 men and officers were recruited, of whom 3345 were Bavarians, and 1865 belonged to other states, as follows: —

Wurtemberg	487	Bremen	8
Switzerland	235	Saxe-Coburg	7
Prussia	186	Reuss-Schleitz	6
Baden	156	Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen	5
Austria	135	Roman States	5
Hanover	116	Oldenburg	3
Saxony	103	Waldeck	3
Grand duchy of Hesse	76	Lippe-Detmold	3
Electorate of Hesse	64	Turkey	3
Saxe-Weimar	26	Sweden	3
France	23	Saxe-Hildburgshausen	2
Nassau	23	Anhalt-Bernburg	2
Frankfort on the Maine	23	Reuss-Gera	3
Hamburg	22	Reuss-Greitz	2
Denmark	19	England	2
Brunswick	14	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	13	Anhalt-Köthen	1
Saxe-Meiningen	12	Lubeck	1
Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	12	Holland	1
Saxe-Altenburg	11	Spain	1
Russia	10	Egypt	1
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	10	Sicily	1
Saxe-Gotha	8	Belgium	1
Anhalt-Dessau	8		
Hohenzollern-Hechingen	8	Total	1865

Of the above 5410 men, not above 350 are now in the service; the greater part returned home after their four years' engagement, while some have remained in Greece to carry on their former trades.

Financial Report of the Minister of War, for the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835.

In obedience to your Majesty's special commands, I beg leave humbly to annex the accounts of the disbursements made by the war department, and take the liberty of adding the following explanatory remarks: —

1. On your Majesty's arrival in Greece, the clothing of the troops was in such a deplorable state, that it became a matter of urgent importance that proper uniforms and accoutrements should be made for them, and the other branches of the army newly organised or reinforced by your Majesty's royal pleasure; and, as the magazines and storehouses of the former army-clothing board, as well as

those of the different corps, were destitute of all articles of uniform and accoutrements, and materials for making them, large purchases were indispensable, which were obliged to be ordered from abroad, as there existed no manufactories of such articles in Greece, and the commerce of the country was in such a deplorable condition, that the materials most wanted were not to be found in the commercial marts of Greece.

These purchases were not only made with great difficulty, but connected with considerable extra expenses, which much enhanced the cost, compared more especially with the present time, when commerce having materially improved, most of the articles required for the use of the army, if not all manufactured at home, are to be found on the spot, and can be purchased at reasonable prices, and when, in consequence of the competition that now prevails, the terms of army-contracts are greatly facilitated.

2. The arms and accoutrements of the tactic corps were, on your Majesty's arrival, in a similar condition with their dress. The greater number of these troops had arms which were either totally unfit for service, or not adapted for the corps, and without uniformity of size, length, and calibre. In the arsenals there was a scarcity of serviceable arms, so that it was impossible to effect an exchange, or introduce uniformity, and a similar want was experienced respecting the cannons, and other requisites for the artillery.

In consequence of this, large purchases of arms and ammunition were made in France and Bavaria; the complete mountain park of artillery, together with the *matériel*, waggons, horses, and harness, were bought of the French army of occupation; and a full and complete battery of foot-artillery, with the ammunition waggons and articles of reserve, as well as the perfectly equipped riding and waggon horses, and the whole of the train, were purchased of the Bavarian auxiliary corps at their departure.

A complete company of waggon train was formed in Bavaria, and fifty draught horses purchased for the service of

the artillery, which, with the men, recruited and fully equipped, came out to this country.

3. For the formation of the regiment of lancers, as well as for the rest of the artillery, large purchases of horses were indispensable, as there were none belonging to the state, and in consequence of the great scarcity of serviceable horses in the country, they had to be obtained from abroad, and principally from Turkey and Asia Minor: a part of the horses purchased of the French corps of occupation were also used for the service of the lancers.

4. The saddles and accoutrements, as well for the cavalry as the artillery, were wanting also, and had to be sent from Bavaria, to complete the requisite number in addition to those bought of the French army and Bavarian auxiliary corps.

5. Proper lodging for the troops was very scantily provided, and the few barracks then existing in Greece, were scarcely habitable. Immense repairs were therefore necessary both in these and other government buildings applied to the same purpose; and in order to liberate the people from the burden of having the soldiers billeted on them, a great many new barracks had to be erected, of which I shall speak more fully when I come to the expenses for military buildings.

At the same time it was ascertained that there was a total want of furniture, beds, and bedding, for the troops, the whole of which had to be purchased new.

6. Very little attention had also been paid to the medical department, and the most necessary objects were every where wanting. A few hospitals alone were in existence, but they were in such a miserable condition, that they were scarcely able to afford the most urgent accommodations for the moment. It was necessary to take immediate steps to improve the condition of this branch of the service, as the number of sick increased with the number of the army, and the want of proper and well arranged hospitals became more and more apparent every day.

Above all, it became necessary to extend and properly

furnish the military hospitals at Nauplia and other garrison towns, which are now in a creditable condition. Amongst these I beg leave to mention more particularly the building of the hospitals of Acro-Corinth, Livadia, Lamia, Chalkis, and the extension and improvements in those of Vonitza, Patras, and Modon.

7. In consequence of the royal ordonnance of the $\left.\begin{array}{l}19\text{ February,}\\3\text{ March,}\end{array}\right\}$ 1834, containing the fresh organisation of the military academy, and its transfer to Ægina, the reparation of the building appointed for this institution became necessary, as it was in a state of decay. These repairs alone cost the state 24,000 drs., to which must be added the other domestic arrangements of the school, and the first cost of the necessary books and implements to begin with which naturally occasioned another considerable expenditure.

8. The continual movement of troops in the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, sufficiently accounts for the items charged in the Appendix (N. 12.) for the transport of soldiers and *matériel*, indemnifications, &c., as well as for increase of pay to the war-footing which received your Majesty's sanction, and which might otherwise appear exorbitant. But when it is considered that during those three years several districts of the kingdom were continually harassed by bands of robbers, and that the disturbances which broke out in Maina and Messenia, in 1834, caused an almost universal movement of the troops, the extraordinary disbursements are fully justified, and we can take it for granted that peace and order being re-established, these expenses will be considerably diminished during the following years.

9. In order to increase the force of the standing army to the number required by the royal edict concerning the formation of the land service, it was deemed necessary to recruit in different parts of the kingdom, and a bonus of 20 drs., which was afterwards raised to 100 drs. was given to each recruit for an engagement of four years' service. This item, however, disappears in the following years, and

particularly from the end of 1835 forward, as the recruiting ceased, and since then volunteers receive no premium.

10. I have already mentioned in par. 5. and 6., the absolute necessity which existed at the period of your Majesty's arrival, of erecting and repairing government buildings for the reception of the military, which were every where wanted, and in most places had to be sought for from the inhabitants. The building of barracks and other localities, for the different military establishments, the fitting up of existing public buildings, and the repairs of the works of defence of many of the fortresses, were positively required, and were executed as well as the means at our disposal would allow of.

Amongst the new buildings planned and executed in 1833, 1834, and 1835, I may particularly mention the infantry barracks at Athens, the *Haugards* in the court of the former mosque *Phoché*, at Athens, and in the court of the royal arsenal at Nauplia, the workshops of the pioneers, and the sappers and miners at Nauplia, Athens, and Missolonghi, about twenty gendarmerie barracks, partly on the northern frontier, and partly in the centre of the kingdom, the brick manufactories at Nauplia and Athens, two establishments of considerable importance and profit to the state, the barracks for the pioneers and waggon train at Nauplia, which though not entirely new buildings, have been so much renovated, that they may be classed amongst the most important public works of the above epoch; and, lastly, the infantry barracks at Callidrome, and several buildings in the fortress of Vonitza, and on the Acro-Corinthus.

Among the most considerable repairs and fittings up of government buildings, may be reckoned the spacious barracks for the artillery on the Plantain Square at Nauplia, the cavalry barracks at Argos, the different buildings at Acro-Nauplia, Acro-Corinthus, Rhion, and Anti-Rhion, Navarin, Monemvasia, and Vonitza. Then the extension of the military hospital at Nauplia, the fitting up of a similar establishment on the Acro-Corinthus, at Vonitza, Patras, and Modon, the central military hospital at Athens, the fitting up of the former mosque Phoché, and the large Turkish bathing-house at

Athens, as barracks for the pioneers, the repairs and alterations of the buildings for the military academy at Ægina, to which I more particularly alluded in paragraph 7., the fitting up of a Turkish mosque at Argos for the reception of a complete squadron of cavalry, &c. &c. And, lastly, among the most considerable of the repairs of fortresses, may be reckoned, — the sea wall between the land battery and that of the arsenal, the repairs of the drawbridge before the land-gate, and the counterscarp and glacis at Nauplia; and several improvements and extensive repairs of the works of Fort Palamides aud Acro-Nauplia (Itz-Kalè), Forts Rhion, Anti-Rhion, and Vonitza.

For the execution of these works, extraordinary quantities of materials and tools were necessary, a scarcity of which existed in Greece, and the timber which was to be had, could only be obtained at most exorbitant prices, out of proportion to the quality and dimensions. These were therefore obliged to be obtained from abroad, and particularly from Trieste, and a great expense was naturally incurred; thus, for instance, the purchases of building materials and tools at Trieste, made by Captain von Auerweck, who was sent out on purpose, cost the state alone the sum of 350,000 drachmes.

The sums charged in No. 16. of the supplement may at first appear high; but when it is considered that by means of this expenditure several large buildings have been completely erected, and others undergone considerable repairs, extension, and alterations, and that being now in a good condition, they have a great intrinsic value for the state, the charge will not be considered exorbitant, particularly as the stocks of building and other materials in the magazines of the pioneers and sappers and miners are very considerable, and have a real and definite value.

11. As regards the expense of recruiting in Bavaria for the Greek service, permit me, Sire, to remark that these sums incurred in virtue of the treaty of the 1st November, 1832, between the crowns of Greece and Bavaria, cannot be reckoned among the usual expenses of the army, as it was an extraordinary occurrencecalled forth by existent circumstances.

The same may be said of the charge for the pay, support, and march, of the Bavarian auxiliary corps, and both of these items ought not, properly speaking, to be included under the expenses of the Greek army.

If, therefore, these two sums, viz. —

	Drs.	L.
The recruiting in Bavaria - - -	2,796,424	19
Expense of the Bavarian auxiliary corps -	4,624,133	23
Making together - -	7,420,557	42

be deducted from the total expenditure of 20,087,978 drs. 99 leptas, the actual amount spent on the Greek army would be reduced to 14,667,421 drs. 57 leptas.

I beg leave to observe in addition to the above, that under the head of charges for the recruiting in Bavaria, are included the uniforms and other clothing, the arms and accoutrements of the German volunteers, and that this corps arrived in Greece fully armed and equipped, and, lastly, that a great part of the horse furniture is included in the above sum.

12. The gendarmerie was organised in conformity with the royal ordonnance $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{20 May}\\\text{1 June}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833, and this corps was formed partly of the former irregular troops, and partly of individuals who had served in the tactic corps. The complete clothing and arming of this efficient body required a considerable outlay; and as it was a work of time, and could only be effected by degrees, the expense is divided amongst the three epochs of 1833, 1834, and 1835. At the end of 1835, the gendarmerie contained an effective force of 1327 men and 164 horses, divided into 80 foot, and 12 mounted brigades, completely armed, and equipped for active service.

But it was not merely the organisation of the gendarmerie that required a considerable outlay; the support, too, of this corps occasioned great expense, owing to the peculiar nature of the service in which it was engaged, especially during the disturbances in Maina and Messenia, and when robbers were

swarming on the frontiers. But now that peace and order are restored, these expenses will of course be avoided in future.

13. During the disturbances in Maina, several Mainotes who had declared for the just cause were taken into the pay of the government. At a later period when the rebellion broke out in Messenia, several corps of national guards were levied and organised under different chieftains. The formation of these corps, caused the government to incur the expense of 602,629 drs. 89 leptas, as stated in the tables.

I believe I have sufficiently explained in the foregoing remarks, the reasons for the apparently enormous expenses incurred in this department; and I beg to add a few more, which will serve to justify them.

The formation of a new army in a state, torn by factions as Greece was, naturally demanded a great expenditure. This expenditure, however, may be justified by a recollection of the circumstances of the country, and the difficulties in which the government was placed, as well by considering the number and value of the different items purchased, built and repaired. If we reflect on the state of the troops on your Majesty's arrival, as well as the other military institutions, and compare them with their present organised form, the expenses cannot fail of appearing moderate. The army is clothed in a proper and respectable manner, and the magazines and storehouses are filled with the most necessary articles and *matériel.* The arms and accoutrements of the troops are in an efficient state, and ready for use whenever required; the artillery is furnished with the needful train, and is in every respect properly equipped.

The purchases of horses for the cavalry and artillery are completed; and hereafter the government will only have to bear the annual charge of their food and forage. Care has been taken for the proper lodging of the troops; and in most of the garrison towns barracks have been either built or fitted up for their use, and furnished with the proper furniture, beds, cooking utensils, &c., so that the state possesses a large

number of military buildings, of considerable intrinsic value.

For the preservation of order and security, we have a well organised corps of gendarmerie, nearly 1400 strong, properly clothed and armed. The cavalry brigades, as appointed by the royal ordonnance, are all mounted, and furnished with all necessary equipments.

The military buildings erected and repaired during the three years, the purchases of materials for the artillery, building, tools, and other articles, with which the stores are abundantly supplied, may be valued at three millions of drachmes at least. If this sum be deducted from the 14,667,421 drs. 57 lepta, as shown in Art. 11., the total expenses are reduced to 11,667,421 drs. 57 lepta, making the average annual budget for the army about 3,890,000 drs.: and, considering all circumstances, the want of the most requisite articles of clothing, arms, barracks, hospitals, &c., necessary for the formation of a new army; and the expensive expeditions made partly to exterminate the bands of robbers who every where harassed the inhabitants, and partly to put down disturbances, more particularly the revolutionary movements which broke out in Maina and Messenia,— the expenses incurred in the military department in the first stage of civilisation of a new state like Greece, cannot appear exorbitant; moreover, the great outlay having been already incurred, and a well-regulated system of economy being now introduced into the administration of the service, the annual charge will be greatly reduced in future.

With due respect, &c.

(Signed) SCHMALTZ,
Minister of War.

Athens, $\left.\begin{matrix}26\text{ Nov.}\\ \overline{8\text{ Dec.}}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1836.

Table of the Expenditure of the War Department for the three Years, 1833, 1834, *and* 1835.

	1833.		1834.		1835.	
	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
1. Pay of officers and men -	922,356	65	2,109,961	24	2,444,129	65
2. Food and rations for the troops	135,593	75	342,479	87	365,427	45
3. Forage for the horses - -	51,683	49	178,565	23	207,324	32
4. Uniforms and clothing - -	368,354	39	592,704	31	322,352	28
5. Arms - - - - - -	617,328	73	620,606	59	276,635	88
6. Purchase of horses - -	26,268	49	15,509	20	63,045	0
7. Equipment of mounted troops	12,123	65	19,461	4	18,531	57
8. Barracks - - - - -	32,353	66	83,477	20	100,049	3
9. Sanitary institutions (hospitals)	74,320	59	105,107	0	164,318	0
10. Instruction - - - -	43,870	74	78,426	18	117,450	0
11. Office expenses - - -	34,498	23	47,020	82	68,419	23
12. Marching expenses, transports, &c. - - - - - -	129,774	26	262,384	49	139,538	25
13. Recruiting service - -	80,174	82	30,444	7	35,243	30
14. Rewards for services rendered	13,932	80	3,472	0	5,380	0
15. Extra expenses for arrests -	3,371	56	5,297	33	21,898	47
16. Building - - - - -	193,341	1	338,218	43	498,889	26
17. Pensions and half-pay - -	40,702	29	54,196	98	50,093	50
18. Cash deficiencies - - -	254	92	3,795	23	- -	
19. Surveys and map of Greece -	- -		- -		29,653	67
20. Recruiting in Bavaria - -	1,220,582	17	1,371,431	49	204,410	53
21. Pay of the former tactic corps till reorganized - -	58,965	59	- -		- -	
22. National guard - - -	- -		17,223	72	585,405	17
23. Gendarmerie - - -	222,388	57	487,142	70	698,587	82
24. Bavarian auxiliary corps -	2,746,067	7	1,740,282	95	137,783	21
Totals -	7,028,207	43	8,505,208	37	6,554,563	49

	Drs.	L.
Real expenditure of the war department for the three years - - - - - -	22,087,978	99
Amount charged by the minister of finances in his financial report - - - - - -	23,437,946	15
Showing a difference of -	1,349,967	16

The above difference is accounted for as follows:—

	Drs.	L.
1. At the closing of the finance office books, the war department is debited for 1833, as the accounts and documents prove, with more than the expenditure, for which they are credited in 1836	320,000	0
2. In 1835, the war department was credited with sundry items, by his Majesty's commands, which belong to other departments, and for which they are credited in 1836, amounting to - -	136,473	16
3. In the accounts of the bankers, Messrs. Eichthal at Munich, was an item charged before and credited in 1836 - - - - - -	41,280	11
4. Surplus amount of the credit opened for the purchase of materials, tools, and implements at Trieste, not made use of - - -	160,023	9
5. Paid to Messrs. Eichthal, at Munich, by the Bavarian auxiliary legion, to the credit of the war department - - - - - - N. B. These last two items are also accounted for in the budget of 1836.	123,916	79
6. The balances of cash in the hands of the different military departments amounted, on the 1st of January, 1836, to - - - - and will be accounted for in the budget.	568,274	1
Total -	1,349,967	16

A.— *Table of the effective Force of the Greek Army on the* $\frac{1}{13}$ *December*, 1840.

Branch of Service.	General Officers.		Field Officers.			Adjutants.	Subalterns.			Total Number of Officers.	Ensigns.	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.						Total of non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Lieut.-Gen.	Major-Gen.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Col.	Majors.		Captains.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieut.			Sergt.-Majors.	Fouriers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.			
War office - - -	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Generals - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Aides-de-camp to the king -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The aides-de-camp of the king are included in the corps to which they belong.
Staff - - - -	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Inspectors of the army -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
of provinces -	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7										
Greek phalanx - -	...	...	8	9	32	...	53	70	121	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
																				Garrisons.
Infantry. Line. 1st batt. -	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	6	11	27	3	6	5	12	48	18	594	686	6	Nauplia.
Infantry. Line. 2d batt. -	...	...	...	1	2	1	6	6	11	27	2	6	7	12	46	12	619	704	5	Missolonghi, Patras, Rhion, Anti-Rhion, Tripolitza, and Sparta.
Infantry. Line. 3d batt. -	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	6	12	27	2	6	6	15	51	15	622	717	5	Athens.
Infantry. Light. 4th batt. -	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	6	12	27	2	6	6	10	47	12	487	870	3	Chalcis and Lamia.
Infantry. Light. 5th batt. -	...	...	...	1	1		6	2	16	26	2	6	6	12	46	12	553	637	3	Navarin, Modon, and Calamata.
Total of the infantry -	...	...	...	5	7	4	30	26	62	134	11	30	30	61	238	69	2,875	3,314	22	

| | | |

Table of effective Force — continued.

Branch of Service.	General Officers.		Field Officers.				Subalterns.			Total Number of Officers.	Ensigns.	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.						Total of non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Lieut.-Gen.	Major-Gen.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Col.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieut.			Sergt.-Majors.	Fouriers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.			
Gendarmerie	...	...	...	1	11	1	16	11	6	46	...	69	...	70	...	...	1,238	1,377	213	*Garrisons.*
Cavalry. 1st division	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	5	12	2	2	1	4	15	6	220	250	212	Athens.
Cavalry. 2d division	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	4	12	1	2	3	4	16	6	221	253	195	Argos.
Totals	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	7	9	24	3	4	4	8	31	12	441	503	407	
Artillery. Battalion	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	7	19	35	4	7	7	20	46	14	514	612	187	*Garrisons.* The staff and 3 companies at Nauplia; 1 comp. at Athens; 1 comp. at Navarin; detachments at Modon, Rhion, Missolonghi, and Lamia; ouvrier comp. at Nauplia.
Artillery. Arsenal	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	10	5	2	...	2	2	...	8	19	1	
Artillery. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	8	...	13	10	2	121	157	...	
Totals	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	8	27	49	12	17	7	35	58	16	643	788	188	
Engineers. Staff	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	9	9	24	4	3	...	2	4	...	...	13	4	*Garrisons.* Engineers at Athens, Lamia, Nauplia, and Missolonghi; pioneer company, Athens.
Engineers. Pioneer company	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	3	...	10	10	2	133	159	...	
Totals	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	10	11	28	5	6	...	12	14	2	133	172	4	
Invalid company	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	...	20	12	1	18	56	...	*Garrison.* Monemvasia.

Recapitulation.

Branch of Service.	General Officers.		Field Officers.			Adjutants.	Subalterns.			Total Number of Officers.	Ensigns.	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.						Total of non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Lieut. Gen.	Major-Gen.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Col.	Majors.		Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieut.			Sergt.-Majors.	Fourriers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.			
War office - - -	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Generals - - -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Aides-de-camp to the king																				
Staff - - - -	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Inspectors of the army -	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Provincial inspectors of ditto -	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
Royal Greek phalanx - -	...	...	8	9	32	...	53	70	121	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Commanders of fortresses -	...	...	1	2	3	6	9	1	2	24	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	
Gendarmerie - - -	...	...	...	1	11	1	16	11	6	46	...	69	...	70	...	...	1,238	1,377	213	
Infantry - - -	...	...	...	5	7	4	30	26	62	134	11	30	30	61	238	69	2,875	3,314	22	
Frontier guards - -	...	...	2	1	8	10	30	22	33	106	1	26	...	71	100	48	1,548	1,794	25	
Cavalry - - -	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	7	9	24	3	4	4	8	31	12	441	503	407	
Artillery - - -	...	...	...	1	2	1	10	8	27	49	12	17	7	35	58	16	643	788	188	
Engineers - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	10	11	28	5	6	...	12	14	2	133	172	4	
Invalid company - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	3	...	20	12	1	18	56	...	
Totals -	1	1	19	21	67	25	160	156	274	724	42	155	41	277	453	148	6,896	8,012	911	

B. — *Table of Officers employed on Special Temporary Service, and those not belonging to the Effective Forces.*

How employed.	General Officers.		Field Officers.			Adjutants.	Subalterns.			Total Number of Officers.	Ensigns.	Remarks.
	Lieut.-Gen.	Major-Gen.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.		Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieuts.			
Military Establishments.												
War office - - -	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	4		
Military academy, Piræus -	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	9		
Army clothing board, Nauplia - - -	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3		
Permanent court-martial, ditto	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4	11		
Prisoners' workhouse, ditto -	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Military administration -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3		
Total -	...	...	2	2	3	1	5	2	16	31		
Non-Active Phalanx.												
Veterans - - -	...	...	2	2	4	...	8	7	12	35		
Retired on grants - -	...	...	16	17	52	...	165	172	320	742		
Total -	...	...	18	19	56	...	173	179	332	777		
Officers retired - -	...	...	1	...	2	...	14	7	7	31		
Ditto retired, but liable to be called out - -	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	4	6	17		
Ditto pensioned - -	...	...	2	1	7	...	19	10	7	46	3	
Ditto à la suite - -	2	1	...	3	1	...	3	8	16	34	4	
Total -	2	1	6	4	10	...	40	29	36	128	7	
Civil Branches.												
Embassies - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	In London.
Mines - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3 ensigns at the school at Frieberg. 1 lieut. at Koumi.
Mint - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Home-office, as architects, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	7	8	
Total -	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	10	11	

RECAPITULATION.

Military establishments -	...	...	2	2	3	1	5	2	16	31	...	
Non-active phalanx - -	...	...	18	19	56	...	173	179	332	777	...	
Ditto of other corps - -	2	1	6	4	10	...	40	29	36	128	7	
Civil branches - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	10	11	
Total -	2	1	26	25	69	1	220	212	390	946	18	

C. — *Table of Comparison between the Strength of the Army according to the Law of Organisation, and its present effective Force.*

	General Officers.		Field Officers.			Adjutants.	Subalterns.			Total Number of Officers.	Ensigns.	Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.						Total Number of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.
	Lieut.-Gen.	Major-Gen.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Col.	Majors.		Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub.-Lieut.			Serg.-Majors.	Fouriers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.		
According to royal ordonnance, the army ought to consist of -	1	1	26	22	67	30	169	167	285	768	47	162	72	277	492	189	8,011	9,200	1,125
But the effective force is only - - -	1	1	19	21	67	25	160	156	274	724	42	155	41	277	453	148	6,896	8,012	911
Forming a reduction and saving of - -	...	...	7	1	...	5	9	11	11	44	5	7	31	...	39	41	1,115	1,188	214

Or 44 officers of different ranks, 1,188 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 214 horses.

Table of the Pay of the Tactic Corps of the Greek Army.

(Government Gazette, 1833, p. 52.)

Corps.	Rank.	Pay of Rank per Month.	Pay of Function per Month.	Total per Month.	Equal in British Money to			Remarks.
		Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	£	s.	d.	
					per annum.			
Infantry.	Major - -	75	225	300	130	0	0	All these enjoy free quarters.
	Adjutant - -	30	100	130	55	0	0	
	Quartermaster -	40	100	140	60	0	0	
	Surgeon - -	40	100	140	60	0	0	
	Assistant-surgeon -	30	70	100	43	0	0	
	Captain - -	50	150	200	86	0	0	
	First lieutenant -	30	70	100	43	0	0	
	Second lieutenant	25	55	80	35	0	0	
	Younker - -	20	28	48	20	0	0	
					per diem.			
	Sergeant-major -	...	...	1·20	0	0	11	All these receive rations of bread daily.
	Drum-major - -	...	...	·68	0	0	6	
	Sergeant - -	...	...	·72	0	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	
	Corporal - -	...	...	·60	0	0	5	
	Bugle, 1st class -	...	...	·60	0	0	5	
	2d ... -	..	...	·52	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
	Drummer, 1st class -	...	...	·44	0	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
	Privates - -	...	...	·40	0	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$	

Corps.	Rank.	Pay of Rank per Month.	Pay of Function per Month.	Total per Month.	Equal in British Money to			Remarks.
		Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	£	s.	d.	
					per annum.			
Cavalry.	Lieutenant-colonel -	120	320	440	190	0	0	With free quarters.
	Major - -	75	235	310	133	0	0	
	Quartermaster -	40	100	140	60	0	0	
	Regimental surgeon -	40	100	140	60	0	0	
	Assistant surgeon -	30	70	100	43	0	0	
	Adjutant - -	30	110	140	60	0	0	
	Captain - -	50	170	220	95	0	0	
	First lieutenant -	30	90	120	52	0	0	
	Second lieutenant -	25	75	100	43	0	0	
	Cornet - -	20	28	48	20	0	0	
	Veterinary surgeon -	30	70	100	43	0	0	
					per diem.			
	Sergeant-major -	...	...	1·28	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	With rations of bread daily.
	Staff trumpeter -	...	...	1·16	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
	Sergeant - -	...	...	·80	0	0	6	
	Brigadier - -	...	...	·68	0	0	5	
	Smith - -	...	...	·80	0	0	6	
	Sadler - -	...	...	·90	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	
	Trumpeter - -	...	...	·80	0	0	6	
	Privates - -	...	...	·48	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
					per annum.			
Artillery.	Lieutenant-colonel -	120	320	440	190	0	0	With free quarters.
	Major - -	75	235	310	133	0	0	
	Adjutant - -	30	110	140	60	0	0	
	Captain commandant	50	170	220	95	0	0	
	Second captain -	50	110	160	69	0	0	
	First lieutenant -	30	90	120	52	0	0	
	Second lieutenant -	25	75	100	43	0	0	
					per diem.			
	Sergeant-major -	...	...	1·40	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	With rations of bread.
	Smith - -	...	...	·80	0	0	6	
	Sergeant - -	...	...	·92	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Corporal - -	...	...	·68	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bombardier - -	...	...	·54	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
	Trumpeter - -	...	...	·80	0	0	7	
	Artilleryman, 1st class	...	...	·52	0	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
	2d ...	...	...	·48	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
					per annum.			
Train.	Captain - -	50	160	210	90	0	0	With free quarters.
	First lieutenant -	30	80	110	48	0	0	
	Second lieutenant -	30	60	90	40	0	0	
					per diem.			
	Sergeant-major -	...	...	1·28	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	With rations of bread.
	Sergeant - -	...	...	·80	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Smith - -	...	...	·80	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
	Saddler - -	...	...	·90	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
	Corporal - -	...	...	·68	0	0	5	
	Trumpeter - -	...	...	·80	0	0	6	
	Private - -	...	...	·48	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	

Corps.	Rank.	Pay of Rank per Month.	Pay of Function per Month.	Total per Month.	Equal in British Money to			Remarks.
		Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	£	s.	d.	
					per annum.			
Pioneers.	Captain commandant	50	170	220	95	0	0	With free quarters.
	Second captain -	50	110	160	69	0	0	
	First lieutenant -	30	90	120	52	0	0	
	Second lieutenant -	25	75	100	43	0	0	
					per diem.			
	Sergeant-major -	...	...	1·40	0	1	1½	With rations of bread.
	Sergeant - -	...	...	·92	0	0	7½/8	
	Corporal - -	...	...	·68	0	0	5½/8	
	Pioneer, 1st class -	...	...	·56	0	0	4½/8	
	2d ... -	...	...	·48	0	0	3½/8	
	Bugle, 1st class -	...	...	·80	0	0	6½/8	
	2d ... -	...	...	·60	0	0	4¾/8	
					per annum.			
Sappers, Miners.	Captain commandant	50	170	220	95	0	0	With free quarters.
	Second captain -	50	110	160	69	0	0	
	First lieutenant -	30	90	120	52	0	0	
	Second lieutenant -	25	75	100	43	0	0	
	Workmaster, 1st class	...	...	100	43	0	0	
	2d ...	...	...	80	34	0	0	
	Officer for plans and drawings	25	75	100	43	0	0	
	Accountant - -	20	40	60	26	0	0	
					per diem.			
	Sergeant-major -	...	...	1·40	0	1	1½	With rations of bread daily.
	Sergeant - -	...	...	·92	0	0	7½/8	
	Corporal - -	...	...	·68	0	0	5½/8	
	Trumpeter - -	...	...	·80	0	0	6½/8	
	Sapper, 1st class -	...	...	·56	0	0	4½/8	
	2d ... -	...	...	·48	0	0	3½/8	

CHAP. VIII.

THE NAVY.

In the same manner as a special committee was appointed to investigate the claims and services of the officers of the army, with a view to render justice to their merits, and give them a suitable rank in the new organisation of the land forces, a commission for a similar purpose, with reference to the officers of the Greek navy, was appointed by royal decree dated Nauplia, $\left.\begin{matrix}21\text{ April,}\\3\text{ May,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833, consisting of the following persons, whose names are well known all over Europe, and whose bravery tended greatly to the discomfiture of the Ottoman naval forces, adorning the fame of Grecian valour with a laurel wreath, and showing to the world that the descendants of the naval combatants at Salamis and Ægospotamos were still inspired with the courage of their forefathers: — president, Admiral A. Miaulis; members, G. Saktouris, G. Androutzos, N. Apostolis, C. Canaris, A. G. Kriézis, and Elias Thermisiotis. The labours of this committee of inquiry issued in the adjustment of the claims for naval rank of all those who had rendered services to their country by sea during the war of independence.

The Greek navy was called into existence by the force of circumstances; the ships were originally peaceful unarmed merchantmen, not built or fitted up for war, and their captains and crews were engaged in the lucrative carrying trade from the Levant and Black Sea to the coasts of Italy and Spain, the vessels sailing mostly under Russian and Austrian colours, and in many cases realising large fortunes to their owners.

Practically acquainted with the details of navigation, the captains and crews atoned by their courage and zeal in the cause of their country for their want of knowledge, and in-

experience in the art of war; and exposed as they were to a great disadvantage in having to contend against an enemy of greatly superior physical force, with more ample resources, larger ships, practised gunners, trained crews and heavier metal, they were obliged to have recourse to artifice and the exercise of their nautical skill. Unable to meet the enemy hand to hand, or broadside to broadside, they were content to unite the forces of their swift cruisers to attack and cut off a heavy-sailing Turkish frigate, or employ the more subtle and dangerous method of setting her on fire by means of their numerous fire-ships.

This was a mode of naval warfare in which the Greeks peculiarly excelled, and in a very short time they had so firmly established their fame in it, that the Turkish and Egyptian large ships of war were more in fear of the little fast-sailing craft and fire-ketches, than of meeting a vessel of their own size and calibre, and submitting their fate to the issue of a fair contest.

The captain of a Greek merchantman is generally the principal owner, and the officers and crew not unfrequently his sons, brothers, and nephews, who have likewise shares in the vessel, receiving no regular pay for their services, but participating in the profits arising from their speculations, and the freight made by the voyage. The crew of a Greek merchant ship may be considered as a migrating trading company; no discipline is observed on board, but every one is addressed by the familiar epithet of Ἀδελφέ, or brother, and the captain is only looked up to as the head of the family, or most experienced sailor among them. In all cases of importance, a council is held on the quarter-deck, where the whole of the crew squat themselves down in a circle to deliberate perhaps on the propriety of accepting a charter for corn from Odessa to Leghorn, or investing the joint capital in the purchase of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria, and carrying it for a market, free of freight, to Genoa or Marseilles.

But when the revolution broke out and spread rapidly over all Greece, the islanders were not behind their countrymen in the Peloponnesus and continent in courage and

daring spirit, and gladly brought their offerings to the shrine of their country's liberty, fitting out and manning their merchant vessels as ships of war at their own expense, and placing them at the disposal of the provisional government. Hydra, Spetzia, and Psaria were three of the most flourishing islands at that time; all of them rugged barren rocks, selected on that very account as offering no inducement to the Turks to come and settle among them, nor any appearance of wealth to stimulate the rapacity of the Capudan-Pascha, when he made his annual visit to receive his usual tribute-money, which was paid by the Greeks to the Sublime Porte for the privilege of carrying on their trade unmolested, and appointing their own local authorities from among their primates.

Those men, however, after being engaged in a long and bloody naval war, in which they had sacrificed their ships, their fortunes, and the lives of their relatives and friends, for the good of their country, might reasonably be expected to have lost their former taste for quiet trading voyages, and even if they had not, they were incapacitated from entering into any mercantile undertakings from want of capital, and might well put forward a claim on the gratitude of their country, to whose independence they had so much contributed, and demand a remuneration for their services, or at least active employment in that sphere for which they were more particularly adapted, and to which they had become habituated.

A glance at the map will suffice to convince any one that the geographical situation of Greece is such as to entitle her to take a prominent rank among the maritime powers of Europe. With a host of islands, and a long line of sea-coast deeply indented with numerous ports, roadsteads, bays, and creeks, situated as she is at an equal distance from three of the quarters of the globe, with which she carries on a lucrative and increasing trade, it is evident that she requires an armed force for the protection of her commerce, and that she possesses sufficient ports and naval stations to which her ships can run in for shelter from storms, or to refit after suffering damage.

To adjust the conflicting claims of so many individuals, was one of the difficult problems reserved for the king to solve; and that he effected it with much judgment, and without giving offence, cannot be doubted. The composition of the court of enquiry gave the naval service a guarantee that due investigation would be made into the merits of each individual case, and that every claimant would receive, with the most rigid impartiality, the rank to which he was justly entitled. Nor were they disappointed.

The royal decree for the new organisation of the navy is dated $\frac{3}{15}$ April, 1833; it establishes six grades of officers, besides the medical and administrative departments, which are as follows:—

Vice-Admiral (Ἀντιναύαρχος).
Captain of 1st class (Πλοίαρχος).
2d
3d
Lieutenant (Ὑποπλοίαρχος).
Ensign or Midshipman (Σημαιοφόρος).

Medical Officers:—

Surgeon 1st class (Ἰατρὸς).
2d
Surgeon's mate (Ὑποϊατρὸς).

Administrative Officers:—

Commissary 1st class (Φοντιστὴς).
2d
Provision Clerk (Τροφοδότης).

The petty officers are classified as under:—

Boatswain (Ναυκληρὸς).
Sailing-Master (Πηδαλιοῦχος).
Gunner (Πυροβολιστὴς).
Armourer (Ὁπλοποιὸς).
Carpenter (Ἀρχιλεπτουργὸς).
Storekeeper (Ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἁρμενῶν).
Caulker (Καλαφατιστὴς).

And the sailors are divided into three classes, to which are added drummers, fifers, cooks, servants, and cabin-boys.

Art. 4. Contains the regulations for rating the appointments of officers, which are briefly as follows: — A vice-admiral can only be employed as minister of the marine, naval prefect, or commander-in-chief of a fleet. A captain of the first class to the command of a line-of-battle-ship, or a first-rate frigate. A captain of the second class to a frigate under 44 guns, a steamer of 8 sixty-four pounders, or a corvette. A third class captain or commander in the navy to a gabarre, a brig of war, a schooner of 12 guns, or a smaller steamer. Small brigs and schooners to be commanded by lieutenants, and cutters and gun-boats by midshipmen.

A captain of the first or second class in command of a squadron takes the temporary title of commodore (Μοίραρχος) whilst so employed, and receives additional emoluments and table-money. The command of a naval station in time of peace gives no claim to the rank of commodore, but belongs to the senior officer of the ships composing the squadron.

Art. 6. Provides for the filling up of vacancies in the command of squadrons and single ships, in cases of illness, death, or legal absence, and which are to be taken by the respective senior officers next in rank to the one causing the vacancy.

Art. 7. Orders that the table-money of the naval, medical, and administrative officers, and the provisions and rations of the petty officers and seamen, cease with their service afloat. The latter only, when employed in the charge of vessels in ordinary in the royal arsenal, receive rations of bread daily besides their pay.

Pay. The pay of officers and seamen in the Greek navy is divided into two classes, viz: — that of *rank* (Μισθὸς τοῦ βαθμοῦ), and of *duty* (τῆς ὑπηρεσίας). They enjoy the former, whether employed or not, but receive the latter only when afloat or in active service, which is equivalent to full and half-pay, as they are equal in amount.

The following is a Table of the full pay of officers, petty officers, and seamen, with the value in British money: —

Rank.	Full Pay per Month.	Table-Money extra when afloat.	Total per Month.	Total per Annum.	Equal in British Money to
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	£. s. d. per annum.
Vice-admiral - -	500	500	1,000	12,000	428 0 0
Captain, 1st class - -	380	150	530	6,360	227 0 0
2d ... - -	300	100	400	4,800	171 10 0
3d ... - -	200	50	250	3,000	107 0 0
Lieutenant - - -	100	40	140	1,680	60 0 0
Midshipman - - -	80	25	105	1,260	45 0 0
Surgeon, 1st class - -	200	50	250	3,000	107 0 0
2d ... - -	100	30	130	1,560	55 15 0
Surgeon's mate - -	80	20	100	1,200	43 0 0
Commissary, 1st class -	200	50	250	3,000	107 0 0
2d ... -	100	30	130	1,560	55 15 0
Provision clerk - -	60	30	90	1,080	38 10 0
					per month.
Boatswain, 1st class - -	80	...	80	...	2 17 0
Gunner ... - -	70	...	70	...	2 10 0
Armourer ... - -	50	...	50	...	1 15 0
Carpenter ... - -	60	...	60	...	2 3 0
Storekeeper ... - -	60	...	60	...	2 3 0
Caulker ... - -	50	...	50	...	1 15 0
Sailor, 1st class - -	36	...	36	...	1 7 0
2d ... - -	30	...	30	...	1 1 6
3d ... - -	24	...	24	...	0 17 0

Table of Rations allowed per Week to each Petty Officer and Seaman in the Greek Navy, when afloat. (*Royal Decree of* $\frac{3}{15}$ *Nov.* 1833.)

[400 drams make 1 oka, and about 10 = 1 oz. avoirdupois.]

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total per Week.	Total in British Avoir-dupois Weight.		Retail Price per Oka.	Total Amount per Man per Week.		
	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Drs.	Lb.	Oz.	Lepta.	Drs.	L.	
Biscuit -	200	200	200	250	200	250	200	1,500	9	6	40	1	50	Total 4·01⅛ drs., or per diem 57$\frac{28}{100}$ lep., equal to 208·71 drs., or 7*l.* 9*s.* per annum.
Wine -	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	1,400	8	12	25	0	87½	
Salted meat	75	75	75	...	75	...	75	375	2	6	70	0	65¼	
Rice - -	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	150	0	15	60	0	22½	
Vegetables	...	50	...	60	...	60	50	220	1	6	30	0	16½	
Cheese -	40	...	40	...	40	...	40	160	1	0	70	0	27	
Olives -	...	40	...	40	...	40	...	120	0	12	40	0	12	
Eating oil	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	16	0	1½	110	0	10¾	
Lamp oil -	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	0	2				
Onions -	10	10	10	20	10	20	10	90	0	9	10	0	2½	
Vinegar -	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	10	0	1	20	0	4¾	
Firewood	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,050	9	6	2½	0	6¾	
Salt -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	1½	10			

Administration.—The direction of the navy is vested in a secretary of state for the navy, whose duties are specified in the following articles, as contained in the royal decree: —

Art. 1. The formation, improvement, and keeping up of the navy; the preservation of discipline; the employment and movements of the ships; the building, repairing, and fitting out of vessels of war; and the preserving of the honour of the national flag.

Art. 2. The recruiting for the necessary number of seamen and marines, and the care of their being properly clothed, armed, paid, and fed.

Art. 3. The recommendation for appointments, pensions, and dismissals of naval officers and functionaries, and the regulations about their pay and uniform.

Art. 4. To keep up the regulations and punishments inflicted for offences in the navy, and the superintendence of the tribunals appointed to try such cases.

Art. 5. The repairs and improvements of the ports and harbours, marine arsenals, magazines, and the barracks for the sailors when not afloat.

Art. 6. The care and superintendence of the institutions for the practical and theoretical instruction of sailors, gunners, and naval officers.

Art. 7. The execution of the necessary measures for regulating the health of the navy.

Art. 8. To grant permission to merchant vessels to carry the national flag.

Art. 9. The condemnation of prizes, and the division of prize-money.

Art. 10. The superintendence of the charitable institutions of government connected with the navy, such as those for invalids, widows, orphans, &c.

The Marine Prefecture (Τὸ ἔπι τῶν Ναύτικῶν Διευθυντήριον), or special direction of naval affairs, was established at Poros by royal ordonnance dated $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{20 July,}\\\text{1 August,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833. It consists of the prefect (Διευθυντὴς), a port-captain (Ἔφορος τοῦ λιμένου), an inspector-general (Ἔφορος τῶν Ἐπιθεωρησεῶν), a director of

dockyards (Ἔφορος τοῦ Νεωρίου), and a comptroller (Ἐλέγκτης), who are all officers in the navy; besides whom are the following civilians: — a keeper of the ordnance and stores, a keeper of provisions, a paymaster, a secretary, a keeper of the archives, two accountants, four actuaries, and three clerks.

The duties and attributes of the marine prefect, who stands in point of rank inferior only to the secretary of state, and with whom he is in direct and constant communication, are briefly, — to direct and superintend the works in the naval arsenal; the fitting out, laying up, and repairing of ships of war; the purchase of materials, as timber, anchors, cables, sails, &c.; the examination of the lists of officers and men for monthly pay, which must be signed by him; to send to the minister a detailed account of every thing going on in the arsenal and dockyard; estimates of expenses to be incurred on particular ships or buildings, &c.

To assist him in the execution of his duties, three naval officers of experience are appointed, who, together with the comptroller, form "the Prefectural Council," of which the president is the prefect. The members of this council have only the power of deliberating, and giving their opinion.

The naval prefect has to take the necessary steps for purchasing and making contracts for stores, ammunition, provisions, &c., which are in all cases to be advertised previously, and put up to public competition.

The prefect has to lay before the king every year, through the medium of the minister, a statement of the conduct (ἔκθεσις τῆς Διαγογῆς) of all naval officers and functionaries, which is also to be added on recommendations for promotion, rewards, and leave to retire from the service.

The port-captain's duty is to superintend the police, and maintain order in the dockyard and arsenal. Under his immediate orders are placed the officer of the naval-artificer-company, acting as police officer, the ordnance-keeper, the store-keeper, the head of the rope-making department, the keeper of the provisions (under whom is also the baking establishment), and an actuary. The port-captain keeps the

keys of the arsenal, and has to open the gates every morning, either in person or by deputy, to let in the workmen, read the muster-roll, receive the reports, &c., and lock the gates, making a report to the prefect. The port-captain has the special superintendence of those magazines and warehouses containing ropes, sail-cloth, casks, &c., and has also to superintend the shipment of provisions to the men of war in the port. When a vessel is ordered to be fitted for sea, he has to furnish from the magazines under his control the necessary quantity of guns, ammunition, provisions, water, and stores, and see that they are in good condition, and properly sent on board. In the same way, when a ship is ordered to be dismantled, he has to receive the guns and stores, and deposit them in the magazines. At the end of every month he has to examine the stock on hand, and check the books of the storekeepers. He has to see that the royal standard is hoisted every morning in the arsenal, to place the guards and sentinels at the gate, and have the flag struck at sunset.

The royal ordonnance then goes on to detail the duties of the other different officers, which are much the same as those of the French arsenals and marine prefectures.

Dockyard and Arsenal. These establishments are situated, as well as the prefecture, in the little island of Poros in the Ægean sea, to the west of Ægina, and so close to the coast of the Morea, that there is scarcely sufficient water for vessels to pass through the strait which separates it from the main land.

For a long time the Russian government had a depôt on the island, for the purpose of refitting their ships of war in cases of accident; but since the arrival of the king, they have withdrawn their station, and received from the Greek government an indemnification for the stores and buildings they possessed.

The value of naval stores in the royal arsenal at Poros, on the 1st of January, 1841, amounted to 1,013,740 drs. 84 leptas. They are as follows: —

	Drs.	L.
Materials for ship-building - -	365,662	25
Ditto for rigging and fitting out -	358,037	03
Clothing - - - -	75,740	66
Ammunition and arms - -	212,116	22
Provisions - - - -	2,184	38
Total - -	1,013,740	84

The money in the treasury of the arsenal at the same period amounted to 453,120 drs. 58 lepta, in specie.

Uniforms and Distinctions of Rank. The uniforms of the Greek navy were fixed by royal ordonnance dated Nauplia $\frac{3}{15}$ November, 1833. The following are the principal regulations: —

The uniforms of the naval officers consist in a coat of dark blue cloth, with standing collar and cuffs of scarlet. The cut of the coat is the same as that of the infantry of the line. The buttons are gilt, and bear a foul anchor in relief, surmounted by a royal crown. The trowsers are of the same cloth as the coat, the outer seams covered by a stripe of gold galoon down to the foot, and half an inch in width. In summer officers are to wear plain white trousers.

The distinctive sign of being on duty (Τὸ Σημεῖον τῆς Ὑπηρεσίας), for the naval officers, is a striped scarf of blue and white silk, containing seven stripes (3 white and 4 blue) each stripe half an inch wide, worn round the waist as a sash.

The officers wear a cocked hat of the same form as those worn by British naval officers, ornamented with the national cockade of blue and silver, silver tassals, and a gold agraffe (ἀστροει δὲς ἐπικ'σμημα). The officers wear a sword with English hilt; the blade and sheath the same as the infantry officers. The sword is suspended to a girdle of black varnished leather, fastened round the waist with a hook, in the shape of an S, and ornamented with two lions' heads of gilt metal. The *porte-epée*, or sword-knot (ὅ ἀορτὴρ τῆς Σπαθῆς), the same as that of the land troops.

Distinctions of Rank. — *Midshipmen* (Δόκιμοι) wear the uniform of officers, but without epaulettes or embroidery, and no bullion on the sword-knot. *Ensigns* wear a gold

galoon, half an inch wide, running round the top of the collar, and two gold epaulettes with thin bullion, as in the French navy. They rank with lieutenants of the line. *Naval Lieutenants*, a gold galoon as above, under which is another of two thirds the length of the collar, the open space being at the back. Epaulettes as above. They rank with first-lieutenants of the line. *Commanders* have a third galoon on the collar, epaulettes the same, and rank with captains in the army. *Captains of the second class* are distinguished by a gold galoon round the hat, and two gold epaulettes with massive bullion, in addition to which they have a gold galoon of three quarters of an inch in width, running round the collar; on each side of the collar is a foul anchor embroidered in gold, and the cuffs are trimmed with gold galoon, three fourths of an inch wide. They rank with majors in the army.

1. *Post captains.* — The same distinctions as the last, but with a second gold galoon on the collar and cuffs. They take rank with lieutenant-colonels of the line, and with full colonels when employed as commodores. Vice-admirals wear gold embroidered collar and cuffs, and a silver crown on each epaulette.

In general, naval officers may wear uniform jackets or frock coats of the same colour as the full dress uniform, but with red collars and cuffs, with the distinguishing marks of their respective rank, and a cloth cap with an embroidered crown, as the officers of the land forces.

2. The *sailors* wear a double-breasted dark blue cloth jacket, with two rows of gilt metal buttons, bearing the foul anchor and crown; white trowsers of Russia duck in summer, and in winter of navy blue cloth. A round glazed or straw hat like the British sailors, on the band of which is painted the name of the ship to which they belong.

3. The *petty officers* wear on the arm a foul anchor of two inches and a half in length embroidered in gold.

4. *Medical officers* wear the same uniform and distinctions as those in the land service, and have one grade above them in rank.

5. *Commissaries* of the second class wear the uniform of

naval officers, but with silver metal buttons, silver embroidery on the collar, but no epaulettes. Commissaries of the first class the same, but with the addition of an anchor embroidered in silver on each side of the collar. *Provision clerks* the uniform of midshipmen, but with silver buttons, and no sword-knot.

National Flag. — The royal ensign for ships of war of the kingdom of Greece (Πολεμικὴ ναύτικὴ σημαία) consists in nine horizontal stripes of equal width, of which five are light blue and four white, the outer ones being blue, and the others alternately blue and white. The flag is twenty-five feet long, and eighteen feet broad. In the upper corner the royal arms are introduced, consisting of a white equilateral cross on a field of light blue: in the centre of the cross is displayed the shield of the royal house, containing the thirty-two blue and white lozenges of Bavaria, surmounted by a royal crown. The arms are to occupy one third of the length of the flag, and five stripes of its breadth, so that underneath are only four perfect stripes, viz. two white and two blue.

The pennant (ὁ Ἐπισείων) is light blue, sixty feet long, and with a white cross in the corner nearest the mast.

The national ensign for the merchant service (Ἡ ἐμπορικὴ σημαία) is the same as that of ships of war, but without the royal arms in the centre of the cross, and merchant vessels are prohibited from using the pennant. (Royal ordonnance dated Nauplia, $\frac{4}{16}$ April, 1833.)

Promotion is analogous to that in the army.

Recruiting is effected under the conscription law, which see under the head of "ARMY."

Punishments are the same as in the army.

Port-officers. — In the twenty-three principal ports of the kingdom, naval officers are stationed as port-officers, to examine the papers of all vessels entering and clearing, &c.

Lighthouses. — There are five of these on the coast, viz. at Syra, Piræus, Spetzia, Zea, and Ægina, the two former of which are built and kept up by the government, the others by the communes where respectively situated.

Marine Ouvrier Company. — A corps of artificers under this name, consisting of 115 men, officers included, was organized in 1836, for carrying on the necessary works in the arsenal at Poros. The uniform is nearly the same as that of the artillery. The company is composed of five sections, viz. 1. carpenters and joiners; 2. blacksmiths; 3. Rope-makers; 4. armourers; and 5. cannon founders. Every ouvrier must undergo an examination by a special commission before he can be received into the company.

General View of the Greek Navy on the 1st of January, 1840.

Ships.		Name.	No. of Guns.	Officers.	Crew.	Remarks.
Corvette	1.	Ludovicus	26	...	...	Not yet in commission.
(Κορβέττα).	2.	Amalia	22	8	130	Coast of Morea.
Steamer	3.	Otho	6	6	59	Piræus.
(Ἀεμόπλοιον).	4.	Maximilian	1	3	26	Packet service.
Brig (Βρίκιον).	5.	Minerva	12	5	71	Archipelago (commodore).
Schooner	6.	Lady Codrington	10	7	54	West coast, ditto.
(Γολέττα).	7.	Mathilde	10	4	44	Poros.
	8.	Leda	8	4	33	West coast.
	9.	Argos	2	2	23	Transport service.
	10.	Karaïskaki	6	...	...	Dismantled.
	11.	Nelson	6	...	...	Ditto.
	12.	Nauplia	1	2	11	Poros.
	13.	Number 3	1	2	13	Ditto.
Cutter	14.	Glaucus	8	4	44	Ægean sea.
(Κόττερον).	15.	Nautilus	4	4	44	Ditto.
	16.	Zephyr	2	...	...	Dismantled.
	17.	Æolus	2	...	...	Ditto.
	18.	Lion	...	1	6	Piræus (king's yacht).
Gun-boat	19.	Kriezis	2	2	25	Ægean sea.
(Κανονοφόρος).	20.	Androutzos	2	2	25	Ditto.
	21.	Kanaris	2	2	25	Ditto.
	22.	Apostolis	2	2	25	Ditto.
	23.	Sachtouris	2	2	25	Ditto.
	24.	Cochrane	1	2	25	Ditto.
	25.	Miaulis	1	1	8	Guardship at Syra.
Cutter.	26.	Tombasis	2	2	25	West coast.
	27.	Tsamados	2	2	25	Ditto.
	28.	Number 11	2	2	25	Guardship at Poros.
	29.	Number 12	2	2	25	Archipelago.
	30.	Hastings	3	...	...	Fitted with diving-bell.
Gabarre	31.	Phœnix	2	4	54	Transport service.
(Γαβάρρα).	32.	Mars	2	5	56	Ditto.
Ketch (Βελλοῦ).	33.	Samos	2	1	16	Poros.
		Total	156	83	942	

The Greek navy on the 1st January, 1841, consisted of the following ships: — 2 corvettes, 2 steamers, 1 brig, 2 barks, 7 schooners, 5 cutters, 10 gun-boats, 1 ketch, and 1 cutter fitted with a diving-bell: — Total 31 vessels, mounting 149 guns, with 866 men including officers.

Decorations. — The following is a table of naval officers who have received the order of the Redeemer up to the 1st January, 1841: —

Rank.	Knights Grand Commanders.	Knights Commanders.	Knights of the Golden Medal.	Knights of the Silver Medal.	Total.
Captains, 1st class -	1	4	...	...	5
2d ... -	...	...	13	36	49
3d ... -	...	...	...	25	25
Lieutenants - -	...	...	...	6	6
Ensigns - -	...	...	...	2	2
Total -	1	4	13	69	87

The medal for those who have served in the war of independence has been distributed in the navy as follows: —

Silver medal (for officers) - - -	539
Bronze medal (for non-commissioned officers) -	671
Iron medal (for privates) - - -	1,385
Total -	2,595

Financial Report of the Naval Minister for the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835.

The annexed tables which I have the honour to present to your Majesty, contain the details of the expenses for the service of the navy during the three first years of the existence of the royal throne.

On taking the reins of government, your Majesty was soon led to the conclusion, that, for two important reasons, a naval force on a respectable footing was indispensably necessary for the prosperity of Greece; and this induced your Majesty to turn your attention to the formation of a national fleet, and the establishment of an arsenal destined to contain the elements of that improvement and progress which alone can raise our naval service to that state which is required for the interest and dignity of the nation.

But your Majesty's government had to provide for many other wants of the state; many new institutions were to be founded, and the means necessary for the development of our navy could only be applied by degrees, and regulated by economy and wisdom, so as to bring about its perfect organisation by gradual steps.

On your Majesty's arrival, in the beginning of 1833, our naval service, if it could even lay claim to that appellation, was in a most pitiful and deplorable state. The greatest part of the vessels were little better than wrecks; the rest required extensive repairs; and but very few stores of any description were to be found in the arsenal, in which not a trace of mechanics or organised artillery was to be met with. The ships were without disciplined crews; rank and uniforms were irregular and arbitrary, instruction was neglected, and the service altogether in a state of anarchy and insubordination, totally different from the high discipline so essentially necessary.

It was reserved for the young and powerful government of your Majesty to meet these difficulties. The internal organisation of the kingdom, the safety of the coasts, and the advancement and protection of commerce required the existence of a naval armed force in the Grecian waters; and for this reason the few remaining serviceable ships were fitted out, which were afterwards replaced or reinforced by others built in Greece, or bought in other countries.

The royal navy now consists of thirty well appointed vessels of different sizes, twenty of which were bought and built during the first three years of your Majesty's reign; the rest, which were frequently in need of repairs, are still in a seaworthy state, but will shortly be replaced by others built in the royal dockyards.

The naval prefecture was then formed for the purpose of introducing discipline and order, to facilitate ship-building, regulate the mode of manning the fleet, and improve the condition of the navy.

The dockyards, which were placed under the authority of the prefecture, contained but little that could be considered as serviceable; and it therefore became necessary to make purchases of stores, to establish technical corps of ouvriers and mechanics, to turn an attentive eye to the artillery, to

obtain the necessary tools, build workshops, magazines, barracks, and docks, — in one word, to create the first principles of life of a maritime and naval power.

But the attention of your Majesty's government was also directed to another equally important object. The naval heroes who had shed their blood and sacrificed their property for the honour and independence of their country, reposed all their hopes on your Majesty, and expected with confidence the well earned indemnification for their losses, and reward for their patriotic services. The defenders of the country were not deceived. Your Majesty, honouring their sentiments of patriotism, and in consideration of their good services rendered to the state, rewarded them with distinctions and pensions commensurate with the resources of the country; they were appointed to suitable situations in the different ports of the kingdom, companies of invalids were formed, and the veterans thus properly cared for.

Above 400 officers, partly in active employment, and partly on half pay, receive their means of living from the hands of government; and about 2,000 petty officers and seamen are serving in the navy, the dockyards, and ports.

The instruction of the navy has also not been neglected: many of the children of those who had fought for their country's liberty have been sent for naval education to England and other countries, at the expense of the government; fifteen others are placed at the military academy at Ægina for instruction in the art of navigation, &c., at the naval branch of that establishment, and a number of other children of Hellenic parentage are learning useful trades in the arsenal and dockyards.

A naval hospital was formerly not in existence, but the benevolence and careful attention of your Majesty towards this branch of the service duly provided for such an institution, which is now on the point of being completed and fully organised.

Building and repairs of ships, the interior economy of the dockyards and arsenal, repairs of buildings, instruction, and the introduction of various useful trades, and the support of the sailors; — these are the principal objects to which the expenditure has been applied.

In the current year still more will be accomplished; new vessels will be launched and fitted out, and it is in contemplation to build a new dockyard on a scale adequate to the footing of your Majesty's navy.

The minister of the marine,

(Signed) A. G. KRIEZIS.

Athens, $\frac{4}{16}$ December, 1836.

(APPENDIX.) — *List of ships built and purchased in* 1833, 1834, *and* 1835.

Brig of war	*Nelson,* purchased	-	-	10	guns	12-pounders		
Cutter	*Nautilus,* built	-	-	4	...	18	...	
	Glaucus, ditto	-	-	4	...	18	...	
	Lion, purchased for the use of His Majesty as yacht.							
Gun-boat	*Miaulis,* built	-	-	1	...	18	...	
	Hastings, ditto	-	-	3	...	18	...	
	Tsamados, ditto	-	-	2		68	...	
						18	...	
	Tombasis, ditto	-	-	2		68	...	
						18	...	
	Apostolis, ditto	-	-	2		68	...	
						24	...	
	Cochrane, ditto	-	-	1	...	18	...	
	Sachtouris, ditto	-	-	2	...	12	...	
	Androutzos, ditto	-	-	1	...	18	...	
	Kriezis, ditto	-	-	1	...	18	...	
	Canaris, ditto	-	-	1	...	18	...	
	Endecaton (No. 11.), built		-	1	...	18	...	
	Dodecaton (No. 12.), ditto		-	1	...	18	...	
Bellou	*Samos,* purchased		-	2	...	6	...	
Schooner	*Mathilde,* built	-	-	10	...			
	Nauplia, ditto							
Dikroton	*Emanuel,* purchased.							

Bought in London two bagging-engines and a diving apparatus for fishing up sunk ships, guns, &c.

Two large buildings for the workshops of the ouvrier company were erected in the arsenal, as well as barracks and other houses in the dockyards.

The Russian magazines at Poros, containing a number of stores, were purchased by government.

Expenditure for the Navy, 1833.

	Drs.	L.
Salary of the minister of the marine, and the other employés at the admiralty, office expenses, &c. -	22,848	67
Naval staff - - - - -	27,831	25
Pay and rations for the crews of ships in commission, and the mechanics employed in the dock-yard - - - - - -	320,508	65
Purchase of stores, building-timber, &c. - -	493,229	17
Repairs and building of vessels of war - -	25,297	76
Purchase of stores for the naval artillery - -	272	38
Clothing and uniforms for the sailors - -	5,794	21
Buildings and repairs in the arsenal and dockyard -	1,480	31
Purchase of ships - - - - -	34,264	50
Pensions and presents - - - -	400	0
Expenses of diving for stores in the harbour of Navarin - - - - - -	8,418	65
Sundry expenses - - - - -	2,856	48
Balance in hands of the treasurer of the navy -	8,567	81
Total -	951,769	84

Expenditure for the Navy, 1834.

	Drs.	L.
Admiralty.		
Salary of the naval minister, the secretaries, clerks, &c. - - - - -	15,709	17
Office expenses - - - -	5,539	84
Naval Prefecture.		
Salary of the prefect and council - -	32,920	0
Salary of other officers, secretaries, &c. -	33,369	40
Naval Pay.		
Pay of the sailors - - - -	295,185	18
Pay of the marines - - - -	52,636	89
Pensions to widows and orphans - -	2,397	41
Food.		
Rations of sailors and marines - -	155,249	70
Clothing.		
Pay of employés - - - -	39,946	95
Purchase of clothes - - - -	2,891	10
Materiel.		
Purchase of ships - - - -	83,000	0
Purchase of stores and expenses on them -	878,191	89
Pay of workmen - - - -	181,725	12
Artillery.		
Expenses and purchase of cannon - -	5,728	48
Buildings.		
Erection of the new arsenal - - -	6,747	83
Repairs of old arsenal - - -	9,626	44
Hospitals.		
Staff - - - - - -	3,861	60
Expenses for the sick - - - -	1,806	89
Purchase of drugs and medicines - -	3,804	83
Purchase of apothecaries' stores, &c. - -	6,570	54

	Drs.	L.
Navigation School.		
General expenses	9,008	6
Rent.		
Rent of houses employed for the navy	1,424	43
Sundry Expenses.		
Freight	34,509	55
Travelling expenses	1,977	35
Carriage of sundry objects	452	56
Justice.		
Legal expenses	106	56
Recruiting.		
General expenses	42	86
Sundries.		
Indemnifications	915	0
Other expenses not anticipated	3,541	89
Ports.		
Pay of port-officers	64,790	9
Office expenses and rent	25,096	16
Building and repairs of boats	10,712	34
Reserve Fund.		
Balance	51,384	47
Total	2,015,014	97

Expenditure for the Navy, 1835.

	Drs.	L.
Admiralty.		
Salaries of officers and secretaries, &c.	16,830	0
Office expenses	6,759	41
Naval Prefecture.		
Salaries of the prefect and councillors	18,474	0
Salaries of other officers	23,889	64
Office expenses	3,964	61
Ports.		
Salaries of port-officers and men	138,623	38
Office expenses, &c.	76,167	30
Arsenal.		
Pay of officers and men employed	69,280	45
Purchase and repairs of ships	316,534	82
Day labourers, building, &c.		
Ships in Commission.		
Pay of the crews	516,360	86
Clothing of the crews	28,526	82
Food of the crews	243,523	12
Pay of the marines	9,151	69
Clothing of the marines	26	4
Food of the marines	434	36
Other expenses of the marines	369	20
Ouvrier Company.		
Pay	38,305	42
Clothing	2,338	5
Food	2,966	87
Other expenses	442	18
Veterans.		
General expenses	25,279	42

	Drs.	L.
Hospitals.		
Staff - - - - - -	8,465	82
General expenses - - - -	1,977	71
Medicines and attendance on the sick - -	4,686	93
Instruction.		
At home - - - - -	4,000	0
Abroad - - - - -	12,044	37
Justice.		
Legal expenses - - - -	2,191	22
Buildings.		
Repairs - - - - -	1,190	3
New buildings - - - - -	21,884	74
Pensions.		
Pensions and indemnifications - - -	2,523	40
Reserve Fund.		
Balance in hand - - - -	419,491	14
Total -	2,216,966	82

Budget. From the foregoing financial report for the first three years of the existence of the kingdom, it will be seen that the organisation and keeping up of the naval establishment cost the country for that period upwards of five millions of drachmes. Since then considerable reductions have been made, and the annual expenses for that branch of the service now cost but little more than a million and a half of drachmes.

The following are the official estimates for the navy for the year 1841 : —

	Drs.	L.
Rent of offices and expenses of the naval ministry -	6,000	
... ... of the marine prefecture -	5,000	
... ... for the port-officers -	10,000	
Building and repairs of boats for ditto - -	4,000	
Lighthouses - - - - - -	7,627	24
Repairs of buildings - - - - -	245,500	
Different naval establishments - - - -	4,000	
Travelling expenses and recruiting - - -	1,200	
Rents of hospitals, purchase of medicines, &c. - -	8,000	
Rents of the naval tribunal, and office expenses -	1,000	
Total of material expenses -	292,327	24
Pay of officers and men as detailed in the annexed table - -	1,348,216	16
Total - -	1,640,543	40

In closing the subject of the navy, I subjoin a table showing in detail the number of officers and men employed in the naval department, the special branch of the service in which employed, and the annual personal expense of each department.

General View of the Persons employed in

Branch of Service on which employed.	Captains, 1st Class.	Captains, 2d Class.	Captains, 3d Class.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Captains of Artillery.	Lieutenants of Artillery.	Sub-Lieutenants of Artillery.	Ensigns of Artillery.	Military Intendants.	Commissaries, 1st Class.	Commissaries, 2d Class.	Provision Clerks.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.	Ministerial Assessors.	Ministerial Secretaries.	Professors of Navigation.	Captains' Reporters.	Chaplains.	Civil Functionaries, without Rank.	Stipendiaries at the Naval School.
Ministry of marine	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
Maritime prefecture	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Direction of arsenal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Employed in ditto	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employed à la Suite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company of naval artificers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company of veterans	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port-officers	...	2	3	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
Lighthouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Active duty-afloat	1	3	5	9	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chiefs of squadrons	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
On half pay	...	50	32	74	127	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruction at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Instruction abroad	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Naval hospitals	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil artificers in the arsenal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Totals	5	56	46	93	184	2	1	2	1	1	6	8	25	1	3	1	3	3	2	1	1	53	7

the Greek Navy on the $\frac{1}{13}$ *January*, 1841.

Students at the Naval School.	Naval Pensioners.	In the Steam Boats of War.		Non-commissioned Officers, 1st Class.	Non-commissioned Officers, 2d Class.	Sailors, 1st Class.	Sailors, 2d Class.	Sailors, 3d Class.	Cabin-boys.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Cooks.	Officers' Servants.	Sergeants-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Artificers, 1st Class.	Artificers, 2d Class.	Apprentices.	Civil Workmen.	Sanitary Guardians.	Total Number of Persons employed.	Annual Expenses for Pay, Provisions, Clothes, &c. &c.	
		Engineers.	Stokers.																				Drs.	L.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	35,480	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	56,133	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	13,440	0
...	...	...	...	4	4	28	44	14	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	67,075	28
...	...	...	...	3	5	6	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	17,348	71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	6	10	32	32	23	...	...	115	81,651	35
...	...	...	...	1	4	7	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	27,587	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	816	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	90,600	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1,920	0
...	...	2	11	3	90	94	279	196	59	8	8	25	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	866	647,533	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	25,645	32
...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	215,040	0
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21,492	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21,966	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	8,880	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,280	0
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5,108	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	4,860	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	360	0
15	19	2	11	15	113	135	358	256	73	11	9	25	13	5	6	10	32	32	23	7	15	1,690	1,348,216	16

CHAP. IX.

JUSTICE.

THE judicial establishments in Greece are formed on the model of the French, with but few alterations.

Civil cases are tried before the following tribunals: —

1. *The Courts of Peace* (Ειρηνοδικεῖον), composed of a judge, two assessors, and a secretary. This court gives sentence without appeal, to the amount of 40 drachmes, and, in the first instance, in matters up to the value of 300 drachmes. (Royal ordonnance of $\frac{1}{13}$ February, 1838.) These courts are empowered to enforce the execution of their sentences as well as those of the tribunals of commerce, and all arbitrations whose amount does not surpass their own competence.

The judges of the courts of peace may also undertake the following voluntary duties: — Sealing up and unsealing houses and documents in dispute, &c.; acting as public notaries in places where there are none appointed; the keeping the book of registration of mortgages; the convocation of, and presiding at family councils; the nomination of guardians and trustees for widows, orphans, &c.

2. *Tribunals of primary Jurisdiction* (Πρωτοδικεῖον) composed of three judges (including the president), a king's procurator, and a secretary. Besides these, there are substitutes appointed for each, in case of the illness or absence of any of the ordinary members. Some of these courts are divided into two sections; for instance, those of Nauplia, Athens, and Tripolitza.

The jurisdiction of these courts extends over all that does not belong to the courts of peace, and the tribunals of commerce. Appeals from the inferior courts form also a part of their duties; and they can give judgment

in all cases brought before them without reference to the amount, either by the prerogatives of the court, or by way of arbitration.

They give judgment without appeal in all personal and movable property cases up to 500 drachmes; in cases of immovable property where the annual value is not more than 25 drachmes; and in all cases of arbitration brought before them, and subject to their decision without appeal.

3. *The Tribunals of Commerce* (Ἐμποροδικεῖον) exist only at Nauplia, Patras, and Syra. In all other places commercial disputes are brought before the courts of primary jurisdiction, observing the same forms as those laid down for the commercial tribunals.

These courts are composed of a president (who must belong to the legal profession), four judges, two supernumerary judges, and a secretary. The judges and substitutes are appointed by the government out of a list of candidates elected by the majority at a general meeting of the local merchants. The presence of three judges, including the president, is sufficient to constitute the court legally.

The competency of these courts is laid down by the law of the $\frac{2}{14}$ May, 1835, and which, with a few trifling modifications, is the same as art. 631. and 639. of the French commercial code. They give sentence without appeal to the amount of 800 drachmes, and also in all cases brought before them as arbiters; but they have not the power to enforce the execution of their sentences.

4. *The Courts of Appeal* (τῶν Ἐφετῶν), of which there are two, are composed of a president, five judges, three assessors, a secretary, an attorney-general (Εἰσαγγελεὺς), and his substitute. They give judgment in cases of appeal from the sentences of the courts of primary jurisdiction, of the tribunals of commerce, and in arbitrations of analogous value. Five members of the court, including the president, secretary, and procurator, are indispensably necessary to form a court for legal proceedings.

5. *The Areopagus* (Ἄρεος Πάγος), forming the summit of the judicial edifice, is composed of a president, a vice-presi-

dent, 6 judges, 3 assessors or substitutes, a secretary-general, and an attorney-general with his substitute. The presence of 7 judges (including the president or vice-president), the secretary, and the king's procurator-general, constitute a quorum.

This tribunal has the right to annul the sentences of the inferior courts, and to send the cases before another tribunal.

The following table exhibits a view of the number of the civil courts in the kingdom:

Supreme Jurisdiction.	Courts of Appeal.	Tribunals of primary Jurisdiction.	Number of Courts of Peace under each Tribunal of primary Jurisdiction.	
Areopagus.	Athens.	Athens - -	9	
		Syra - -	24	
		Chalcis - -	8	59
		Lamia - -	8	
		Missolonghi -	10	
	Nauplia.	Nauplia - -	11	
		Tripolitza -	10	
		Patras - -	10	48
		Sparta - -	7	
		Calamata - -	10	
Total -	2	10	107	

The following tables A, B, and C, show the number of causes brought before the different courts of the kingdom in 1839.

A. THE AREOPAGUS.

Causes pending at the end of 1838.	Causes brought before the Court in 1839.	Total Number of Causes.	Number disposed of.	Still pending at the end of 1839.
47	107	154	97	57

B. COURTS OF APPEAL.

Courts.	Causes pending at the end of 1838.	Causes introduced in 1839.	Total Number of Causes.	Number disposed of.	Still pending at the end of 1839.
Athens -	128	316	444	300	144
Nauplia -	475	296	771	273	498
Total -	603	612	1,215	573	642

C. TRIBUNALS OF PRIMARY JURISDICTION.

Courts.	Causes pending at the end of 1838.	Brought before the Courts in 1839.	Total Number of Causes.	Number disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1839.
Nauplia -	649	444	1,093	514	579
Patras -	659	282	1,041	294	747
Calamata	187	315	502	320	182
Tripolitza -	248	200	448	285	163
Sparta -	156	211	367	127	240
Athens -	816	321	1,137	466	671
Syra -	356	431	787	388	399
Chalcis -	65	232	297	182	115
Lamia -	118	196	314	166	148
Missolonghi	107	383	490	288	202
Total -	3,361	3,015	6,476	3,030	3,446

Besides the above ordinary tribunals, there are also *Courts of Administrative Competency* established in the capital of each province, composed of the civil-governor or sub-governor of the district as president, the mayor of the commune, and the justice of the peace where the court is formed.

These tribunals take cognizance of all cases having reference to the collecting of the taxes, the tithes, and other branches of revenue. Their decisions are liable to appeal, when the cause in dispute amounts to more than 200 drachmes, before a superior tribunal formed for that purpose in the metropolis, whose decisions may, in like manner, be annulled by the judicial section of the council of state.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

According to the Greek laws, there are three sorts of penal acts, viz.: — Transgression of police regulations, misdemeanours, and crimes. The penalties inflicted for the first are, arrest and fines; for the second, fines and imprisonment; and for the third, according to the nature of the offence, solitary confinement, imprisonment with hard labour (*travaux forcés*), and death.

The penal courts are as follows: —

1. *The Courts of Simple Police* (Πταισματοδικεῖον), composed of the justice of the peace, his secretary, and the mayor

of the commune, or the police-commissary, acting as public accuser. This court tries all cases of infringement of police regulations.

2. *The Correctional Tribunals* (Πλημμελειοδικεῖον), taking cognizance of all misdemeanours, composed of a president, four judges, a secretary, and the king's procurator.

3. *The Court of Assizes* (Κακουργειοδοκεῖον), convoked periodically (every three months), and consisting of two parts, viz., the assize-courts proper, and the jury-courts. The assize-courts are appointed by the minister of justice, and consist of three judges selected from among the members of the correctional courts, and a secretary. The jury (Ἔνορκοι) is formed as follows: — at the commencement of the year a list is made out by the governor of each province of all the natives above the age of 25 years, who possess a private fortune of the value of 5000 drs. at least, or an annual revenue of 1000 drs. Professors, schoolmasters, physicians, practising surgeons, and notaries, are admitted *ex officio* into these lists, which are posted in a conspicuous place to undergo the scrutiny of the public and the competent authorities. From these lists twenty individuals are chosen by the governor, and as many by the town council, and their names transmitted to the president of the court of appeal, who, in a public sitting of the court, draws by lot thirty of these names, who form the members of the jury for the ensuing assizes. Of these thirty individuals, twelve are chosen by ballot as the jury for each case brought before the court.

The verdict of the jury has only reference to the fact,— that is, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; it being the business of the court to order the liberation or punishment of the offender, as the case may be.

In all the criminal courts the trials are open to the public, and the accusation and defence are made orally.

The sentences of the courts of simple police are subject to appeal when the value of the fine amounts to more than ten drachmes, or a corresponding imprisonment; such appeals are carried before the correctional tribunals, and their sentences in turn to the areopagus, or supreme court, which gives final judgment.

Martial Law.— In addition to the above-mentioned ordinary tribunals for final causes, the government has admitted the introduction of extra courts-martial (Ἔκτακτον Στρατοδικεῖον) in certain cases of crime, such as rebellion, murder, arson, piracy, and highway robbery. The king appoints the members of the court after hearing the opinion of his council of ministers, or, in case of emergency, the court may be formed by the governor of the province, in concert with the president of the correctional tribunal. The court is formed of civilians and military officers, and has an exclusive jurisdiction in all matters for which it is formed. It gives summary judgment, and can punish with death any individuals found guilty of the crimes which come within its competency. Its sentences admit of no appeal to any higher tribunal, and are carried into immediate execution, provided the court do not think proper to submit the case to the king, and await the royal pleasure.

Court of Cassation.—The supreme court, both in civil and in criminal cases, is that of the Areopagus, above described.

Prisons.— Only the prisons for suspected and accused criminals come under the jurisdiction of the minister of justice. There are ten such in the kingdom; but most of them are private property, rented for the purpose. Only those at Chalcis, Nauplia, and Athens, belong to government.

There are prisons for convicted offenders at Nauplia, Chalcis, Rhion, and Navarin; but the penitentiary system has been no where properly organised, except at Nauplia, where the criminals are employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloths, although, for want of room, the plan has not yet been sufficiently developed. Those prisoners who have the means are permitted to maintain themselves; those who have not, receive a daily allowance of 35 lepta.

Lawyers.— When parties do not choose to appear themselves before the tribunals, they can only be represented according to the laws, by relations of a certain degree of affinity (which is laid down and minutely defined), individuals equally interested with themselves in the case, or lawyers (Δικηγόρος). Lawyers are appointed by the government,

and permitted only to practise after undergoing an examination before a commission nominated *ad hoc*. They are considered as public functionaries attached to the different courts in which they plead, and are under the authority of the minister of justice. Their number has hitherto not been limited; but it is only at the capital that parties have an opportunity of selecting a lawyer to defend their cause, for the number in the provinces is extremely small, and confined to individuals of but little education, and possessing merely a knowledge of the forms and routine from practical experience: those who have gone through a regular course of studies in France or Italy, preferring to establish themselves either at the seat of government, or the places of secondary importance, viz. Nauplia, Patras, or Syra. The total number of lawyers in the kingdom (not including those who practise at the courts of peace) is about eighty.

Huissiers (Κλήτορα).— These civil officers are appointed for the communication and execution of judicial sentences, summonses, and other legal documents. They are nominated by the minister of justice, and a certain number is attached to each court. Their number is not limited, but depends on the business of the tribunals. There are at present about 200 in the kingdom.

Notaries (Συμβουλαιογράφοι).— The duties of public notaries are performed in by far the greater part of the kingdom by the justices of the peace. It is only in the following places that they are to be found: — the greater part of them were appointed before the arrival of the king.

Athens	4	Vostizza	2
Syra	2	Patras	2
Chalcis	2	Pyrgos	1
Naxos	2	Tripolitza	1
Tinos	1	Nauplia	1
Lamia	1	Hydra	1
Missolonghi	1		
		Total number of notaries	21

Offices for the Registration of Mortgages.— The books of mortgage, which are open to the inspection of the public, are

kept by the justices of the peace, except in the larger and more important places, where their jurisdiction is more extended than that of the local justices; and in these there are offices on purpose. These latter amount to 14, and the total number of places where books are kept for the registration of mortgages is at present 89.

Salaries of the principal Law Officers.

	Drachmes per Month.	Equal in British Sterling to per Annum.	
		£	s.
Supreme Court (Areopagus).			
The president - - -	600	257	0
Procurator-general - - -	600	257	0
A judge - - - -	350	150	0
Substitute of the procurator-general -	350	150	0
Secretary - - - -	200	85	0
Courts of Appeal.			
President - - - -	500	215	0
Procurator-general - -	500	215	0
Judges and substitutes - -	300	129	0
Secretary - - - -	175	75	0
Tribunals of primary Jurisdiction.			
President - - - -	300	129	0
King's procurator - - -	300	129	0
Judges and substitutes - -	200	85	0
Secretary - - - -	150	64	10
Tribunals of Commerce.			
President - - - -	300	129	0
Secretary - - - -	150	64	10
Courts of Peace.			
Justices, 1st Class - - -	40	17	0
2d ... - - -	30	12	15
3d ... - - -	20	8	10

The justices of peace receive likewise one half of the value of the stamps on all legal documents used in their respective courts.

Annual Expenses and Budget of the Law Department.— The yearly charge for the expenses of the legal department of the kingdom of Greece, amounts to about 800,000 drs.— The following is a copy of the budget for 1841, showing the amounts of the different credits, and the objects for which granted:—

Budget of the Legal Department of the Kingdom of Greece for the Year 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.
The Minister of Justice and chief Establishment.		
Salaries - - - - -	31,200	
Office expenses - - - -	6,530	
		37,730
Supreme Court (Areopagus).		
Salaries - - - - -	50,040	
Office expenses - - - -	5,000	
		55,040
Courts of Appeal.		
Salaries - - - - -	80,520	
Office expenses - - - - -	8,700	
		89,220
Courts of Assizes.		
Office expenses - - - -	2,000	
Indemnification of the members of the court and jury - - - - -	18,000	
		20,000
Tribunals of primary Jurisdiction.		
Salaries - - - - -	269,040	
Office expenses - - - -	37,840	
		306,880
Tribunals of Commerce.		
Salaries - - - - -	21,960	
Office expenses - - - -	3,800	
		25,760
Courts of Peace.		
Salaries - - - - -	59,760	
Office expenses - - - -	7,076	
		66,836
Prisons.		
Rent of buildings - - - -	4,000	
Repairs of ditto - - - -	3,000	
Salaries of jailors - - - -	6,216	
Food of the prisoners - - -	39,000	
		52,216
Criminal Courts.		
Extra salaries of judges - - -	5,000	
Travelling expenses of ditto - -	6,000	
Rent of offices - - - -	1,000	
Indemnification of witnesses - -	136,000	
Expense of removing prisoners - -	2,000	
Expense of summoning ditto - -	100	
Execution of sentences - - -	8,000	
		158,100
Construction and Repairs of Government Buildings.		
Building judicial edifices ... prisons		
Repairs - - - - -	1,000	
		1,000
Unforeseen Expenses.		
Mortgage registration offices - -	250	
Sundries - - - - -	8,000	
Secret service money - - -	1,000	
		9,250
Total -	- -	822,032

Statistics.—The late minister of justice, M. Païcos, devoted considerable attention to the statistics of his department, and published a set of tables for the year 1838,

which have unfortunately not been continued, and it is on these alone that any statistical observations can be founded. This little work was divided into 5 parts, containing altogether 48 tables.

The first part related to all the criminal courts, from which it appears that 4215 criminal cases were brought before them, of which 4186 prosecutions were made by the crown.

The second part contains the statistics of the courts of assizes and the extra courts-martial. It is shown that in the former, 129 prosecutions were made against 271 persons, and in the latter, 64 causes against 233 individuals, making a total of 193 cases against 504 persons. It appears that of these, 271 were acquitted, and the rest condemned as follows: — 61 to death, 14 to imprisonment with hard labour for life, 67 to hard labour for different periods, 47 to solitary confinement, 38 to different correctional punishments, and 6 to punishments of simple police.

The particulars are very fully given in the tables of the crimes committed in each province: crimes against persons, against property, and mixed; the length of the preventive imprisonment of the prisoners acquitted; the nature of the crimes and misdemeanours which resulted in condemnation according to the verdict of the jury; and, lastly, the nature and extent of the punishments inflicted. Other tables indicate the age and sex of the prisoners, their trade, and the state of their education; whilst others, again, show the number of criminals as compared to the population of the provinces, and the kingdom generally, as also the proportion of married, unmarried, and widowed. The other tables give the particulars of the number of crimes committed in each month, the motives of some of them, the means and instruments made use of, and the number of witnesses examined, which amounted to 1366.

The third part relates to the causes brought before the correctional tribunals, which amounted, it appears, to 786, in which 1460 persons were implicated, of whom 1381 were men, and 79 women. It is further shown that 733 persons were acquitted, 718 condemned, and 9 sent to another tribunal.

In the fourth part is shown the business for the year of the courts of simple police, before which 2537 cases were brought, involving 3585 individuals, 915 of whom were acquitted, 2625 punished, and 45 escaped, owing to the courts declaring the cases to be beyond their jurisdiction.

The fifth and last part contains two tables, showing the result of the labours of the court of cassation, before which tribunal 133 cases were brought. They gave judgment in 113 causes, in 38 of which they revoked the decisions of the inferior courts.

Some of the most interesting of these tables will be found at the end of this chapter; and I shall close this subject with a few remarks founded on them.

In comparing the number of prisoners committed for trial with the population of the kingdom, we shall find 1 in every 1590 inhabitants. But the proportion is much greater in some provinces; for instance, in Phocis and Locris, they amount to 1 in 364; in Argolis and Corinth, 1 in 756; in Eubœa, 1 in 1510; and in Attica and Bœotia, 1 in 1535. The large proportion of accusations in the two first-named provinces is explained by the extraordinary circumstances in which they were placed, when armed bands of freebooters threatened the security of the inhabitants, and obliged the government to adopt the most stringent measures to preserve the peace.

The departments in which the average proportion has not been reached, are six in number. The smallest proportion is found in the islands of the Cyclades, being only 1 in 7462 inhabitants.

If we compare the number of accused persons with that of the accusations, we find them in the proportion of 26 prisoners to 10 accusations; in other words, we find that crimes are seldom committed alone, but in company; — the average being 5 persons for 2 crimes. This may be subdivided into 25 to 10, in crimes committed against persons; 17 to 10, against property; and 32 to 10, in crimes against both.

Of the 504 accused, only 20 were females, or 4 per cent. In France the proportion is 19 in 100.

It appears from the tables giving the ages of the offenders, that out of 100 persons brought before the assizes and courts of martial law, 50 were under 25 years, 30 between 25 and 35, and 20 above 35. In France the proportion is about the same, the figures being 35, 31, and 34, in 100 respectively. Crimes against property are mostly committed by the more youthful prisoners, crimes against persons are almost exclusively confined to those of riper years.

Amongst the 504 accused, 292 (or 57 per cent.) were unmarried, 199 (or 40 per cent.) married, and 7 widowers, which is nearly the same proportion as in France.

Of the above 199 married persons, 126 (or 63 per cent.) had children; and 73 (or 37 per cent.) had none. It has been proved that 30 of the accused were foreigners, who having crossed the northern frontiers were taken while engaged in their predatory incursions.

With reference to trades and occupations, labourers and agriculturists are most numerous, forming one half of the total number, whilst it is only a quarter in France. Tailors, and tradesmen of a similar occupation, were least numerous.

As respects the education of the accused, the proportion of totally illiterate is 78 in 100. (In France it is 59 per cent.) Those who could read and write a little, form one fifth, and the other two classes, those, namely, who could read and write well, and those who had received a superior education, furnish each 1 in 100.

Of 100 persons accused, only 40 were convicted, a proportion very unsatisfactory, particularly when one compares it with the sum in France, which is in inverse ratio, showing 39 acquittals, and 61 convictions in every 100 accused. But it ought to be taken into consideration, that France has only arrived at these results after fifty years' experience of trial by jury, and that as late as 1831, the report contained 46 acquittals and 54 convictions in every 100; and, secondly, that in Greece this proportion has not always been the same; for in the report of the royal court of Athens, we find 54 convictions out of 100 accused; and

there is every reason to believe that the present year will furnish very different proportions.

Of the 61 condemned to death, the royal clemency has been extended to 27, and the rigour of the law commuted in other cases. Besides these, the greater part of the 47 condemned at Hydra by martial law, have obtained a mitigation of their punishments agreeably to the king's pleasure; others have received a full pardon; and, again, others will be soon released.

The crimes for which the accused were acquitted, were principally disobedience to the royal authority, fraud, theft, and rebellion. The most numerous condemnations were for murder, assassination, and highway robbery.

In turning to the business of the correctional tribunals, we find 786 causes implicating 1460 prisoners accused of misdemeanours, of whom 75 were women, or about 5 in 100. This is about the same proportion as in France.

As respects the age of the parties, we find 19 under 14 years, 199 between 14 and 21; 614 from 26 to 30; and 615 above 30 years of age.

The proportion of these to the population of the kingdom, is as 1 to 549 inhabitants. In France, it is 1 in 187. In the province of the Cyclades, remarkable for rarity of crime, we find the smallest number, the proportion being 1 in 1274. The largest proportion is found in Messenia.

The most numerous crimes and misdemeanours were personal violence and wounds, amounting to about one fifth of the whole; next, wounds inflicted in self-defence, about one seventh; and, lastly, theft, about one eleventh. In France theft is the most common and frequent of the crimes committed in that country, being equal to one fourth of the whole. In the province of Messenia, where crimes in general are more numerous than in other parts of Greece, was found the greatest number of charges of personal violence; in Argolis the largest amount of wounds inflicted in self-defence (voie de fait); and in Mantinea the most numerous cases of theft.

The proportion of acquittals is 50 per cent. The royal court of Athens shows the greatest number of condem-

nations, where, among 100 accused, only 37 were acquitted; after which come the tribunals of Eubœa and Argolis, giving 56 condemnations to 44 acquittals in 100. The province of Phocis exhibits the smallest number, the figures being 34 found guilty and 36 acquitted in 100.

Of the 718 persons found guilty, 45 were condemned to imprisonment for more than a year, 633 for less than one year, and 40 to fines. The correctional tribunal of Athens displays the most rigorous sentences, one half of the condemnations to imprisonment for more than a year having been made by that court.

Table of the Trials at the Assizes and Courts-Martial in 1838; *specifying the Nature and Number of each Crime, the Punishments inflicted, and Acquittals.*

Crimes.	Number of Indictments.	Number of Persons implicated.	Number of Persons acquitted.	Condemned to						
				Death.	Hard Labour for Life.	Hard Labour for a Term.	Solitary Confinement.	Imprisonment.	Correctional Punishment.	Total condemned.
Murder	6	6	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Attempted murder	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Resistance to the laws	4	17	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Fraud	3	6	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Rape	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Attempted rape	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Elopement	3	7	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Seduction	5	7	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Violation of children	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted ditto	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bigamy	3	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Infanticide	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sedition	3	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutting and maiming	7	13	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	4
Assassination	11	17	7	6	...	1	3	...	...	10
Attempted assassination	3	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
False witness	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perjury	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abortion	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery	39	71	35	...	...	3	18	12	3	36
Forgery	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment from justice	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brigandage	69	229	114	49	13	42	5	4	2	115
Attempted brigandage	7	14	10	1	1	...	2	...	...	4
Brigandage and murder	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sedition and murder	8	51	14	...	...	18	4	15	...	37
Piracy	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total	193	504	271	61	15	67	47	38	6	233

Table of Ages of the Persons indicted for Criminal Offences, before the Assizes and Courts-Martial, 1838.

Description of Crimes, and the competent Courts.	Number of Persons indicted.	Under 14 Years.	14 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 80.	Age unknown.
1. *Assize Courts.*															
Crimes against persons	132	1	29	37	30	12	11	6	3	1	1	...	...	1	...
Crimes against property	73	2	26	17	9	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Crimes mixed	66	1	27	11	16	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	271	4	82	65	55	26	21	8	4	2	1	...	...	1	2
2. *Courts-Martial.*															
Crimes against persons	51	...	...	7	12	7	8	3	3	3	...	1	1	...	6
Mixed crimes	182	6	49	40	37	13	9	9	8	2	4	1	...	1	3
Total	233	6	49	47	49	20	17	12	11	5	4	2	1	1	9
RECAPITULATION.															
Assize courts	271	4	82	65	55	26	21	8	4	2	1	...	...	1	2
Courts-martial	233	6	49	47	49	20	17	12	11	5	4	2	1	1	9
Total	504	10	131	112	104	46	38	20	15	7	5	2	1	2	11
Ages according to Provinces.															
Attica and Bœotia	43	1	18	9	8	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eubœa	31	...	4	5	7	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cyclades	14	...	4	5	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phocis and Locris	167	6	46	40	34	11	9	10	6	1	4	...	...	...	...
Acarnania and Ætolia	16	...	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Argolis and Corinth	109	...	16	21	24	12	14	5	4	4	1	1	1	...	6
Mantinea	49	2	15	9	13	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	2
Laconia	31	...	8	5	7	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Messenia	19	...	4	6	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Achaïa and Elis	25	1	7	9	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	504	10	131	112	104	46	38	20	15	7	5	2	1	2	11

Table of the Ages of Criminals of both Sexes tried by the Assizes and Courts-Martial, 1838.

Age.	Number acquitted.	Number condemned to						
		Death.	Hard Labour for Life.	Hard Labour for a Term.	Solitary Confinement.	Imprisonment.	Correctional Punishment.	Total Condemned.
Men.								
Under 14 years -	5	3	...	...	1	6	...	10
14—20 -	58	23	8	16	9	8	3	67
20—25 -	61	10	2	13	15	8	1	49
25—30 -	45	17	3	16	13	4	1	54
30—35 -	26	4	1	4	4	4	1	18
35—40 -	23	...	...	6	3	5	...	14
40—45 -	16	1	...	3	...	...	...	4
45—50 -	10	2	...	...	...	2	...	4
50—55 -	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
55—60 -	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60—65 -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
65—70 -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70—80 -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age unknown -	2	...	...	4	2	1	...	7
Total -	257	60	14	65	47	35	6	232
Women.								
14—20 -	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
20—25 -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
25—30 -	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
30—35 -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35—40 -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40—50 -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50—60 -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age unknown -	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total -	14	1	...	2	...	3	...	6
RECAPITULATION.								
Men - -	257	60	14	65	47	35	6	232
Women - -	14	1	...	2	...	3	...	6
Total -	271	61	14	67	47	38	6	238

Table distinguishing the Number of Criminals unmarried, married, and widowed, accused before the Assizes and Courts-Martial, according to Crimes and Provinces, 1838.

Crimes and Courts.	Total Number of Persons indicted.	Unmarried.	Married.			Widowed.			Not known.
			With Children.	Without Children.	Total.	With Children.	Without Children.	Total.	
1. *Assizes.*									
Crimes against persons -	132	78	28	23	51	...	3	3	...
... ... property -	73	50	10	9	19	1	...	1	3
... ... both -	66	40	9	13	22	...	1	1	3
Total -	271	168	47	45	92	1	4	5	6
2. *Courts-Martial.*									
Crimes against persons -	51	17	30	4	34	...	...	...	...
Mixed crimes - -	182	107	49	24	73	1	1	2	...
Total -	233	124	79	28	107	1	1	2	...
RECAPITULATION.									
Assizes - - -	271	168	47	45	92	1	4	5	6
Courts-martial - -	233	124	79	28	107	1	1	2	...
Total -	504	292	126	73	199	2	5	7	6
According to Provinces.									
Attica and Bœotia -	43	33	6	3	9	1	...	1	1
Eubœa - - -	31	7	3	16	19	...	1	1	3
Cyclades - - -	14	7	4	2	6	...	1	1	2
Phocis and Locris -	167	98	41	24	65	1	1	2	...
Acarnania and Ætolia -	16	14	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Argolis and Corinth -	109	54	49	13	62	...	1	1	...
Mantinea - -	49	31	16	2	18	...	...	...	...
Laconia - - -	31	19	2	9	11	...	1	1	...
Messenia - - -	19	6	13	...	13	...	...	...	...
Achaïa and Elis -	25	23	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total -	504	292	126	73	199	2	5	7	6

Table of the Trades and degree of Education of the Criminals brought before the Assizes and Courts-Martial, 1838.

Trades and Professions.	Total Number of accused.	Accused of Crimes.			Number of Criminals.					Degree of Education of the accused.			
		Against Persons.	Against Property.	Mixed.	Condemned to				Acquitted.	Perfectly illiterate.	Of little Education.	Of considerable Education.	Of superior Education.
					Death.	Hard Labour.	Solitary Confinement.	Imprisonment.					
Shepherds	131	24	9	98	20	19	5	8	79	126	5	...	...
Agricultural labourers	91	26	3	62	15	14	7	3	52	73	18	...	...
Gardeners	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Tar-boilers	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Day labourers	8	...	1	7	2	2	3	...	1	8	...	...	...
Rural guards	4	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...
Masons	7	3	...	4	2	2	...	1	2	6	1	...	...
Carpenters and ship-builders	6	5	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	6	...	...	...
Curriers	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Armourers and smiths	6	1	4	1	...	1	...	2	3	5	1	...	...
Silk-reelers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Dyers	3	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Bakers	5	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	3	2	3	...	...
Millers	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Butchers	8	4	1	3	1	2	3	...	2	5	3	...	...
Tailors	8	1	4	3	...	...	2	4	2	7	1	...	...
Shoemakers	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...
Barbers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Shopkeepers	23	16	3	4	...	2	2	...	19	8	14	1	...
Wine-sellers	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Grocers	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Waggoners	6	1	...	5	1	4	...	...	1	5	1	...	...
Sailors	52	41	5	6	...	12	6	7	27	41	11	...	...
Captains of ships	19	14	3	2	...	2	1	5	11	14	5	...	...
Coffee-shop keepers	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...
Servants	29	6	10	13	8	2	3	3	13	19	10	...	...
Public functionaries	5	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	...
Soldiers	21	3	2	16	7	5	6	...	3	15	6	...	...
Proprietors	6	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	4	3	3	...	...
Editors	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Scholars	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1
Actors	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Without any trade	18	7	4	7	2	2	3	1	10	14	3	1	...
	484	172	69	243	60	79	47	41	257	381	97	3	3
Women	20	11	4	5	1	2	...	3	14	15	5	...	...
Total	504	183	73	248	61	81	47	44	271	396	102	3	3

Table of the Number of Persons accused of Crimes before the Assizes and Courts-Martial and the Correctional Tribunals in 1838, *according to the Provinces; and showing the Ratio of each to the Population of the Kingdom.*

Province.	Population of the Kingdom.	Assizes and Courts-Martial.	Correctional Tribunals.	Total Number of Criminal Accusations.	Proportion of accused at the Assizes and Courts-Martial, one in every	Proportion of accused before the Correctional Tribunals, one in every	Average Proportion, one in every
Attica and Bœotia -	66,101	43	194	237	1,538	340	277
Eubœa - -	46,808	31	61	92	1,510	770	509
Cyclades - -	104,458	14	82	96	7,462	1,274	1,088
Phocis and Locris -	60,634	167	70	237	364	866	255
Acarnania and Ætolia	87,110	16	104	120	5,444	834	725
Argolis and Corinth -	82,487	109	134	243	763	665	340
Mantinea - -	108,998	49	306	355	2,225	356	307
Laconia - -	71,260	31	115	146	2,299	620	488
Messenia - -	77,795	19	233	252	4,095	334	308
Achaïa and Elis -	95,603	25	161	186	3,824	596	514
Total -	801,254	504	1,460	1,964	1,590	548	408

Table of the Accused and Convicted in proportion to the Population of the Kingdom and each Province, and the Ratio of Married and Unmarried, tried before the Assizes and Courts-Martial, in 1838.

Province.	Population in 1838.	Proportion of Accused to the Population one in every	Proportion of the Convicted, per Cent.			Proportion of Accused, per Cent.	
			Crimes against Persons.	Crimes against Property.	Mixed Crimes.	Unmarried.	Married and Widowed.
Attica and Bœotia -	66,101	1,538	23	35	42	79	21
Eubœa - -	46,808	1,510	68	16	16	32	68
Cyclades - -	104,458	7,462	78	22	...	50	50
Phocis and Locris -	60,634	364	8	6	86	60	40
Acarnania and Ætolia	87,110	5,444	13	...	87	87	13
Argolis and Corinth -	82,487	763	85	8	7	49	51
Mantinea - -	108,998	2,225	33	14	53	63	37
Laconia - -	71,260	2,299	42	16	42	61	39
Messenia - -	77,795	4,095	16	42	42	32	68
Achaïa and Elis -	95,603	3,824	24	44	32	92	8
Total -	801,254	1,590	36	15	49	59	41

Table of the Charges of Misdemeanours brought before the Correctional Tribunals, showing the Sex and Age of the Accused, and the Number of Acquittals and Condemnations, with the Nature of the Punishments inflicted, 1838.

Nature of the Charges.	Number of Indictments.	Number of Accused.	Sex of the Accused.		Age of the Accused.				Acquitted.	Condemned to		
			Male.	Female.	10 to 14 Years.	14 to 21 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	Above 30 Years.		Imprisonment for more than one Year.	Imprisonment for less than one Year.	Pecuniary Fines.
Insult to the person of the king	4	4	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	...
Tearing down government advertisements	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...
Imitation of government seal	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Insult towards the government	103	158	153	5	2	8	66	76	81	...	77	...
Resistance to the legal authority	14	25	24	1	3	8	7	7	11	1	8	...
Secretly removing sequestrated property	7	19	17	2	...	3	10	6	5	11	3	...
Robbery of sequestrated property	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sedition	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Illegal liberation of prisoners	10	24	23	1	...	7	10	5	13	...	11	...
Concealment of prisoners	3	4	4	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...
Attempt at liberation of prisoners	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Alteration of voting registers	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Wilfully destroying voting registers	1	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Disturbing the public peace	2	7	7	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...
Disturbance in church	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Insult to clergymen	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Disturbing domestic peace	18	31	30	1	...	3	16	11	15	2	14	...
Insult to corporations	6	26	26	...	...	3	9	14	20	...	6	...
Taking the law into one's own hands	97	216	199	17	...	21	97	97	129	...	86	...
Aggression	15	26	26	...	...	1	16	9	6	...	20	...
Duelling	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Assumption of authority	3	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...
Defrauding the revenue	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...
Defrauding the tribunals	2	4	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...
Uttering false coins	3	7	7	...	...	2	2	3	3	...	2	...
Falsification of coins	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Forgery of signatures	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	1	...
Attempt to obtain a passport illegally	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Perjury	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

Nature of the Charges.	Number of Indictments.	Number of Accused.	Sex of the Accused.		Age of the Accused.				Acquitted.	Condemned to		
			Male.	Female.	10 to 14 Years.	14 to 21 Years.	21 to 30 Years.	Above 30 Years.		Imprisonment for more than one Year.	Imprisonment for less than one Year.	Pecuniary Fines.
False evidence before tribunals	5	6	6	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	5	...
Immodest conduct - -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Unnatural crime - -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Attempt at ditto - -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Adultery - - -	9	17	8	9	...	6	10	1	8	2	7	...
Child murder - - -	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Child stealing - -	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Homicide by negligence -	8	12	12	...	1	4	4	3	7	...	5	...
Wounding in self-defence -	184	292	281	11	5	50	136	100	96	1	173	22
Corporal injury - -	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Spreading pestilential diseases	1	5	5	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...
Illegal detention of property	13	16	16	...	...	2	6	8	11	...	5	...
Illegal detention of persons -	5	8	8	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	7	...
Abduction - - -	20	44	33	11	2	23	15	4	16	12	16	...
Attempt at abduction -	2	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
False denunciation - -	1	96	96	...	...	...	25	71	96	...	...	...
Calumny - - -	6	6	6	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	5	...
Slander - - -	40	74	66	8	...	8	29	37	42	...	27	4
Robbery - - -	91	138	133	5	2	22	66	47	45	8	79	6
Petty larceny - -	2	3	2	1	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...
Concealment - - -	10	21	21	...	...	3	14	4	12	...	9	...
Fraud - - -	6	6	6	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	3	...
Arson - - -	13	19	17	2	1	7	4	7	8	...	11	...
Damaging others' property -	31	69	67	2	1	8	18	42	38	1	25	5
Usury - - -	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
Damage caused by revealing secrets - - -	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Neglect of duty - -	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Bribery - - -	5	12	12	...	...	...	2	9	9	...	2	1
Oppression - - -	3	6	6	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	4	...
Violation of duty - -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Abuse of authority - -	2	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
Refusal to do one's duty -	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Refusal to lend assistance -	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Violation of the tariff -	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Quackery - - -	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Damage caused by inundation	1	6	6	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...
Totals -	786	1,460	1,381	79	19	199	614	615	733	45	633	40

Table of the Business brought before the Correctional Tribunals in 1838, *distinguishing the Sex and Age of the Prisoners, and the Number of those acquitted and condemned, according to each Province, and the whole Kingdom.*

Province.	Number of Causes.	Number of Persons implicated.	Sex.		Age.				Acquitted.	Condemned.
			Male.	Female.	10 to 14.	14 to 21.	21 to 30.	Above 30.		
Attica and Bœotia -	149	194	183	11	6	54	87	47	71	123
Eubœa - -	38	61	54	7	4	7	20	26	27	34
Cyclades - -	62	82	73	9	...	9	37	30	37	45
Phocis and Locris -	47	70	69	1	...	6	36	26	46	25
Acarnania and Ætolia	50	104	99	5	1	23	43	37	62	42
Argolis and Corinth	63	134	120	14	...	13	59	62	59	73
Mantinea - -	113	306	294	12	1	30	109	166	178	128
Laconia - -	60	115	112	3	6	20	47	41	61	46
Messenia - -	112	233	225	8	1	17	103	112	114	119
Achaïa and Elis -	92	161	152	9	...	20	73	68	78	83
Total -	786	1,460	1,381	79	19	199	614	615	733	718

Table of the Number of Highway Robberies committed in Greece from 1833 to 1839.

Year.	Provinces.									Total.
	Messenia.	Acarnania and Ætolia.	Arcadia.	Phocis and Locris.	Laconia.	Eubœa.	Cyclades.	Achaïa.	Attica.	Argolis.	
1833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns.
1834	4	25	7	23	4	3	8	6	5	5	84
1835	8	20	10	25	3	5	...	10	6	6	93
1836	10	8	12	11	...	1	...	18	...	4	56
1837	3	7	7	5	4	3	...	4	5	5	43
1838	2	...	4	6	2	4	3	5	11	4	41
1839	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	8

CHAP. X.

RELIGION.

State of the Greek Church on the King's Arrival.—It is well known that, after the introduction of Christianity into the Roman empire, and its confirmation by the Emperor Constantine, the Archbishops of Rome, Byzantium, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, were respectively regarded as the spiritual heads of their separate extensive ecclesiastical provinces, and honoured by the title of Popes and Patriarchs. Under their immediate authority were placed the metropolitan archbishops, to whom were subjected the bishops, who, in their turn, were placed over the inferior clergy, and over such monasteries as were not under the immediate jurisdiction of the metropolitan or patriarch.

The provinces of which the present kingdom of Greece is composed, formed part of the immense diocese of the patriarch of Constantinople, and comprised eleven archbishoprics, — viz. those of Athens and Thebes on the continent; Corinth, Patras, Nauplia, Christianopolis (now Tripolitza), Olenus (Elis), and Lacedæmon, in the Peloponnesus; and Euripos (Eubœa), Tinos, and Naxos, in the islands.

The patriarch of Constantinople, whose seat was the new capital of the eastern empire, received the title of Œcumenos (*οἰκουμένη*), because the Romans considered the countries submitted to their sway as the whole of the inhabited world: but the patriarch of Rome, as the head of the church at the ancient capital, claimed the title equally; and this was the beginning of that fatal schism which extended afterwards to articles of faith, and ecclesiastical rites, and finally ended in the separation of the two churches. In vain were several attempts made to conciliate and reunite them. They went so far as to excommunicate each other; and Constantinople,

abandoned by the West, soon after fell into the hands of the Turks.

When the schism took place, the patriarchates of Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, formed the Oriental church, but in the interior of Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, Christianity succumbed almost entirely under the persecutions and cruelties of the victorious Mussulmans. The greater part of the archbishoprics and bishoprics disappeared, so that their sites are almost unknown at the present day, and their revenues were seized and appropriated to the support of the mosques.

Mahomet II. seated at Constantinople on the ruins of the eastern empire, had sense enough to perceive that the Greeks, though Christians, might be made useful and even necessary instruments for the consolidation of his throne, and accordingly proclaimed a general amnesty, granted a toleration of religious creeds, and even undertook to re-establish the Greek church, though nearly annihilated by the fanaticism of the infidels. There being no longer a patriarch at Constantinople, the sultan authorised the Greek clergy to proceed to the election of a new one; and Gennadius Scholarius, a man of learning and piety, was raised to that dignity; whilst Mahomet himself, usurping the privilege of his predecessors the emperors, installed him as patriarch, and acknowledged him as head of the Greek church.

This conciliatory measure preserved Christianity amongst the Greeks of Europe and the coasts of Asia Minor, and saved them from the fate of their fellow Christians in the interior provinces of Asia and Africa. It is true they were still exposed to numberless humiliating mortifications; but they succeeded at length in organising the church; that is, in placing bounds to the hitherto arbitrary authority of the patriarchs, in subjecting the clergy to a salutary discipline, and in regulating the finances of the church in such a manner, that, in cases of urgent necessity, they were able to find means of appeasing the anger and gaining the favour of the Turkish government.

According to their constitution, the church was governed by a synod, composed of all the archbishops; but so large a

body producing troubles and inconveniences, their number was reduced to eight. These were the Archbishops of Cizycus, Nicea, Cæsarea, Adrianople, Larissa, Thessalonica, Ephesus, and Smyrna, to whom were afterwards added two more, viz. the Archbishops of Chalcedony and Dereón, whose dioceses were situated near the capital, and who generally resided at Constantinople.

When the Russian church declared itself independent of the patriarch of Constantinople, and broke off all connection with him, this rupture gave an opportunity of more clearly defining the dogmas of the orthodox church than had hitherto been the case. In order to bring about this important object, Peter Mogilas, the Archbishop of Kiow, drew up, in the year 1642, an exposition of the orthodox faith, and submitted it to the inspection of the bishops of his diocese. After having received their approbation, he sent it, under the title of "the Exposition of the Russian Creed," to the patriarch of Constantinople, requesting his sanction to it, and that of the church under his control. The patriarch, in consequence, appointed a committee of bishops, and sent them to Moldavia, where they held a meeting with the deputies of the Archbishop of Kiow, in which it was agreed to under the title of "the Orthodox Confession of Faith, of the Catholic and Apostolic Church of Christ." (Ὀρθοδοξος ὁμολογία τῆς καθολικῆς καὶ ἀποστολικῆς ἐκκλησίας τοῦ Χριστοῦ.)

It was then sent to the four patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and approved of by their respective synods, who affixed to it their official seals, the three first in 1643, the last not till 1672. In 1721 it was received and acknowledged by Peter the Great, when he promulgated the ecclesiastical law, definitively regulating the clergy and synod of the Russian dominions.

This confession is based on the seven Œcumenic councils, the validity of which it fully recognises. Conformably to its decision, it admits of two sources of faith, — viz. the sacred writings, and oral tradition handed down from the time of the Apostles, and confirmed at different periods by the councils. It is grounded on the primitive symbol of Niceus, and that of the Apostles, making the Holy Ghost to

proceed from the Father alone, and not jointly with the Son, and considers the edifice of faith as completed, allowing neither the patriarchs nor any future councils the power of altering the old, or of introducing new dogmas.

It acknowledges the government of the church by means of patriarchs, and regards the superior rank of those of Rome and Constantinople as an accidental dignity granted to them by the emperors, as being the seats of government of the eastern and western empires. It holds the dogmas of the church to be of divine origin, so that they cannot be revoked, or even doubted, but on pain of eternal perdition. The seven sacraments are admitted; baptism is effected by total immersion, because they are persuaded that if the whole body is not purified, original sin cannot be completely washed out. The sacrament of confirmation is administered at the same time as baptism, of which it is considered the fulfilment. The doctrine of transubstantiation is taught; the bread is prepared with leaven, and the wine mixed with water. No one is excluded from the Lord's table, not even children. The laity receive the sacrament in both forms, and indeed at the same time, for the bread is steeped in the wine, taken out of the vase with a spoon, and thus given together to the communicants. In addition, they hold that the sacrament of the Lord's supper can be administered profitably for all orthodox Christians, whether they be living or dead. As respects extreme unction, they anoint with the sacred oil not only dying persons, but others not dangerously ill, and young children for the recovery of their health, the remission of their sins, and regeneration of their souls. Prayer must be used to obtain the intercession of the angels, the saints, and especially the Virgin Mary. Images, pictures, and reliques, are objects of veneration; but pictures only may be used in churches. The sign of the cross made in pronouncing the name of Jesus, is believed to draw down a divine and salutary power on both body and soul. Oral confession of sins to the clergy is imperative, and absolution is necessary previously to taking the sacraments, but the doctrines of justification by works, indulgences, and purgatory, are not admitted.

On the arrival of the king, the universal wish of the clergy

to declare themselves independent of the patriarch of Constantinople was openly manifested; in consequence of which a special committee was appointed at Nauplia (the then seat of government) to enter into negotiations on the subject with the prelates of the kingdom, which ended in the declaration of independence of the church of Greece.

The following are translations of the three important documents which were published concerning the subject in question;—viz. 1. The result of the labours of the special committee, and protocol of their negotiations with the prelates: — 2. The declaration of the independence of the Greek church; and, 3. The royal ordonnance, containing the appointment of the permanent synod.

No. 1. (GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 1833, p. 174.)

"The secretary of state for religion and public instruction hereby gives notice, that, in virtue of a royal decree of the $\frac{13}{25}$ July of this year, a special committee was appointed for the purpose of conducting the negotiations with the metropolitan archbishops and bishops of the kingdom, invited and required to meet here by circular of $\frac{1}{13}$ July. In consequence of this a meeting was held, which was attended by all the prelates to the number of thirty-six, who voted unanimously for the independence of the Greek church, and the establishment of a permanent synod of the kingdom.

"The protocol of the meeting follows below, with the list of the prelates present, without prejudice to their rank and precedence, but in the order in which they are signed.

"*Protocol of the Conference held between the Special Committee and the Metropolitans, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Kingdom, respecting the Political Independence of the Greek Church and the appointment of a Synod.*

"This day, the $\frac{15}{27}$ July, 1833, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, the undermentioned metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops of the Greek church of this kingdom, invited and required to assemble in this city, held a conference with the special committee appointed to conduct the proceedings,

consisting of Spyridion Tricoupi, His Majesty's secretary of state for church and school affairs, and the two ministerial councillors, Constantine Demetrius Schinas, and Scarlatos Byzantius.

" The meeting was opened by the president of the committee communicating to the prelates assembled the object of the conference, and the purpose for which they were invited to attend, after which the other two members of the committee explained to the meeting fully and circumstantially, —

" That His Majesty's government intended to improve, by every means in their power, the state of the Greek church, and ensure its stability for ever; that the government was striving, especially, to replace the Greek church on that respectable footing towards other powers which it formerly enjoyed before the conquest of the country, and which the interest and prosperity of the church itself imperatively demanded; that the principal means of attaining this great end, which was, in certain respects, the basis of its future stability and importance, consisted in the following acts: — 1. The solemn and irrevocable declaration of the (already *de facto* existing) perfect independence of the Greek church from any outward power or foreign influence as respects its exterior relations, without prejudice to the unity of the faith as recognised from time immemorial by all the churches of the oriental creed; and, 2. The appointment of a permanent holy synod, to be nominated by the king, which should form the supreme ecclesiastical authority, in imitation of the Russian church; and that although the committee appointed on the $\frac{15}{27}$ March to examine into the state of the Greek church, as well as the whole of the secretaries of state, were unanimously of this opinion, yet the government did not think proper to take any decisive measure, without having first heard the opinions of the venerable prelates of the kingdom on these two points; and that this was the object of the meeting, and the reason of their being invited to attend it.

" The undermentioned prelates having listened attentively

to this communication, deliberated on the proposal, when the secretary of state for church and school affairs intimated to them the propriety, and even necessity, of their consulting together in private on such an important case of conscience; and for this purpose quitted the room with the other members of the committee.

"After a considerable space of time, they returned at the invitation of the assembled prelates, and gave further information about the subject under discussion which they required, and then, at their request, retired again from the room to leave them to deliberate freely and without interruption.

"On their return the second time, which was also at the instance of the assembly, the committee were informed, on the part of the prelates, that the questions proposed met with their unanimous concurrence, and that they therefore most fervently wished that the government would boldly publish to the world, —

"1. That the orthodox oriental and apostolic church of the kingdom of Greece, in acknowledging as its spiritual Head none other than our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, is free and independent of any foreign power, without prejudice to the unity of the faith hitherto recognised by all orthodox oriental churches; and concerning the temporal affairs of the church, whose business belongs to the throne, it acknowledges His Majesty the King of Greece as its temporal head, since this is in accordance with the ecclesiastical law; and,

"2. That a permanent synod, consisting exclusively of prelates appointed by the king, be constituted for the purpose of directing the affairs of the church, according to the ecclesiastical laws."

"This protocol having been duly read, was signed by the following prelates: —

Kyrillos, Metrop. of Corinth.
Païsios, Metrop. of Thebes.
Dionysius, Metrop. of Rhion.
Jacob, Metrop. of Eubœa.
Gerasimos, Metrop. of Egina and Hydra.

Kyrillos, formerly Metrop. of Larissa.
Nicodemus, Metrop. of Zea and Thermia.
Jonas, Bishop of Damala.
Neophytus, Bishop of Talanti.
Agathangelos, formerly Metrop. of Ankyra.
Makarios, formerly Metrop. of Selyvria.
Dionysius, Metrop. of Tripolitza.
Kyrillos, Bishop of Caryopolis.
Ignatius, Bishop of Adramerion.
Païsios, Bishop of Elis.
Meletius, Bishop of Argos.
Callimikos, Metrop. of Syphnos.
Joasaphus, formerly Metrop. of Bizya.
Anthimos, Bishop of Heliopolis.
Johannikios, Bishop of Rethymna.
Gregorius, Bishop of Eudokias.
Procopius, formerly Bishop of Paramythia.
Gregorius, formerly Bishop of Mendenitza.
Bartholomæus, Bishop of Moschonisi.
Porphyrius, Metrop. of Naupactos.
Anthimos, Bishop of Athens and Livadia.
Gabriel, Bishop of Tinos.
Joseph, Bishop of Androussa.
Neophytus, Bishop of Carystos.
Daniel, Bishop of Lacedæmon.
Daniel, formerly Bishop of Chios.
Sophronius, Bishop of Myrrhina.
Gabriel, Metrop. of Zarnata.
Theodorus, Bishop of Bresthena.
Anthimos, formerly Metrop. of Belgrade.
Dionysius, Metrop. of Andros and Syra.

'The special committee: —

S. Tricoupi, President.
C. D. Schinas.
S. Byzantius.

"Nauplia, $\frac{15}{27}$ July, 1833."

No. 2. Declaration of the Independence of the Greek Church.

"Otho, by the Grace of God, King of Greece:

"In compliance with the unanimous wish of the metropolitans, archbishops, and bishops of our kingdom here assembled, to declare the independence of the Greek church, and establish a permanent synod, with the consent and advice of our ministers of state, we have ordained and ordain as follows:—

"The Orthodox Oriental Apostolic Church of the Kingdom of Greece (Ἡ ὀρθόδοξος Ἀνατολικὴ Ἀποστολικὴ Ἐκκλησία του Βασιλείου τῆς Ἑλλάδος), in acknowledging as its spiritual Head none other than our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and in its temporal and ecclesiastical concerns the King of Greece, is free and independent of any foreign power, without prejudice to the unity of the faith hitherto recognised by all orthodox oriental churches.

"The highest ecclesiastical power under the supremacy of the king is vested in the hands of a permanent synod, called The Sacred Synod of the Kingdom of Greece (Ἱερὰ Σύνοδος τοῦ Βασιλείου τῆς Ἑλλάδος).

"The king will appoint a secretary of state to exercise in his stead jurisdiction over the church, and to whom in this respect the synod is subject. The seat of the synod is the metropolis of the kingdom, and it has the privilege of using its own seal, consisting of the Greek national cross, surrounded by the motto, 'Sacred Synod of the Kingdom of Greece.'

"The synod is composed of five members,—viz. a president and four councillors. The king reserves to himself the right of appointing supernumerary members to carry on the business of the church during the illness or absence of the ordinary members. The president and councillors must be either metropolitans, archbishops, or bishops, but the members may be presbyters, archimaudrites, or hieromonachs (Ἱερομόναχοι). The synod will be constituted every year, but the members may be re-appointed.

"The procedure of the synod is collegiate, and all questions are decided by a majority of votes. When the numbers are equal, the president has the casting vote. All the members are bound to sign the decisions thus carried, though they may dissent from the measure; but are at liberty to enter their protest in the minutes of the sitting.

"A royal commissioner (Βασίλικος Ἐπίτροπος) is attached to the synod, as also a secretary, both of whom are appointed by the government: the inferior functionaries may be chosen by the synod, but must be confirmed by the king. The secretary has the right of attending the sittings, at which he may deliver his opinion and give his advice; but he has no vote. The commissioner is bound to attend the sittings, at which he has to represent the interest of the government, and any decision agreed to in his absence is null and void. He has also the right of making propositions to the synod, either *ex officio*, or on the part of some branch of the government, and to require them to deliberate on them, and put them to the vote.

"The president, the members, and supernumerary members, must take the following oath in the presence of the king: —

"I swear fidelity to the king, obedience to the laws of the kingdom, the conscientious discharge of the office entrusted to me, the true and faithful maintenance of the rights and liberties of the orthodox oriental apostolic church of the kingdom of Greece, the preservation of its independence from every outward power, the conscientious furtherance of its well-being, with a careful absence of all private considerations, and the punctual fulfilment of all the duties connected with my office."

(Ὀμνύω πιστὴν εἰς τὸν Βασιλέα, ὑποταγὴν εἰς τοὺς νόμους τοῦ Βοσιλέου, ἐυσυνείδητον ἐκπλήρωσιν τῶν διαπιστευθέντων μοῦ χρεῶν, πίστην διατήρησιν τῶν δικαιωμάτων καὶ προνομιῶν τῆς ὀρθοδόξου ἀνατολικῆς ἀποστολικῆς ἐκκλησίας τοῦ βασιλείου τῆς Ἑλλάδος, διατήρησιν τῆς ἀνεξαρτήσιας τῆς ἀπὸ πάσης ξένης ἐξουσίας, ἔνθρεμον ὑπεράσπισιν τῶν συμφεροντῶν αὐτῆς, αποχὴν ἀπὸ πάντος πλαγιοῦ σκοποῦ, καὶ ἀκριβὴ ἐκτέλεσιν ὁλῶν ἔνγένει, καὶ ἔν μέρει ἔνος ἑκάστου τῶν καθηκόντων τῆς ὑπηρεσίας μοῦ.)

"The royal commissioner, secretary, and other functionaries, must take the usual oath of allegiance before the assembled synod.

"In all the spiritual concerns of the church the synod is perfectly independent of all temporal authorities.

"Among the spiritual concerns are reckoned — 1. The articles of faith; 2. The forms and ceremonies of Divine service; 3. The proper administration of ecclesiastical offices; 4. Religious instruction; 5. Church discipline (ἐκκλησιαστικὴ πειθαρχία); 6. The examination and ordination (χειροτονία) of the clergy; 7. The consecration of vessels and buildings for religious purposes; 8. The competency of a religious tribunal to decide in all purely ecclesiastical cases, such as the fulfilment of religious duties according to the doctrines, dogmatic books, and the constitutional principles founded on them, cases of conscience, and other similar affairs.

"The synod has to watch over the preservation of the purity of the articles of faith received and acknowledged by the oriental church, and especially of the books treating on religious subjects intended for the perusal of the clergy or young persons; and as soon as it ascertains that any one attempts to make innovations on the church of the kingdom, either by new doctrines, proselytism, or in any other manner, it is bound to require the aid of the temporal authorities to repress the evil. The synod further keeps a vigilant eye on the punctual observance of the ecclesiastical customs and regulations, the sacred rites and ceremonies, and of every thing else belonging to the public worship (πέρι την δημόσιον λατρείαν); it must also maintain the respectability of the clergy, watch over their welfare and improvement, and take care that they do not interfere in temporal concerns in violation of the ecclesiastical and civil laws.

"All the affairs of the church, besides those relating to articles of faith, come also under the province of the synod; but they cannot pronounce a decision on them without the consent of the government. Under this category are the following: — 1. The regulations as to the time, place, and frequency of church service; 2. The prescription, suppression, or reduction of the number of monastic regulations, ceremonies, processions, festivals, &c.; 3. The filling up of va-

cancies in ecclesiastical offices, and granting permission for the ordination of priests and deacons; 4. The division of the parishes of the different dioceses; 5. The rules to be observed in the institutions for preparing young men for the church; 6. Regulations for the preservation of health in the ecclesiastical establishments; 7. Extraordinary church ceremonies, particularly on work-days, and beyond the walls of churches; and, 8. The laws of marriage when they do not concern the civil contract.

"Decisions and regulations on subjects of a mixed nature, made by the synod and confirmed by the state, have the force of laws, and are to be published as such in the government gazette.

"All the bishops of the kingdom are subject to the synod, receive their instructions from it, and make their reports to it of all that concerns its jurisdiction. The number and extension of the bishoprics will be settled by government after hearing the opinion of the synod. The bishoprics will be endowed in a proper and respectable manner, and the bishops appointed by government on the recommendation of the synod; and, in canonical cases, removed, suspended, or dismissed at their instance. The division and endowment of livings, and appointments to ecclesiastical offices, will be fixed by future ordonnances.

"In purely religious matters the synod exercises the powers of the highest tribunal over the clergy and laity; but in temporal affairs the clergy are subject to the temporal laws, and the civil and criminal courts of justice. Amongst the temporal affairs are included — 1. Contracts and agreements, testamentary disposal of property, and the other worldly affairs of the clergy; 2. Disposal of moveable and immoveable property, rents, annuities, fees, and other emoluments of monasteries, churches, and the clergy; 3. Sentences and decisions on the acts of the clergy, which may be considered as crimes, misdemeanors, and infringement of police regulations; 4. Marriage laws, as far as regards the civil contract; 5. The regulations of the registers of births, deaths, and marriages, and other church books and parochial documents; and, 6. The general plan for the building and repairs of churches and other ecclesiastical edifices.

"The synod, the bishops, and all other ecclesiastical authorities and persons, are strictly prohibited from holding direct correspondence with any foreign power. All such correspondence must be transmitted open through the medium of the secretary of state for religion and public instruction.

"Provided the ecclesiastical authorities keep within the sphere of their own duties, they have a right to the protection of the temporal powers of the state, who will receive the necessary instructions to render them all necessary aid and assistance in defending their rights and privileges.

"Every Greek is at liberty to claim the protection of the government, if he considers himself unjustly treated by any clerical authority.

"The government has the right of appointing public prayers or thanksgivings on particular occasions, through the medium of the synod; as also to appoint ecclesiastical councils to be held, and to nominate the president and secretary, but without reference to the tenets or doctrines to be proposed for discussion.

"The president, royal commissioner, and the councillors of the synod, as well as the supernumerary members, have the rank of members of the council of state.

"In all church ceremonies, the bishops, after praying for the king, are to pray for the synod in these words:— "Remember, O Lord! our holy synod, if it please Thee!" (Μνήσθητε ΚΥΡΙΕ, τῆς ἱερᾶς ἡμῶν Συνόδου, ἣν χάρισται.)

Given at Nauplia, $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{23 July,}\\\text{4 August,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833.

In the name of the King.

The Regency:—

(Signed) Count Armansperg, president.
Von Maurer.
Von Heideck.

(Countersigned) The secretaries of state:—
S. Tricoupi, president.
A. Mavrocordato.
G. Psyllas.
G. Praïdes.
I. Coletti.
Von Schmaltz.

No. 3. THE ROYAL ORDONNANCE NOMINATING THE MEMBERS OF THE SYNOD.

Otho, by the Grace of God, &c.

We hereby appoint and nominate as follows: —

KYRILLOS, metropolitan of Corinth, to be president of the synod.

C. D. SCHINAS, to be royal commissioner in the same.

PAÏSIOS, metropolitan of Thebes,
ZACHARIAS, metrop. of Santorin,
KYRILLOS, formerly metrop. of Larissa,
JOSEPH, bishop of Andrussa,
} to be members of the same.

Rev. THEOCLITUS PHARMAKIDES to be secretary of the same.

ANTHIMOS, bishop of Heliopolis,
NEOPHYTUS, bishop of Talanti,
} to be supernumerary members of the same.

The annual remuneration for these functionaries is hereby fixed as follows: —

	Drs.	£
The President - -	- 3000 =	107
The Royal Commissioner -	- 2400 =	86
Each Member - -	- 2400 =	86
The Secretary - -	- 3000 =	107

The royal commissioner is to be paid out of the state treasury; the rest of the synod from the ecclesiastical funds.

Given at Nauplia, $\frac{25 \text{ July,}}{6 \text{ August,}}$ 1833.

Administration. — The ecclesiastical affairs of the state form a separate section of the business of the minister for religion and public instruction, which section comprehends, 1. The clergy; 2. The convents; and, 3. The administration of the church property.

Clergy. — The whole body of the clergy, as has been shown above, are subject to the royal authority, and are only dependent on the permanent holy synod as far as concerns the exercise of their functions and ecclesiastical duties.

The clergy are divided into the dignitaries and inferior clergy; under the former are comprehended the bishops, and under the latter the priests and deacons.

Bishops. — The prelates of the kingdom, as regards their spiritual power, are placed under the supreme jurisdiction of the synod, from whom they receive their orders, and to whom they make their reports in all ecclesiastical matters. The appointments to bishoprics are made exclusively by the king, as the supreme head of the church, and the priests and deacons of each diocese are under the immediate orders of their respective prelates.

According to the ecclesiastical organisation of 1833, it was decided that there should be ten permanent bishoprics, equal in extent of diocese to the then division of the country, with the cathedral in the capital of each province (*νόμος*). But as there were at that time forty bishoprics in Greece, the government, in order to be just towards all, decreed that there should be thirty suffragan or provisional bishoprics till the law should come into operation by the death or resignation of the supernumerary prelates. It was further ordained that in cases of vacancy, the provisional bishoprics should not be filled up, but be incorporated with the principal one of each nomos, so as eventually to reduce the number to ten.

The following is a list of the bishoprics as constituted provisionally by the royal ordonnance of $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{20 November,}\\ \text{2 December,}\end{array}\right\}$ 1833: —

Province.	Diocese.	Province.	Diocese.
Argolis and Corinth.	Corinth.	Arcadia.	Mantinæa.
	Argolis.		Megalopolis.
	Hydra.		Erymanthia.
			Gortyne.
Achaïa and Elis.	Patras.	Laconia.	Lacedæmon.
	Elis.		Sellasia.
	Ægialaïa.		Epidaurus Limera.
	Kynethæ.		Gythion.
			Asine.
Messenia.	Kyparissia.		Œtylon.
	Messene.		Zygos.
	Modon.		Kardamyle.

Province.	Diocese.	Province.	Diocese.
Phocis and Locris.	Phocis.	Eubœa.	Eubœa.
	Phthiotis.		Carystia.
	Locris.		Skopelos.
			Skyros.
Attica and Bœotia.	Attica.	Cyclades.	Cyclades.
	Bœotia.		Andros.
	Ægina.		Kythnos.
			Mylos.
Acarnania and Ætolia.	Acarnania.		Thera.
	Kallidrome.		Naxos.

But it was found that this measure could not well be carried into execution. On the publication of the law, the bishop of Gortyne resigned his mitre, and his diocese was united to that of Erymanthia, under the title of the see of Gortyne. The same thing occurred with the bishoprics of Elis and Cardamyle; the former being incorporated with the see of Achaïa as capital of the province of that name, and the latter united to the diocese of Lacedæmon, capital of the province of Laconia. But on the demise of the metropolitan archbishop of Corinth, his diocese was not incorporated with that of Argos, the capital of the province; for the archbishop of Eubœa dying about the same time, the law was discovered to be defective, the 3d article ordaining the union of the provisional sees to those of the capitals, but making no provision in the case of a vacancy occurring in the diocese of the capitals of provinces.

To remedy this defect, a proposal was drawn up and laid before the council of state, where the subject was discussed with great bitterness and irritation, which tended to destroy completely the existing ecclesiastical division of the kingdom; and as they could not agree on the subject, no alteration has yet been made, and the original law remains in force. In the mean time death has considerably thinned the ranks of the prelates, and their number is now reduced to twenty-six having dioceses, and five retired on pensions.

The bishops who have died off since the promulgation of the law are nine in number,—viz. those of Corinth, Eubœa, Zygos, and Œtylon, in 1836; of Skyros and Naxos, in 1837; of Acarnania, in 1838; of Gortyne, in 1839; and of Achaïa, in

1840. If we add to these the bishop of Modon, who resigned his office in 1836, and was placed on the list of pensioned prelates, the sum of bishoprics *de facto* vacant, and provisionally governed by a commission of priests, will amount to ten, or one fourth of the whole.

Of the 40 bishoprics in the kingdom, 16 are possessed of landed property; but of these the only ones which produce any considerable revenue are the dioceses of Corinth, Thera, Lacedæmon, Acarnania, Attica, Ægina, Naxos, and Skyros; whilst the other eight are very trifling, and 24 are not endowed at all.

Churches and Parochial Clergy.—The priests of the Greek church are not allowed to marry *as such*, but as deacons they may; and no objection is made to married men becoming priests, though such cannot be raised to the bishoprics. There are 2905 parish churches in the kingdom, the ecclesiastical rites in which are performed by 3123 priests and deacons, of whom 2690 are married, and 433 unmarried. Besides these, there are 201 priests and deacons belonging to convents, but living in the world by the special written permission of their respective bishops, and employed either as preachers, parish curates, or teachers. The churches belong properly to the domains of the communes, according to the municipal law; and as such, but in this respect only, are under the minister of the interior. The revenues of the parochial clergy in Greece are uncertain, and depend on the fees paid for attendance in sickness, and for marriages, baptisms, and burials, as well as the voluntary contributions by the parishioners. On the whole, they are very trifling, and in some of the poorer parishes are barely sufficient for the maintenance of the clergy.

Monasteries. — Numerous monasteries of importance formerly existed in Greece; but in consequence of the great reduction which war and death had made in their inmates, a law was passed in 1834, suppressing all those with less than five monks, who in this case were transferred to other convents at their choice, and the revenues of such monasteries were applied to general purposes under the title of the ecclesiastical fund. The number of monasteries thus suppressed amounts to 332.

The following is a list of the remaining convents: —

Province.	No.	Province.	No.	Province.	No.	Province.	No.
Argolis -	7	Messenia -	3	Eurytania	2	Tinos -	4
Corinth -	2	Mantinea -	12	Phocis -	4	Syra -	4
Hydra -	8	Gortyne -	2	Phthiotis	2	Naxos -	1
Achaïa -	14	Lacedæmon	4	Attica -	7	Thera -	3
Cynethæ -	8	Ætolia -	3	Bœotia -	10	Skiathos -	1
Elis -	5	Acarnania -	1	Eubœa -	14		
						Total -	121

The government, however, has since thought proper to reinstate the following convents in their former rights and privileges, at the pressing desire of the inhabitants: — viz. *Dimniora* in Messenia; *Lokou* and *Caltézon* in Mantinæa; *St. Theodore* and *St. John the Baptist* in Gortyne; *Gola* in Lacedæmon; *Angelocastron* in Ætolia: which seven, added to the above, make a total of 128 convents, containing 1646 monks, besides a considerable number of novices employed in their respective convents as servants, field labourers, and shepherds.

Nunneries.—There are now only four monastic establishments for females in Greece,—viz. one in the island of Thera, one at Tinos, and two in Achaïa (those of Agia Monéa and Pepelenitza), containing in all 151 nuns, all of whom are at a very advanced age, and live on the moderate resources of their respective establishments, the produce of their manual labour, and the alms that are occasionally given them. The nunnery of Thera alone possesses sufficient property to support its members.

Besides these there are still to be found in the islands of Naxos, Andros, Paros, and Myconos, pseudo-monastic establishments, inhabited by aged nuns, who belonged to the nunneries in those islands suppressed by the law of 1834, who live on charity, and which are therefore more deserving the appellation of almshouses or charitable institutions. These poor women so earnestly implored the king to allow them to pass their few remaining days in their native islands, that they have been tacitly permitted to do so, and the law obliging the nuns to select a retreat from among the

four nunneries retained has not been enforced as respects them.

Administration of Convents.—The direction of the convents is confided to an abbot (ἡγούμενος) and two councillors, elected annually from among the fraternity of each convent by a majority of votes, whose nomination is confirmed by the synod. They are charged with the administration of the whole of the property of their respective monasteries, and the cultivation and improvement of their lands, under the immediate surveillance of the governor of the province in which they are situated. All monks are subject to the bishop of their diocese and the synod, as far as concerns their spiritual and ecclesiastical duties; but as regards their temporal concerns, they are under the civil authorities, to whom they are bound to make an annual report of the state of their affairs, which, after being certified by their diocesan, is transmitted through the provincial governor to the minister of the interior.

Twofold Tithes. — Like all other subjects of the crown, the inmates of convents are liable to the payment of direct taxes to the state and communes; those monasteries only whose annual revenues are not adequate to their necessary expenses are alone exempted from the municipal taxes, and the number of these is but few. But besides these taxes, a second tithe for the benefit of the ecclesiastical fund is levied on all monasteries, with the single exception of that of the Cenobites of Skiathos, who are exempted from this twofold contribution, in consideration of the extra expenses to which they are occasionally put by the banishment to that solitary spot of those ecclesiastics condemned to punishment by the synod.

Until the year 1838, the twofold tithes for all the other monasteries were farmed out by public competition collectively; but the contractors gave the monks such annoyance, that the government ordered this tithe to be fixed for the two following years at the average of 1836, 1837, and 1838. This measure satisfied the monks, who paid, without murmuring, the sum fixed, and even undertook to make considerable improvements and rear new plantations, in the hope that at the lapse of two years the government would adopt the same measure for the future.

Ecclesiastical Fund. — This fund was established by royal ordonnance of $\frac{1}{13}$ December, 1834. Its revenues consist in, 1. The annual produce of the property of the suppressed convents, let, some for a term of years, and others to yearly tenants; 2. The amount of the twofold tithes paid by the still existing monasteries; 3. The produce of the sale of the ecclesiastical lands; and 4. Legacies and donations.

The lands let on long lease produce annually 47,500 drs., and those to annual tenants 90,000 drs.; twofold tithes 50,491 drs.; total, 187,991 drs.

The sales of ecclesiastical lands alienated conformably to the law of $\frac{13}{25}$ November, 1836, and payable in ten equal annual instalments, produce 33,000 drs. per annum. This sum is not, however, considered in the light of an annual revenue, but as a portion of the capital set apart, and which will at some future time become sufficiently large to provide by the interest alone for all the expenses of this branch of the service.

The legacies hitherto made are the following: — 1. That of Varvaki, 1,142,520 Russian roubles in assignations; 2. That of Bozzo, 100,000 Russian roubles; 3. That of Bellio, 30,000 florins of Austria; 4. That of Soterius Johannon, 10,000 florins of Austria; and, 5. That of Zozimas, 50,621 Turkish piastres.

The ministry has already taken the necessary steps for having the amount of the three first of these transmitted to Greece, being already in possession of the others.

The ecclesiastical fund is also legatee of several bequests not yet positively assigned to it; for instance, the legacy of Pontiki, in dispute; that of the archimandrite Neophytos of Wallachia, consisting of 2000 Austrian ducats, payable at the death of the testator; the legacy of Fleva, contested by his relations; and, finally, that of Gerasimos Tybaldo, 19,250 roubles, also in dispute.

When all these sums shall have been received and invested at only 5 per cent. per annum interest, as well as those arising from the past and future sales of ecclesiastical domains, the church fund will derive an annual interest of

100,000 drs.; and thus, with the 188,000 drs. revenue of the twofold tithes and other resources above mentioned, the certain and fixed revenue of the ecclesiastical fund will be nearly sufficient to cover one half of its expenses, which are 604,400 drs. per annum; — viz. 146,770 drs. for the branch of religion, and 457,630 drs. for public instruction.

In the mean time it is to be hoped that the expenses will by and by be reduced, and the receipts increased, either by the progressive improvement of the ecclesiastical property, or by donations and legacies which may in future be made for this purpose, so as to be able to cover all the charges of this branch of the service by the produce of its own legitimate resources, without having occasion to apply for assistance to the state.

The *annual expenses* of the ecclesiastical department are as follows: —

	Drs.
Salaries and office expenses of the synod - -	30,960
... ... of the ecclesiastical fund - -	6,190
Pensions to ecclesiastics who took part in the war of independence, and are no longer able to execute their sacerdotal functions - - - -	99,560
Expenses of superintending the ecclesiastical property, and legal proceedings to recover the bequests in dispute - - - - - -	10,060
Total - - -	146,770

Holydays and Festivals. — The festivals formerly kept by the Greeks far exceeded in number those of any other nation. On our first arrival in Greece we found more holydays than working days; but as this was justly considered highly detrimental to the morals of the people, and a great incentive to idleness, the government put down a great many, and by degrees reduced them to the following, which are the only festivals recognised by the Greek church, and during which it is prohibited to open the bazaars: — Easter Sunday and Monday; Whit-Sunday; the 29th June, the Apostles' day; 15th August, the day of the Virgin Mary

(Παναγία); Christmas-day; the Epiphany; and the 25th March, the Annunciation of the Virgin.

Besides these church festivals, there are others kept as half-holydays at all the public offices viz.;—All the Sundays in the year; the $\frac{25\text{ Jan.}}{6\text{ Feb.,}}$ in commemoration of the landing in Greece of His Majesty King Otho; Good Friday, and the Saturday following; Easter Monday; Whit-Monday; St. George's day; Ascension-day; St. Spyridione; the Ascension-day of the Virgin Mary; the festival of St. Demetrius; and the two days after Christmas.

There are, it is true, other saints' days still partly kept by the people in celebration of their own individual patron saints; but as this is equivalent to keeping one's birthday in Protestant countries, neither the government nor the ecclesiastical authorities can well interfere. The principal of these are,—St. Michael, St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Nicholas, St. John the Baptist, St. Gregory, St. Pantaleone, St. Gabriel, the Prophet Elijah, St. Chrysostom, St. Dionysius, St. Anastasius, St. Luke, and St. Jerome.

Catholic Religion.—The free toleration of all religious opinions constituted a fundamental principle of the independence of Greece, and is expressly mentioned in the first manifesto of the Greeks assembled in congress at Epidaurus.

The present kingdom of Greece, which during the middle ages counted 34 Roman Catholic bishoprics, now contains but four sees, with about 25,000 Catholics, the greater part of whom inhabit the islands of the Archipelago, and consist partly of native families, and partly of the descendants of the Genoese, French, and Venetians, who settled at different periods in the country. The Catholics of the Morea and continental provinces are principally Italians, Germans, Maltese, French, and Maronites.

The Catholic hierarchy in Greece is divided as follows:—

1. The archbishopric of Naxos (including the former bishopric of Paros), with 5 priests, 5 churches, and 396 members. The archbishop is Nicholas Candoni of Corfu.

2. The bishopric of Tinos, with 37 priests, as many chapels

and churches, and 11,237 members. The bishop is Jacob Gabinelli of Tinos, who is also administrator of the two dioceses of Andros and Myconos, extinct since the year 1787.

3. The bishopric of Santorin (Thera), with 9 priests and 652 members, besides a church and 50 members at Mylos. The bishop is Francisco di Cigalla of Santorin.

4. The bishopric of Syra, with 31 priests and 5723 members, of whom 317 live in the town of Hermopolis. The bishop is Aloys Blancis, a Piedmontese. This prelate is also apostolical delegate for the whole of Greece (appointed in 1838), to whom are subject in spiritual matters all the other Catholics of Greece not included in the above three bishoprics, amounting in all to about 7000 souls.

Of these there are 1834 at Athens, where there is a church with 2 priests; and an oratory at the royal palace, with a chaplain (the Rev. Dr. Arnett).

At the Piræus is 1 church, with a priest and 52 members.

At Patras there is a parish church, with 367 members and 2 priests, who have the pastoral care of the Roman Catholics of Missolonghi and Vostizza.

At Nauplia there are 423 Catholics, with a priest, who performs the ecclesiastical rites for the Catholics of Argos and Tripolitza.

At Navarin there are 153 Catholics, with a chapel, and a priest, whose functions include Modon and Coron.

The Catholics in Eubœa (of whom there are 236 at Chalcis and Coumi), Poros (115), Hydra, Spetzia, Lamia, and Calamata, are without any resident spiritual pastors.

The regular ecclesiastical orders have the following establishments in Greece: —

1. The French Lazzarists (7), with colleges at Naxos and Santorin.

2. The Jesuits (5), with colleges at Syra and Tinos.

3. The Capuchins (3), with convents at Syra and Naxos.

4. The Franciscans (2), with a convent at Tinos.

5. The Ursulines (11), with a school establishment at Naxos.

At Syra and Tinos there are seminaries for the clergy, and at Syra three Catholic parochial schools (two for boys

and one for girls). At Santorin are also two parochial schools.

Protestants. — There are but few Protestants in Greece, and those few confined to the foreigners resident in the capital. Her Majesty the Queen belongs to the Lutheran church, and has a private chaplain. The Protestant Germans at Athens are permitted to attend divine service, which is held at the palace.

The English episcopal service has been hitherto performed at the hotel of the British legation, or at the residence of the Rev. H. D. Leeves, B. D., the highly respected agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society; but a new church, in the Gothic style, has been lately commenced, and will be shortly completed. It is being erected by private donations, to which the British government has added a contribution of 800*l.*

At Athens a Protestant burial ground has been formed through the public spirit of Mr. Bracebridge, an English gentleman of fortune, who has property in Greece, and occasionally resides at Athens.

Missionaries. — There are several agents of British and American missionary societies established at Athens, Syra, Argos, and in other parts of Greece; but their labours are chiefly confined to distributing tracts and establishing schools, all attempts at proselytism being strictly prohibited by the laws.

CHAP. XI.

EDUCATION.

It is natural to conceive that the Greeks, engaged as they were for so long a period in a war of which the issue was to be perfect independence or absolute slavery, should have had but little time to devote to the education of their children; and consequently the rising generation at the close of the revolution, and on the establishment of peace and order, were found exceedingly backward and deficient in even the most ordinary branches of knowledge.

The late president Capodistria, it is true, turned his attention to the subject, and during his short administration, primary schools were established to a certain extent in different parts of Greece; but they were completely annihilated during the reign of anarchy which intervened between his death and the arrival of the king, who at once undertook the introduction of a regular system of education into the country.

Before this, however, could be effected, it was indispensable to find proper persons to be employed as schoolmasters in the different establishments; and for this purpose *The Royal Seminary for Schoolmasters* was founded by royal ordonnance of $\frac{6}{18}$ February, 1834, which has been attended with great success. Eight professors are now engaged in teaching the prescribed course of studies for forming teachers at the primary schools, embracing sacred history, the catechism, ancient Greek, history in general and that of Greece in particular, arithmetic, geometry, drawing, calligraphy, geography, the elements of physics and natural history as applied to agriculture, gymnastics, vocal music, and the science of teaching, the practical application of which is demonstrated in a normal school attached to the seminary. The

periodical course of instruction is fixed at two years for those pupils who have a previous knowledge of ancient Greek, and three for those who have not that advantage. The number of young men frequenting this establishment varies from 60 to 80 at one time, 40 of whom are supported by government. Down to the end of the year 1839, the total number of those who had received diplomas as elementary teachers amounted to 265.

Elementary Schools.—At the close of 1839 there were 225 regular schools established, of which 26 were for girls exclusively; and the total number of pupils of both sexes amounted to 20,506. In the course of the year 1840 upwards of forty petitions were addressed to government for the establishment of similar schools in populous places where the want of them was much felt, in consequence of which 27 were formed in that year, with about 1500 pupils; making the total sum of the schools 252, and of the scholars 22,000.

But besides these regular establishments, other elementary schools are found in different parts of the kingdom, principally in the poorer communes which have not the means of establishing regular schools. These are generally kept by the parish priest, or some other person who can scarcely read and write, and who is consequently incompetent to give instruction even in the first rudiments of education. This mode of tuition, though not permitted by the laws, is connived at by government, which considers it preferable to allowing the children to grow up in total ignorance, and acquire habits of idleness and dissipation. The number of children frequenting these schools amounts to about 10,000, which, added to the above 22,000, makes in all 32,000.

The proportion of pupils at the primary schools, as compared with the population of the kingdom, is about 4 per cent.; and in comparing the number of pupils in each of the three great divisions of the country, we shall find that elementary instruction is more general in the islands than in the Peloponnesus or on the continent. The Morea, which contains alone about one half of the population of the kingdom, has scarcely one third of the whole number of children

at the schools. Some whole provinces — for instance Messenia and Laconia — have but three or four schools altogether, and these but thinly attended. In Continental Greece elementary instruction has made still less progress. With the exception of the elementary schools at the capital, the rest of the pupils amount to less than one fourth of the whole number of children at the schools throughout the kingdom.

There are three degrees of elementary teachers, according to their respective acquirements. Those of the first class are paid 100 drs. per month, those of the second 90 drs., and the third 80 drs. Government finds them moreover in free quarters; and each of their scholars whose parents are not absolutely indigent pay a trifling sum of from 10 to 50 leptas per month.

Uniformity of instruction is rigorously enforced in all the schools; and the system of mutual instruction has been introduced with good effect into the classes for reading, writing, and arithmetic. The other lessons are taught by the *simultaneous* system. In all these schools the pupils are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, sacred history, and religion. Besides these, lineal drawing, grammar, Grecian history, geography, morality, and the first rudiments of physics and natural history, are taught in the schools of the provincial capitals and some communes of the second rank. Vocal music and gymnastics are taught in some others.

The necessary books of instruction on all these subjects have been published; some in detail for the use of the teachers, others abridged for the benefit of the pupils. These latter form an encyclopædia of useful knowledge for children, and are sold complete for the very moderate sum of 15 drs., so as to be within the reach of the most indigent scholars; for during the three or four years of their preliminary studies, the expense of books does not cost them more than from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 drs. per annum.

Although it cannot be denied that the number of schools and their pupils increases greatly from year to year, and that the art of teaching becomes daily better known and understood, it must be confessed that the improvement does

not correspond to the absolute necessity of general education experienced throughout the kingdom. But if we consider the nature of the war in which the people of Greece were so long engaged; and, on the other hand, the short time that has elapsed since they have begun to enjoy the blessings of liberty, peace, repose, and an organised government,—it cannot be denied that elementary education has made rapid strides, and that its present state is worthy of a nation thirsting for knowledge, and stimulated by the recollection of the glory of their forefathers. The great obstacle to the general diffusion of instruction throughout the kingdom is the excessive poverty of many of the communes, which hinders them from erecting and supporting regular establishments; and not from the apathy or indifference of the parents, who, though themselves illiterate, acknowledge and appreciate the blessings of education, and are most earnest in their desires and endeavours to procure for their offspring the advantages to be derived from instruction and knowledge.

Girls' Schools. — Amongst the 252 primary schools there are 28 exclusively devoted to the education of girls, where, besides the usual branches of instruction, they are taught sewing and other female work. These schools are at Athens, Syra, Tinos, Thera, Chalcis, Lamia, Patras, Missolonghi, Tripolitza, Argos, Nauplia, Hydra, and other more important places. In some of the communes, and especially in the islands, boys and girls are educated at the same schools.

The law imposes on the communes the obligation of establishing and supporting the primary schools, which are considered as the first elements of national prosperity, but it requires all the weight and authority of the state to carry out the measure generally, and hence the government has reserved to itself the power of assisting the more indigent communes. Of the 252 primary schools, 67 are wholly, and 25 partly, supported by government; 128 teachers are paid entirely by the respective communes, 7 primary schools are supported at Tinos by the convent of Evangelistria, and 25 others by private individuals. The government supplies a certain number of books of instruction gratuitously for the

use of the schools, and sells the others at reduced prices to the communes, who have also to defray the expenses of the furniture, stationery, and other articles in use at the schools. Government annually expends 100,797 drs. for the primary schools; viz. 4447 drs. for the support of the seminary for teachers, and 96,350 for the salaries of the schoolmasters at the primary schools.

On the arrival of the king the only establishment for the higher branches of education was the central school at Ægina, founded by the late president Capodistria, and directed by the most learned masters that could then be found. In 1834 the gymnasium or high school at Nauplia was established, but before doing so in other places it was necessary to find professors. To facilitate this a royal ordonnance of $\frac{8}{20}$ January, 1834, appointed a special commission to examine all those who were willing to teach at the public schools. On the 25th of March, 1835, ten other schools were established at once, seven more at a later period of the same year, and subsequently several others; so that at present there are four gymnasiums and 54 Hellenic schools, including those supported by private persons.

The four *gymnasiums* are at Athens, Nauplia, Patras, and Syra.

The *Hellenic schools* are distributed as follows: — 20 in the Morea; viz. *Tripolitza, *Sparta, *Calamata, Sopotos, *Sellasia, Andritzena, *Demitzana, Nymphasia, Stavropegion, Akrata, *Corinth, Argos, *Epidaurus Limera, *Leonidi, *Pyrgos, Areopolis, Vostizza, Cyparissia, Thyrea, and *Patras. 15 in Continental Greece; viz. *Missolonghi, *Amphissa, *Lamia, Lepanto, *Livadia, *Hypatis, *Piræus, Salamis, Ola, *Œchalia, Marathon, *Eurytania, Agrinion, Platanas, and *Athens. 19 in the islands; viz. *Hydra, Spetzia, *Syphnos, *Paros, *Naxos, *Thera, Seriphos, Mylos, Panormos, Emporium, Callysto, *Andros, Myconos, Tinos, *Chalcis, *Coumi, Carysto, *Scopelos, and *Syra.

Of the above schools those marked with an asterisk are

supported entirely at the expense of government; the others partly by the local communes, and partly by legacies.

Several provincial councils have voluntarily come forward to establish similar institutions, and have endowed them at the expense of the commune. Thus the provincial council of Ægialia voted a sum of 20,000 drs. for the purpose of building a schoolhouse at Vostizza, and 7,000 drs. annually for the support of three professors. The provincial council of Messenia acted in a similar manner towards the town of Nisi.

The schoolhouses are in general furnished by the communes. In those places where there are buildings belonging to the state, government has given them up for the purpose. Chalcis alone forms an exception; but in lieu of this, a sum of 500 drs. per annum is allowed for rent of the schoolhouse.

Of all the schools and gymnasiums in the kingdom, those at Athens have the greatest number of professors, there being eight at the Hellenic school and ten at the gymnasium; and from their superior talents they are capable of advancing the youths under their charge much more than in other places. The gymnasium at Syra has five professors, and the Hellenic school three. The gymnasium at Nauplia has five professors, and the Hellenic school four. The directors of the establishments at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Amphissa, Chalcis, Lamia, Tripolitza, Sparta, and Thera are called scholarchs (σχόλαρχος), and have assistant-masters. Those of all the rest have the title of masters (διδάσκαλος).

The salaries of the professors have not yet been definitely fixed; and even those of the same grade are not of equal amount, which gives rise to perpetual complaints and petitions. The gymnasiarchs receive from 240 to 350 drs. per month; the professors 200 to 280; the scholarchs 200; the masters 140 to 180; and the under-masters 40 to 60. All these salaries together amount to 11,580 drs. per month, or 138,960 drs. per annum. An uniformity of emoluments, or at all events a greater equality in their respective salaries, can only take place when his Majesty

shall have sanctioned the plan already drawn up and submitted for royal approbation.

According to the royal ordonnance concerning the gymnasiums and Hellenic schools, the course of education in the latter comprises the ancient Greek language, the catechism, sacred and profane history, calligraphy, geography, arithmetic, the elements of physics and natural history, and French and Latin for those who intend to continue their studies at the high schools. In the gymnasiums are taught the ancient Greek authors, the higher branches of physics, natural history, mathematics, French, Latin, &c.

Government provides every thing necessary at the gymnasiums of Athens and Nauplia; at the others it is found at the expense of the communes. In general the books are furnished to the schools out of the public library, and from time to time fresh supplies are forwarded on application being made to the minister of public instruction. The gymnasium at Syra alone possesses a library of its own, formed by the voluntary contributions of the friends of the country and of literature.

The number of pupils at the gymnasiums and Hellenic schools, according to the catalogues in the possession of the minister, is 4366; but as nearly one half of these lists is of old date, we may safely put down the total number at 4500. Of these about 750 belong to the gymnasium at Athens, 255 to that of Syra, and 124 to the high school at Nauplia.

As compared with the population of the kingdom generally, the number of pupils at the upper schools is in the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1000 inhabitants, or rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The greatest number are found in the islands; for instance in Syphnos alone there are 115 pupils, or 5 per cent. of the number of inhabitants.

The schools and gymnasiums are subject to the inspection of commissioners appointed for that purpose, composed of the governor of the province as president, a priest or some other public functionary of education, the demarch or mayor of the commune, and two citizens nominated by the municipal council.

Government has established a certain number of scholarships in three of the gymnasiums; viz. 12 at Athens, 12 at Nauplia, and 6 at Syra. These bursars receive each 30 drs. per month, and are proposed by the respective gymnasiarchs as deserving assistance both from their poverty and steady application to their studies. But besides these there are others proposed by the minister, or appointed directly by the king in consideration of the services rendered by their relations to the state. The total number of ordinary and extraordinary bursars amounts to 54, and the sum of 18,720 drs. is annually allowed for their support.

One of the most useful institutions for improving the youths of Greece is the *Polytechnic School* at Athens. It is already enriched with a numerous collection of models and a museum of natural history; amongst which may be mentioned the interesting cabinet containing specimens of all the mineral productions of Greece, which is well worthy the inspection of travellers, and for that purpose it is open to the public every day till noon. Public lectures are held on Sundays and holydays on drawing, sculpture, chemistry, and experimental physics as applicable to manufactures and commerce; and it is highly gratifying to observe the avidity which the young Greeks evince for improvement, and the regularity with which they attend the lectures. There are also regular classes of painting, architecture, sculpture, calligraphy, and the practical application of the trades of carpenters and locksmiths. The number of pupils amounts to about 700. A distinguished philanthropic French lady, who resides at Athens, and has already done a great deal for the improvement and education of the rising generation, has lately endowed this institution with a school of painting, and engaged at her own expense a French artist of great merit to instruct the pupils in the higher branches of this science.

I cannot omit to mention in this place the *American Schools* at Athens, the excellency of which is too well known in England, and their philanthropic object too generally appreciated, to require any encomium from my humble pen.

They were instituted in the year 1831 by the Rev. J. H. Hill, an American episcopal clergyman, who, with his excellent lady, superintend the whole of the establishment, which by degrees has become widely extended, and has rendered incalculable benefit to numerous families at Athens.

They now consist of two infant schools, two elementary schools (one for boys, the other for girls), a school rather above these for females of the middling classes, a school of industry for indigent females; and a high school for girls, in which are taught all those branches comprised in the term liberal education, to which is attached a boarding establishment for females, containing sixty inmates. The number of children now frequenting these schools is upwards of 700.

A highly respectable Scotch gentleman long resident in Greece has lately established a classical boarding academy at Athens, which already contains the sons of many of the most distinguished native and foreign families, and promises to become the first-private school in the kingdom.

The University at Athens was founded by royal ordonnance of $\frac{31 \text{ Dec. } 1836}{12 \text{ Jan. } 1837}$, and was opened on the $\frac{3}{15}$ May, 1837. In honour of its illustrious founder, it is called "The Otho University." It consists of four faculties; viz. theology, medicine, law, and the arts and sciences; including philosophy, philology, mathematics, chemistry, physics, astronomy, natural history, geography, statistics, and history, with their different ramifications.

Each faculty has a head, called the dean (σχόλαρχης), who, with the rector of the university, form the legislative assembly for all that concerns the internal arrangement, discipline, and regulations for students. The rector is the executive power.

Every student at his matriculation, both native and foreigner, is obliged to subscribe to the usual oath — that he will not belong to any secret society of whatever name and purpose, and that if he has belonged to any such he will renounce it formally for the future.

The course of studies is fixed at five years; viz. three for general studies, and two for the particular faculty the student may choose to select.

The annual studies are divided into two semesters or terms; and there are consequently two vacations, the one from the $\frac{15}{27}$ July to the $\frac{15}{27}$ September, and the other from the beginning of the week before Easter to the Monday after the Easter week, according to the Greek calendar.

Duelling, either among themselves or with townsmen, is strictly forbidden to the students.

Besides the regular students who have matriculated, the lectures are regularly attended by individuals of full age, who are anxious to improve their knowledge, and who may be denominated out-students. Many of these are in government offices, and they devote their attention chiefly to the study of the law.

The following is a table of the students at the university of Athens for the summer term of the year 1841, distinguishing those of each faculty: —

	Medicine.	Theology.	Arts.	Law.	Total.
Regular students -	49	20	37	53	159
Out-students -	3	—	16	114	133
Total -	52	20	53	167	292

Of the 159 students 90 are natives of the country, and 69 are from Wallachia, Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Asia Minor, and other provinces of Turkey, as well as from the Ionian Islands; so that the university appears to fulfil the honourable purpose for which it was founded, — viz. to become a rallying point for the education of the youth of all the Hellenic races, and the medium of communication between the east and the west. The average age of the students is 18, ranging from 15 to 21 years.

The total number of professors is 36; viz. 2 for the faculty of theology, 10 for law, 8 for medicine, and 16 for philosophy. There are four grades of professors; viz.

ordinary (τακτικὸς καθηγητὴς), *extraordinary* (ἔκτακτος), *honorary* (ἐπίτιμος), and *private teachers* (ἰδιωτικὸς διδάκτωρ). The last of these lecture gratis. Of the ordinary professors 8 receive 350 drs. per month, two 250 drs., six 200 drs., and three 100 drs. Honorary professors are paid 100 drs. per month; with the exception of M. Nicolaïdes Levadiefs, who accepts no remuneration for his services. Of the extraordinary professors, one receives 250 drs. per month, and the others 100 drs. per month each. The total of the salaries of the professors amounts to about 80,000 drs. per annum. It is to be remarked, that the same disproportion exists in the salaries of the professors at the university as in those of the gymnasiums and Hellenic schools, which will probably continue till both are definitely organised.

Of the above 36 professors, 20 are ordinary, 3 extraordinary, 8 honorary, and 5 private teachers.

The following is the list of the professors at the Otho University: —

Rector, Professor Ralli.

Theology. — Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Apostolides.

1. Apostolides, Ord. Prof. of Dogmatic Theology.
2. Kontogonis, Extr. Prof. of Sacred History and Hebrew.

Law. —Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Pericles Argyropoulos.

3. Hertzog, Ord. Prof. of Roman Law.
4. Mavrocordato, Ord. Prof. of the French Civil Law.
5. Argyropoulos, Extr. Prof. of Common Law.
6. Ralli, Hon. Prof. of Commercial Jurisprudence.
7. Pillicas, ... of Criminal Law.
8. Feder, ... of Civil Proceedings.
9. Sautzo, ... of Political Economy.
10. Strumbo, Private Teacher of French Civil Law.
11. Kalligas, ... of the Law of Nations.
12. Papparigopoulos ... of Roman Law.

Medicine. — Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Lefkias.

13. Vouros, Ord. Prof. of Pathology and Therapeutics.
14. Lefkias, ... of General Nosology.
15. Damianos, ... of Anatomy and Physiology.
16. Olympios, ... of Surgery.
17. Costis, ... of Midwifery.

18. Ralli, Ord Prof. of Forensic Medicine.
19. Treiber, Hon. Prof. of Practical Operations and Ophthalmy.
20. Livadiefs, ... of Hygeïa.

Arts and Sciences.—Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Domnandos.

21. Benthylos, Ord. Prof. of Philology.
22. Gennadios, ...
23. Domnandos, ... of Natural History.
24. Ross, ... of Archæology.
25. Ulrichs, ... of Latin.
26. Bambas, ... of Philosophy.
27. Vouris, ... of Physics.
28. Landerer, ... of Chemistry.
29. Negris, ... of Mathematics.
30. Pharmakides, ... of Philology.
31. Schinas, ... of History.
32. Fraas, Extr. Prof. of Botany.
33. Phillippos, Hon. Prof. of Philosophy.
34. Manousi, ... of General Statistics and Geography.
35. Masson, Private Teacher of Philosophy.
36. Strumbo, ... of Experimental Physics.

Independently of the regular course of medical studies properly so called, the faculty of medicine includes pharmaceutics; and the professor of midwifery directs an establishment founded by government, and designed to receive as inmates indigent females during the period of their pregnancy. This establishment has also served to teach a great many women the theory and practice of midwifery.

The professors lecture generally from their own manuscripts; and the students spend a great deal of their time in making notes and copies, for down to the present date the following books only have been published for the use of the students: — 1. Commercial Law. 2. Synopsis of the Greek Laws. 3. The Principles of the Roman Law, translated from the German of Mackeldey by Ralli and Renieri. 4. History of the Roman law by Gibbon, translated by Hertzog and Papparigopoulus. 5. Chemistry, by Prof. Landerer. 6. Synopsis of Mathematics, by Prof. Vouri. 7. Experimental Physics, by Psychas. 8. Essay on Anatomy, by Dr. Mavrocordato. 9. Elements of Philosophy, by N. Bambas.

Government paid 5000 drs. per annum for the use of a convenient building till the new university was finished. The foundation stone of the new building was laid by the king on the $\left.\begin{matrix}21\text{ June,}\\3\text{ July,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1839; and it was so far completed that the lectures were first delivered in it after the summer vacation of 1841. It is erected from the designs and under the direction of M. Hansen, a young Danish architect of great ability.

The expenses were defrayed by voluntary subscriptions of both Greeks and foreigners at home and abroad.

The following is a summary of the contributions received down to the present time for the erection of the new university building, taken from the lists published in the gov. gazette:—

A. Collected in Greece.

	Drs.	L.			Drs.	L.
Athens -	39,974	80	Brought forward -		72,475	11
Nauplia -	2,287	30	Convent of Tyrinth -		35	0
Naxos -	423	56	Prosymne -		6	0
Syra -	17,665	0	Midœa -		18	0
Pyrgos -	585	0	Arine -		13	0
Kynethæ -	200	0	Arachnæon		63	0
Triphyllia -	150	0	Epidaurus -		100	0
Sparta -	405	0	Hermione -		21	74
Emporium -	56	0	Masitos -		66	0
Æates -	100	0	Poros -		226	0
Callysto -	134	0	Modon -		32	0
Laconia -	251	0	Syphuos -		110	0
Patras -	2,353	0	Megaspelæon		656	0
Messenia -	215	0	Kynethæ -		85	0
Calamata -	399	45	Cyparissia -		150	0
Hydra -	313	0	Municipal Councils of	Hydra - -	200	0
Tinos -	902	0		Calavrita - -	200	0
Andros -	381	0		Carysto - -	100	0
Thera -	999	0		Vostizza - -	1,500	0
Amphissa -	211	0		Akraïphno -	100	0
Galaxidi -	40	0		Levadia - -	150	0
Æchalia -	294	0		Orchomenos -	100	0
Chalcis -	150	0		Thebes - -	300	0
Livadia -	339	0		Naxos - -	100	0
Eurytania -	367	0		Argos - -	300	0
Lamia -	2,995	0		Tripolitza - -	400	0
Agrinion -	102	0		Athens - -	3,000	0
Chespiæ -	243	0	Other places - -		11,875	30
Carried over	72,475	11	Total in Greece -		92,382	15

B. COLLECTED ABROAD.

	Drs.	L.		Drs.	L.
Trieste -	1,300	0	Brought forward -	55,837	40
Leghorn -	200	0	Oldenburg (H. R. H. the		
Naples -	60	0	Grand Duke) -	2,000	0
London -	5,533	70	Malta - - -	150	0
Manchester -	281	20	Corfu - - -	160	0
Frankfort -	200	0	Cephalonia - -	5,000	0
Cologne -	150	0	Zante - - -	4,393	0
Bonn -	820	80	Alexandria - -	31,966	14
Berlin -	2,080	80	Smyrna - -	3,387	50
Munich -	774	40	Tenedos - -	150	0
Leipzig -	338	0	Dardanelles - -	313	16
Amsterdam -	275	0	Constantinople - -	7,662	0
Vienna -	17,972	50	Salonica - -	300	0
Pesth -	20,660	0	Ibraïl - - -	6,048	28
Moldavia -	571	0	Jassy - - -	5,795	0
Marseilles -	4,420	0	Bucharest - -	1,238	75
			Galatz - - -	5,316	0
Carried over	55,837	40			
			Total abroad -	129,717	23

	Drs.	L.
The total receipts are: —		
In Greece - - - -	92,382	15
Contributions from abroad - -	129,717	23
Legacy lately received from Calcutta -	37,000	0
The portico of the building in the Ionic style of Pentelic marble, a present from his Majesty the King of Greece, the expense of which is -	41,000	0
Making a Total of -	300,099	38

The expenses of the New University, exclusive of the portico, amounted on the $\frac{23\text{ July,}}{4\text{ Aug.}}$ 1841, to - -	228,229	57
To which add the charge for the portico - -	41,000	0
Total -	269,229	57
Balance in the hands of the treasurer for finishing the building - - - - -	30,869	81
	300,099	38

• The university library consists of about 3000 works, a great number of which, particularly those which treat of law and literature, were purchased by the government, who appropriated a sum of 10,000 drs. for that purpose. Most of the others were presented to the university by different friends of Greece, among whom H. R. H. the Grand Duke

of Tuscany may be reckoned as the principal benefactor. Honourable mention may also be made of the celebrated printer M. Didot of Paris, and also of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, who from time to time send valuable presents of books to the Athenian university. Several individuals in different parts of Europe are so zealous in the cause of education in Greece, as to receive presents of books and forward them to Athens. We must also consider as a valuable acquisition some works of Asiatic literature which a learned Athenian of the name of Gallenos, lately deceased at Calcutta, where he had long resided, has bequeathed to the university of his native place. Some of these are of great interest.

Attached to the university are the following institutions:—

1. A physical cabinet, containing the most necessary instruments of this branch of science, presented by his Majesty King Otho, who expended the sum of 18,000 drs. for this purpose.

2. A chemical laboratory and apparatus has been also formed by the paternal solicitude of the King of Greece, who appropriated 10,000 drs. for the purchase.

3. The anatomical cabinet possesses also the necessary instruments for the use of the professors and students, and is continually increasing by the application of the sum of 1000 drs. allowed annually for the expenses of the course of lectures on anatomy.

4. The botanical garden. A part of the large garden near Athens formerly belonging to the Turkish Voïvode, and known by the name of Hesseki, has been hitherto used as a botanical garden; but now that the new university is finished, it is proposed to plant a new one in the neighbourhood of that building for the exclusive purpose of medico-botany, and for the use of the students.

There are six scholarships at the university, founded by the king; viz. one for the faculty of medicine, one for mathematics, two for law, and two for philosophy.

Several legacies have been left to the university, some of which, however, have not as yet been received; amongst which

may be mentioned that of the Athenian, M. Gallenos, who lately died at Calcutta, as stated above, and who, besides the sum of 37,000 drs. and his library, has also bequeathed to the university a museum formed by him during his residence in India. Further, a rich and valuable collection of corals, pearls, and ancient and modern coins and medals of gold and silver, bequeathed by the brothers Zozimas, and estimated at 150,000 roubles in value. Lastly, about 20 paintings of the best masters of the Italian school, left to the university by a Greek merchant at Venice deceased.

Public Library.—According to the most recent catalogues, the number of books in the public library is as follows:—

	Vols.
1. Collection presented by the brothers Sakellarius -	5,395
2. .. .. by Baron Bellio - -	1,886
3. ... ... by the brothers Zozimas -	1,005
4. ... purchased by government of Postolakas -	1,990
5. Library of the late regency - - -	840
6. Books presented by his Majesty the King - -	190
7. Sundry collections presented by different persons -	3,882
8. Manuscripts - - - - -	86
9. Maps and charts - - - - -	99
Forming a total of - -	15,373

These books have been hitherto deposited in a church, and a private house rented for the purpose; but they were recently transferred to the new university, where they will remain till an appropriate building is erected.

Depôt of Books.—In addition to the above library, there are several thousands of useful works in the possession of government, presented by different philanthropists, and destined for gratuitous distribution in the schools and among the students at the university.

Government Scholarships Abroad.—The king had scarcely arrived in Greece before he established, by royal ordonnance of $\frac{2}{14}$ September, 1833, a Greek school at Munich, with 24 scholarships. Besides these, several young men have been sent abroad to finish their studies at the expense of the state.

There is also provision made for 16 youths to prosecute their studies in Germany, each of whom receives 50 florins per month; 1 in Italy with 100 drs. per month; and 1 in France with 60 drs. per month. Most of these young men devote themselves to literature and the legal profession, two study painting, one the oriental languages, and one is learning at Paris the art of mutual instruction.

Orphan Asylum. — This charitable institution was originally founded at Ægina by the late president Capodistria; but was subsequently transferred to Nauplia, and served as an asylum for the poor orphans whom he found on his arrival in Greece. The conditions under which children are received becoming every day more difficult to fulfil,—viz. the limitation of their age, and the production of certificates that their parents were killed during the war, — the number of orphans in the asylum has fallen off very considerably. In order to make this establishment generally useful, all orphans ought to be admissible; and the minister proposes to submit to the king a project for organising this philanthropic institution on a better footing. In the meantime the children are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and some particular trade by means of which they can earn their livelihood on quitting the asylum, which is fixed by the statutes on their completing their sixteenth year. The institution is superintended by a director, having under him an accountant, a teacher, and four subaltern employés, which cost the state 20,345 drs. annually, besides a monthly subsidy of 30 drs. paid to master-tradesmen for receiving the lads as apprentices.

Society for the Promotion of Elementary Education ("Η Ἑταιρία Φιλαιπαιδευτική). — This society was incorporated at Athens by royal ordonnance of $\left.\begin{matrix}28\text{ August,}\\7\text{ September,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1836, on the proposal and by the efforts of the director-general of the normal schools, and has received greater support than the most sanguine hopes of its projector ever anticipated. Its object is to educate young girls for the profession of teachers, governesses, and schoolmistresses; and for this purpose a

certain number of young women who have the will but not the means are received into the establishment, and educated for the profession, on condition of remaining afterwards in the academy as teachers. Ten young women are thus educated at the expense of the society, and five more at that of government; besides which there is a girls' school attached, where 150 children receive instruction in the most necessary and usual branches of female education.

This society boasts already of 696 regular subscribers and members spread over all parts of Europe, but more particularly in Greece and Turkey. The receipts for 1840 amounted to 36,710 drs.; besides which it possesses a capital of 33,330 drs., which is laid out at interest. It frequently receives presents of books, and has just obtained from the two Greek churches at Vienna a donation of 1500 volumes.

Society of Natural History, founded by royal ordonnance of $\frac{16}{28}$ April, 1835. It consists of 56 ordinary members, 10 honorary members, and 25 corresponding members; in addition to whom 26 benefactors have contributed by presents to the object of the society, and there is already a considerable museum formed, consisting of plants, minerals, birds, fossils, shells, reptiles, fish, and other objects. As, however, but few of these collections have been classified, it is impossible to state the number of specimens. Lectures are held at the museum by the professor of natural history of the university. The museum is open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays; on which days also the scientific journal called "The Iris" is published by the society. The regular receipts of the society are, 1. the annual contribution of government 4600 drs.; and 2. the subscriptions of the 56 members at 36 drs., making 1816 drs.; total, 6416 drs. per annum.

Medical Society, founded by royal ordonnance of $\frac{2}{14}$ September, 1835, consists at present of about 30 ordinary members, each subscribing 15 drs. per annum. It published a medical journal called "The Æsculapius," but was obliged to suspend it for want of funds. A petition has been made to government for pecuniary support, which, if granted, will allow the publication of the journal to be continued.

Pharmaceutic Society, established by royal ordonnance of $\frac{16}{28}$ April, 1838. The members are not numerous.

Archæological Society. — This society, which has for its object the discovery and restoration of the antiquities of Greece, was incorporated by royal ordonnance of $\frac{15}{27}$ January, 1837, and has met with very general support, not only in Greece, but all over Europe and in America.

It is natural to suppose that the enlightened and paternal government of Greece, whose name alone inspires every classical and cultivated mind with such a sublime association of ideas respecting the fine arts, more especially sculpture and architecture, should feel strongly inclined to encourage the revival of that talent and genius which have been lying dormant for so many centuries, and evince a praiseworthy ambition to repair and restore, or at all events preserve from further destruction and wanton mutilation, the splendid remains of antiquity which are to be found more or less perfect throughout the country.

The spoliation of works of art commenced in the time of the Roman emperors, and ended only in the present century. It is asserted that Nero carried away upwards of 2000 statues from the Acropolis of Athens alone, most of which are either lost or destroyed, although every museum in Europe boasts of some specimen of Grecian sculpture. The British Museum and the Bodleian Library may well be proud of the Elgin collection and Arundel marbles; and the British nation may congratulate themselves on their possession, for they will not have another opportunity of making a similar acquisition, as all the antiquities of Greece now belong to the state, and their exportation is most rigidly prohibited.

Under the rule of the Turks, the antiquities suffered severely; for many instances occurred of the most beautiful columns, and even bas-reliefs, having been destroyed merely to furnish building materials for the modern residence of a pacha or aga, as the mutilated fragments which are still visible in the walls abundantly testify.

It is much to be lamented that many beautiful remains of antiquity were destroyed by the Greeks themselves, who, during their late struggle for independence, sometimes demolished in one day the work of many years, and pulled down columns (as in the case of the temple of Jupiter at Nemæa) merely to extract a few pounds of lead to make into bullets.

The Parthenon, as is well known, was destroyed in the war between the Venetians and Turks by the explosion of a powder-magazine erected within it; and many of its beautiful columns, still standing, were chipped and broken by the cannon balls fired at it from the batteries on the opposite hill of Philopappus.

But yet, amidst the work of desolation that has been going on for centuries, there remain still in the country inexhaustible antiquarian riches. The Acropolis of Athens is in itself a museum; the beautiful temples at Ægina, Sunium, Athens, and Bassæ, though deprived of their former ornaments, still exist; and Sparta, Megalopolis, Corinth, and Olympia, no doubt contain treasures preserved intact from being covered by the soil, and requiring only to be excavated to restore them to their pristine state.

The king of Greece, who inherits a large share of the antiquarian spirit of his royal father, and who has naturally imbibed a considerable taste for every thing classic and elegant, has already expended considerable sums in clearing away the rubbish, and restoring many of the Hellenic ruins in Athens and other parts of Greece; and there is no reason to doubt that he will continue to pursue the same course even to a greater extent, as the finances of the country become more and more flourishing.

In the mean time the Archæological Society of Athens has been formed as a means of attaining to the same end by the united efforts of private individuals; and it must be confessed that it has met with great success and encouragement, both in Greece and in Europe generally, as may be seen by the following figures: —

Archæological Society, incorporated 1837.

Year.	Ordinary Members.	Honorary and Corresponding Members.	Receipts for the Year.		Disbursements in the Year.	
			Drs.	L.	Drs.	L.
1st year, 1838	189	98	709	48	450	50
2d ... 1839	207	129	2,761	0	2,662	0
3d ... 1840	335	141	2,777	81	2,513	61
4th ... 1841	386	178	4,208	97	3,721	52

Preservation of Antiquities. — A royal ordonnance of the $\frac{10}{22}$ May, 1834, contains the regulations for the excavation and discovery, as well as the preservation of antiquities in the kingdom, the principal of which are the following ones: —

"All Hellenic antiquities existing in Greece, or discovered after the promulgation of this law, are considered as the public property of the nation.

"All ruins or antiquities on government lands, whether above or below the ground, on the sea-shore, in rivers, lakes, and marshes, are the property of the state.

"The definition of private antiquities is, 1. Ruins or antiquities in the possession of individuals or private collections; and, 2. Ruins or antiquities on private property, whether above or below the surface of the ground, reserving the fulfilment of the next article.

"All antiquities discovered on private landed property after the promulgation of this law, whether in walls or ruins, cisterns, wells, or caverns, above or below ground, found by chance or otherwise, belong to the state and the owner of the land where found, jointly and in equal moieties.

"Local officers, called 'conservators of antiquities,' are appointed in every province, the whole of whom are under the 'conservator-general' (Γενικὸς Ἔφορος), who is subordinate only to the minister of public instruction.

"Whoever finds antiquities either in excavating, digging foundations, boring for wells, pulling down buildings, laying out roads, or in any other accidental manner, is obliged, under penalty of a fine of from 1 to 50 drachmes, to report

the same within three days to the local conservator, or in his absence to the eparch or other authorities; and to permit the conservator, or any one deputed by him, to examine such discovery, and take a copy, drawing, model, or cast of it.

"All antiquities discovered in future, or known at present to exist in Greece, are strictly prohibited from being exported to a foreign country without a special licence from the government, under the penalties contained in Art. 702 of the Penal Code.

"If a private individual discovers antiquities on his property, and wishes to sell his share or interest in them, he is obliged to give the preference to the state.

"Private possessors of antiquities are forbidden to destroy, mutilate, or otherwise damage ruins and objects of art on their property, such as remains of ancient roads, aqueducts, baths, tombs, &c.; or to make any domestic use of temples, sarcophagi, tombs, &c.; as habitations, stables, drinking troughs for cattle, &c., although no immediate or visible damage is likely to arise from it.

"No one is allowed to excavate for antiquities, whether on his own land or elsewhere, without a permission in writing from the conservator-general, under penalty of a fine of from 25 to 200 drs. and confiscation of the antiquities found.

"Besides works of sculpture and architecture, the following are considered as antiquities, and come under the meaning of this law: — masses and fragments of sculptured marble and other stones, of whatever shape or colour; paintings, mosaïcs, arms, vases, bottles, lamps, ornaments, and other articles of metal or pottery-ware; and rings, seals, engraved stones, coins and inscriptions of every sort.

"Those objects which were made in the lower or middle ages are equally subject to the above regulations."

Administration. — The administration of every thing bearing reference to the morals and education of the people is confided to the minister of religion and public instruction. This office is divided into two sections, one of which embraces the clergy and all ecclesiastical matters, and

the other the university and all the lower schools and seminaries.

The annual expense of this public office, including the salaries of the minister, the heads of sections and inferior functionaries, rent of offices, stationery, and other charges, amounts to 34,000 drs.

The budget for the department of public instruction for the year 1841 amounts to 457,630 drs., of which the following are the estimates for the different branches of the service: —

	Drs.
Salaries of professors, and other expenses for the university	80,000
Expenses of the gymnasium at Athens	4,500
Rent for the two schools	1,200
Salary of the librarian	2,400
Salary of the sub-librarian	906
Annual subsidy to the society of natural history	4,600
Scholarships in Germany and other foreign countries	35,000
Scholarships at the university of Athens	3,000
Scholarships at the gymnasiums of Athens, Nauplia, and Syra	11,300
Scholarships at the gymnasiums (supernumerary)	7,200
Boarders at the girls' school at Athens	13,200
Boarders at Mr. Hill's establishment at Athens	7,200
Boarders at the school of the society for the promotion of elementary education	3,600
Salaries of the professors at the Hellenic schools	138,960
Salaries of the teachers at the elementary schools	96,350
Expense of the seminary for schoolmasters and the normal school attached to it	4,447
Expense of the orphan asylum	20,000
Excavation and preservation of antiquities	12,000
Salaries of the inspector-general of antiquities and his deputy	7,032
Reserve fund for extraordinary expenses	4,735
Total	457,630

Tables showing the State of Education, 1838.

A. The Morea.

Department.	Professors, Schoolmasters, and Teachers.	Pupils at the different Schools.	Men who can read and write.	Priests and Monks.
Argolis - -	20	1,113	1,399	88
Hermione - -	3	275	339	30
Corinth - -	11	523	1,500	114
Achaïa - -	21	763	1,315	109
Ægialia - -	6	277	629	64
Kyllenia - -	9	500	2,968	314
Elis - - -	8	464	1,295	243
Triphyllia - -	10	382	583	87
Olympia - -	8	244	707	32
Pylia - - -	4	281	518	25
Messenia - -	4	365	729	157
Lacedæmon - -	19	957	1,488	123
Epidaurus Limera -	3	139	281	35
Laconia - -	3	574	1,565	140
Gythion - -	1	287	982	86
Mantinæa - -	6	937	1,392	103
Gortyne - -	10	1,260	1,722	137
Megalopolis - -	1	61	259	28
Kynouria - -	12	1,272	1,708	65
Calamata - -	1	116	676	82
Total -	160	10,790	21,855	2,062

B. The Continent.

Department.	Professors, Schoolmasters, and Teachers.	Pupils at the different Schools.	Men who can read and write.	Priests and Monks.
Attica - -	31	907	2,155	75
Megara - -	3	254	167	43
Bœotia - -	4	335	892	71
Thebes - -	1	199	411	65
Ætolia - -	10	622	718	42
Naupactos - -	1	220	728	161
Trichonia - -	1	178	483	37
Eurytania - -	5	497	1,191	197
Acarnania - -	1	150	122	14
Xeromeros - -	8	361	628	32
Phocis - -	5	709	1,182	78
Doris - - -	1	99	646	74
Phthiotis - -	13	614	1,218	111
Locris - -	2	129	278	50
Valtos - -	1	56	387	27
Total -	87	5,330	11,206	1,077

C. The Islands.

Department.	Schoolmasters and Teachers.	Pupils at the different Schools.	Men who can read and write.	Priests and Monks.
Hydra - -	3	556	741	54
Spetzia - -	10	280	300	18
Ægina - -	3	230	160	14
Eubœa - -	12	619	1,438	265
Skopelos - -	3	353	210	123
Syra - - -	26	2,053	1,650	67
Kythnos - -	11	522	598	47
Mylos - -	20	490	956	66
Thera - -	7	885	2,055	230
Tinos - - -	2	740	904	288
Andros - -	3	309	654	176
Naxos - -	11	812	877	158
Total -	111	7,849	10,543	1,506

D. Recapitulation.

Division of the Kingdom.	Schoolmasters and Teachers.	Pupils at the different Schools.	Men who can read and write.	Priests and Monks.
Morea - - -	160	10,790	21,855	2,062
Continent - -	87	5,330	11,206	1,077
Islands - -	111	7,849	10,543	1,506
Total -	358	23,969	43,604	4,645

CHAP. XII.

THE COURT, ETC.

The Royal Family.

OTHO FREDERICK LOUIS, King of Greece, Royal Prince of Bavaria, born $\left.\begin{matrix}20\text{ May,}\\1\text{ June,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1815; elected King of Greece by the treaty of London of 7th May, 1832; arrived in Greece $\left.\begin{matrix}25\text{ Jan.}\\6\text{ Feb.}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1833, with the regency appointed by the King of Bavaria to exercise the royal authority during His Majesty's minority; took possession of the reins of government $\left.\begin{matrix}20\text{ May,}\\1\text{ June,}\end{matrix}\right\}$ 1835; married $\frac{10}{22}$ November, 1836, to

AMELIA MARIA FREDERICA, born $\frac{9}{21}$ December, 1818, eldest daughter of H. R. H. the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg.

The Royal Arms.

The royal arms consists of an equilateral quadrangular shield pointed at the bottom, containing the Greek cross *argent* on a field *azure*. In the centre of the cross is a small shield containing the family arms of the royal house of Bavaria; viz. twenty-one lozenges, of which eleven are *argent* and ten *azure*. The shield is surmounted by a royal crown, and the supporters are two crowned lions *proper*. The coat of arms is suspended under a royal canopy of purple velvet relieved by ermine, the top of which is also surmounted by the royal crown of Greece.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

Chamberlain and Master of the Ceremonies. — Charles Soutzo, Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff, Knight of the

Gold Cross of the Redeemer and the Swedish Order of the Sword.

Aides-de-Camp. — Kitzo Tzavellas, Major-General, Grand Commander of the Order of the Redeemer, and Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabella. Johannis Colocotroni, Colonel in the Greek Phalanx, Grand Commander of the Order of the Redeemer. Baron Von Hess, Colonel of Infantry, Commander of the Order of the Redeemer. Gardikioti Grivas, Colonel of Irregular Infantry, Commander of the Order of the Redeemer. George Sachini, Captain of the First Class in the Navy, and Marine Prefect, Commander of the Order of the Redeemer. Charles Soutzo (see above).

Orderly Officers in Waiting. — Baron Von Steinsdorf, Captain in the Artillery. Baron Von Würtzburg, Captain of Lancers. Demetrius Mavromichalis, Lieutenant in the Light Troops, Knight Silver Cross of the Redeemer.

Physician in Ordinary. — Bernhard Roeser, Esq. M.D. Knight Gold Cross of the Redeemer.

Chaplain to the King. — Rev. W. Arneth.

Keeper of the Privy Purse. — Baron Von Stengel, Knight Silver Cross of the Redeemer.

Private Secretaries. — A. Graf, Ministerial Assessor, and Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia. F. Wendland.

The Queen's Household.

Chamberlain to the Queen. — Charles Soutzo (see above).

Mistress of the Ceremonies. — Baroness Von Plüskow.

Keeper of the Keys. — Baroness Von Nordenflycht.

Maids of Honour. — Baroness Von Wiesenthau. Miss Catharine Botzaris.

Chaplain to the Queen.

The Corps Diplomatique at Athens.

Austria. — Chevalier Prokesch Von Osten, Minister Plenipotentiary. M. Von Wallenburg, Secretary of Legation. Hypolite Von Sonnleithner, Attaché.

Bavaria. — Count Von Bray, Minister Resident. I. Faber, Secretary of Legation.

BELGIUM. — Chevalier de Mary, Chargé d'Affaires.
FRANCE. — M. de Lagrené, Minister Plenipotentiary. Count de Sartiges, Secretary of Legation.
GREAT BRITAIN. — Captain Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. R.N. G.C.H. K.C.B. Minister Plenipotentiary. Philip Griffith, Esq. Secretary of Legation. Bickerton Lyons, Esq. Attaché.
PRUSSIA. — M. Brassier de St Simon, Minister Resident.
RUSSIA. — M. de Katakazi, Envoy Extraordinary. M. Persiani, 1st Secretary. M. Fok, 2d Secretary. M. Lenz, 3d Secretary. M. Rachette, Attaché.
SPAIN. — Don J. de Concha, Chargé d'Affaires.
SWEDEN. — Chevalier de Heidenstamm, Chargé d'Affaires.
TURKEY. — M. Mussuris, Minister Resident.

THE CONSULAR CORPS AT ATHENS.

AUSTRIA. — George Gropius, Consul-General.
BAVARIA. — Frederick Strong, Consul.
BELGIUM. — Octavius Metivier, Consul.
DENMARK. — John Travers (ad interim) Consul-General.
GREAT BRITAIN. — John Green, Consul.
HANOVER. — Frederick Strong, Consul.
NETHERLANDS. — John Travers, Consul-General.
PAPAL DOMINIONS. — H. D. Moretti, Consul-General.
PORTUGAL. — J. Pacifico, Consul.
RUSSIA. — John Papparigopoulos, Consul.
SAXONY. — Francis Feraldi, Consul-General.
SARDINIA. — Francis Feraldi, Consul-General.
TUSCANY. — Spiro Balbi, Consul.
TWO SICILIES. — Chevalier de Morelli, Consul-General.
UNITED STATES. — G. A. Perdicaris, Consul.

GREEK LEGATIONS AT FOREIGN COURTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Minister Resident (vacant). Councillor of Legation, Em. Argyropoulos.
PARIS. — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Johannis Colettis, Commander of the Order of the Redeemer. Secretary of Legation, J. Soutzo.

LONDON. — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Spyridion Tricoupi. Secretary of Legation, Phocion Roque.

SECRETARIES OF STATE (September, 1841).

President of the Council. — Jakobaki Rizo.
Minister of the Interior. — D. Christedes.
Foreign Affairs and King's Household. — J. Rizo.
Religion and Public Instruction. — J. Rizo (provisionally).
Finance. — G. K. Tessaminos.
Army. — Alexis Vlachopoulos.
Navy. — A. G. Kriezis.
Justice. — G. A. Ralli.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

(*Ordinary Members.*)

George Conduriotti, Pres.
Pietro Mavromichalis, V. P.
Nota Botzaris.
Andreas Metaxa.
Johannis Mexis.
Anagnosti Delijanni.
Theodore Colocotroni.
Panutzo Notara.
Richard Church.
Constantine D. Schinas.
A. Monarchides.
Nicolas Botassis.
George Ænian.
Basili Boudouris.
Rigas Palamedes.
Athanasius Lidoriki.
Tadgi Mangina.
Nicolas Zacharitza.
Michael Soutzo.
A. Mavromichalis.
F. Mavros.
J. Campanis.
Constantine Caradja.
N. G. Theocaris.
Benizelos Rouffos.
J. Renieri.
Jakobaki Rizo.
S. Tricoupi.
A. Païcos.
G. Provelengios, Sec. Gen.

(*Extraordinary Members.*)

J. Coletti.
N. Sillivergos.
A. Mavrocordato.
— Mavromatis.
S. Calogeropoulos.
Constantine Canaris.

— Chlonaris.
— Praïdes.
Demetrius Tzamados.
N. Zographos.
George Argyropoulos.
G. Sachturis.
A. Polyzoïdes.
George Psyllas.
Constantine Schinas.

Heads of Public Departments at Athens.

War Department.

Military Commandant of Athens and Piræus. — Lieut.-Col. Von Auer.

Commandant of the Artillery (Nauplia). — Lieut.-Col. Hütz.

Commandant of the Arsenal (Nauplia). — Major Neumayer.

Commandant of the Gendarmerie. — Lieut.-Col. Vlachopoulos.

Commandant of the Engineers. — Major Smolenitz.

Commandant of the Cavalry, 1st Division. — Lieut.-Col. Kalergi.

Commandant of the Cavalry, 2nd Division. — Major Kalogeropoulos.

Commandant of the Military Academy (Piræus). — Lieut.-Col. Spiro Mylio.

Director of the Army Clothing Board (Nauplia). — (Vacant.)

Quartermaster-General. — A. Guerin, with the rank of Colonel.

Physician-in-Chief to the Forces. — Dr. Treiber, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

Director of the Military Hospital. — Dr. Lindermayer, with the rank of Captain.

Director of the Polytechnic School. — Captain Zentner of the Engineers.

Naval Department.

Marine Prefect (Poros). — J. Sachini, Captain, 1st class.

Paymaster-General of the Navy (Poros). — Kolbe, with the rank of Captain, 2nd class.

Captain of the Port (Piræus). — Leon Badin, Commander in the Navy.

Finance Department.

Treasurer-General. — — Spaniolaki.
President of the Court of Accounts. — N. Silivergos.
Director of the Customs (Piræus). — — Lucopoulos.
Printing Office. — Rizo Rangavee.
Mint. — Lieut. Reichenbach, Royal Artillery.

Home Department.

Governor of Attica. — N. Levendis.
Demarch (Mayor) of Athens. — Anargyros Petraki.
Director-General of the Posts. — N. Scouffos.
Central Medical Committee. — Dr. Roeser, Dr. Treiber, Dr. Vouro, Dr. Lefkias, Dr. Kosti, M. Mahn, and Professor Landerer.

Law Department.

The Areopagus or Supreme Court. — Christodoulos Chlonaris, President. A. Polyzoides, Vice-President. Johannis Somaki, Judge. Demetrius Scordelis, Judge. F. Feder, Judge. Theodore Manoussi, Judge. Kyriakos Diomedes, Judge. Spiro Pillikas, Judge. Demetrius Soutzo, Procurator-General.—Festa, Secretary.
Court of Appeals.— Ralli, President.—Drossos, Judge.—Karamanos, Judge.—Renieris, Judge.—Christodoulos Ænian, Judge.— Galatis, Judge.— Pitzipius, Procurator-Fiscal.— Zacharita, Secretary.

Department of Religion.

The Synod for 1841, 1842. — Cyrillus, Metropolitan of Argolis, President.

Ordinary Members.
Gerasimus, Bishop of Hydra
Zacharia, Bishop of Thera
Theoretis, Bishop of Sellasia
Neophyte, Bishop of Phocis

Extraordinary Members.
Jonas, Bishop of Elis
Neophyte, Bishop of Attica

Department of Public Instruction.

President of the Antiquarian Society. — J. Rizo.
Conservator-General of Antiquities. — J. Pittaki.
Rector of the University. — Professor Ralli.
Director of the Gymnasium. — Dr. Gennadius.

Order of Knighthood.

The order of the Redeemer was instituted on the 20 May, / 1 June, 1833 (His Majesty's birthday), by a royal ordonnance bearing the same date, and containing the statutes, regulations, and privileges of the order, which are as follows: —

Art. 1. An order of merit for the kingdom of Greece is hereby instituted, which shall bear the title of the "Order of the Redeemer" (Ταγμα του Σωτῆρος), in commemoration of the wonderful and glorious liberation of Greece under the direct influence of Divine Providence.

Art. 2. The order of the Redeemer is divided into five classes; viz.

1st class, Knights of the Silver Cross,
2d ... Knights of the Gold Cross,
3d ... Knights Commanders,
4th ... Grand Commanders,
5th ... Grand Crosses.

Art. 3. The number of knights of the first class is unlimited; that of the second limited to 120; that of the third to 30; that of the fourth to 20; and of grand crosses to 12. But princes of the blood royal and all foreigners are not included in these numbers, which apply only to our subjects.

Art. 4. The insignia of the order consists in a cross of white enamel with eight points, surmounted by the royal crown. The centre of the cross, ornamented with a wreath of oak and laurel, bears on one side the Greek national cross, with the royal shield in the centre, as contained in the royal coat of arms, surrounded by the motto, "Η ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΟΥ ΧΕΙΡ, ΚΥΡΙΕ ΔΕΔΟΞΑΣΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΙΣΧΥΪ" (Thy right hand,

O Lord, is glorified with power); and on the other, the head of the royal founder of the order, with the surrounding motto, "ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ" (Otho, King of Greece).

Art. 5. The knights of the silver cross wear the decoration of the order enamelled on silver, and suspended on the left breast by a light blue watered silk ribbon, edged with white. The knights of the second class wear the insignia in the same manner as the former, but with the distinction of the cross being enamelled on gold. Commanders wear the same cross as the second class, but suspended round the neck by a broader ribbon of the same colour. Grand commanders wear the gold cross round the neck, the same as commanders; but on the *right* side of their coat on the breast is embroidered a silver star of 8 points, on which is a cross as described in art. 4., and with the same motto in gold letters on blue enamel. The diameter of the star is 7 centimetres (French). Knights grand crosses wear the insignia of the order enamelled on gold, suspended by a broad ribbon of the same colour and texture hanging from the left shoulder to the right side; and a star on the left side of the coat of 10 centimetres diameter, and the same form and materials as those of the grand commanders.

Art. 6. All knights of the Order of the Redeemer, who are Greek subjects, are required to wear their respective insignia whenever they appear before the king or princes of the royal family, or are invited to take part in any public procession or on any state occasion. The grand crosses, grand commanders, and knights commanders are allowed to wear the decoration in the same manner as the knights gold crosses, if they do not wear their particular insignia at the same time.

Art. 7. The king is grand master of the order, and may wear the insignia of any class of the order as he may think proper. The grand master has the exclusive right of conferring the order.

Art. 8. The order is conferred for life. On the death of any knight the insignia are to be returned to the minister of the king's house and foreign affairs.

Art. 9. The Order of the Redeemer may only be conferred as follows: —

A. On Greek subjects who either during the war of independence distinguished themselves by their services and contributed to the safety and preservation of their country, or who may afterwards have rendered important services to the throne, the honour of the Greek name, and the welfare of their country in any branch of the public service, whether in the army or navy, law, diplomacy, finances, or public instruction; or in the arts and sciences, commerce, agriculture; or who may distinguish themselves in any other civil capacity (δι ἐξόχου πολίτικῆς ἀρέτῆς).

B. On foreigners who may possess any of the above distinguishing qualifications, or whose extraordinary merit may appear calculated to further the honour of the order.

Art. 10. No Greek subject can be promoted to a higher rank without having gone through the lower classes; the sole exceptions are the orders conferred at the institution of the order.

Art. 11. The order can only be given to, and promotions conferred on Greek subjects, by a royal decree, signed by the king, and countersigned by the secretary of state for the king's household and foreign affairs, in which the claims of the party to distinction are set forth.

Art. 12. In due time the Order of the Redeemer shall be endowed in a proper manner, so as to form an annuity for a certain number of each class of knights. The regulations for the honorary distinctions of each class will be made the subject of a separate ordonnance.

Table showing the Number of Greek Knights of the Redeemer on the $\frac{1}{13}$ *January*, 1841.

Branch of the Service.	Grand Crosses.	Grand Commanders.	Knights Commanders.	Knights Gold Crosses.	Knights Silver Crosses.	Total.
Army - -	1	7	18	59	112	197
Navy - - -	—	1	4	13	69	87
Civil service -	5	6	2	90	79	182
Total -	6	14	24	162	260	466

Table showing the Total Number of Knights of the Redeemer on the $\frac{1}{13}$ *January,* 1841, *distinguishing Greek Subjects and Foreigners.*

	Grand Crosses.	Grand Commanders.	Knights Commanders.	Knights Gold Crosses.	Knights Silver Crosses.	Total.
Foreigners - -	98	74	85	118	150	525
Greek subjects -	6	14	24	162	260	466
Total -	104	88	109	280	410	991

Amongst the above 98 grand crosses conferred on foreigners, are 18 crowned heads and reigning princes, and 15 princes belonging to different royal families.

THE MEDAL FOR THOSE WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

The regency, at an early period of their labours, conceived the plan of decorating the brave defenders of their national liberty with an honourable mark, to distinguish them from those who were absent from the country, and took no part in her struggle for independence; but as the Order of the Redeemer was instituted in the year of the king's arrival, the plan was deferred till 1834, when they took the opportunity of the rejoicings on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday to issue a decree intimating the royal pleasure to give a commemorative medal to all Greeks and Philhellènes who took part in the war, to be worn on the left breast. The execution of the plan was, however, delayed till the following year; when His Majesty having attained his majority, and taken the reins of government into his own hands, made sundry modifications in the former regulations, and took active measures for carrying them into effect. The proclamation was published on the $\frac{18}{30}$ September, 1835; and the following are the principal clauses: —

"The memento which we intended giving to all those who took part in the war of liberty and independence, and which was to be in the form of a medal, is hereby altered

into a cross of the shape of the Greek national cross entwined with a wreath of laurel; on one side of which stand the words "ΟΘΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ" (Otho, King of Greece), and on the other "ΤΟΙΣ ΓΕΝΝΑΙΟΙΣ ΤΗ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΠΡΟΜΑΧΟΙΣ" (to the heroic defenders of the country), and which will be worn on the left breast suspended by a plain dark blue ribbon.

"The cross will be distributed to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army and navy, who can produce the proper testimonials of their having served their country during the war; and the officers are to prove satisfactorily to a committee of inquiry appointed for the purpose, that they bore a commission from the then existing provisional government prior to the date of 1st December, 1831. Foreigners who served the cause of Greece as Philhellènes previous to the above-mentioned date are at liberty to claim the right of wearing the cross.

"The officers will receive the cross in silver, the non-commissioned officers in bronze, and the soldiers and sailors in iron.

"No claims can be allowed from those who have been tried and punished for criminal acts, nor those who have quitted Greece subsequently to the king's arrival, and settled in foreign countries, or entered the service of other powers without the express consent of His Majesty; but the king reserves to himself the right of extending exceptions to such of the latter as he may think proper on their return to the kingdom.

"The following privileges are conferred on the wearers: — 1. The right of carrying arms without the usual particular licence from the police; 2. Precedence at all municipal elections; 3. The privilege of taking precedence at all municipal processions and other public ceremonies immediately after the local authorities; 4. Exemption from liability of being called upon to serve in any public function, either civil or military, against their will; and, lastly, military honours will be paid to the wearers of the silver cross by His Majesty's land and naval troops.

"The right of wearing the cross will be forfeited under

the following circumstances: — 1. By all those who are sentenced for criminal acts, according to the particulars laid down in article 22. of the new Penal Code; 2. By emigrating from the kingdom without the consent of the king; and, lastly, by entering the civil or military service of a foreign power without His Majesty's sanction."

Table of the Number of Crosses for those who served their Country in the War of Independence, distributed in the Army and Navy.

Branch of the Service.	Silver Crosses.	Bronze Crosses.	Iron Crosses.	Total.
Army -	3,461	6,329	18,615	28,405
Navy - -	539	671	1,385	2,595
Total -	4,000	7,000	20,000	31,000

Medal of Epidaurus.

On the $\frac{18}{30}$ September, 1835, a royal decree was published, by virtue of which a silver medal was coined and distributed to all the surviving deputies at the first Greek national congress held at Epidaurus on the 5th March, 1822, and to the families of those who have died since that epoch. The medal is three fourths of an inch in diameter, and presents on one side a symbol of Epidaurus, with the motto "Η ΕΛΛΑΣ ΕΥΓΝΩΜΟΝΟΥΣΑ" (grateful Hellas); and on the other, "ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΕΛΕΥΣΙΣ ΑΩΚΒ'" (to the national assembly of 1822). These medals are worn on the left breast with a green ribbon.

Of the 64 members who signed the memorable declaration of independence, only 44 were alive to receive the medal; but it was given also to the families of the deceased 20, to be preserved as an heir-loom among them.

THE END.

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